Koviloor Academy

THE SIAM DIRECTORY

1925

Publishers: The Siam Observer Press, Ltd.

THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.

(Siam) Ltd.

425

Distributors in Siam of:

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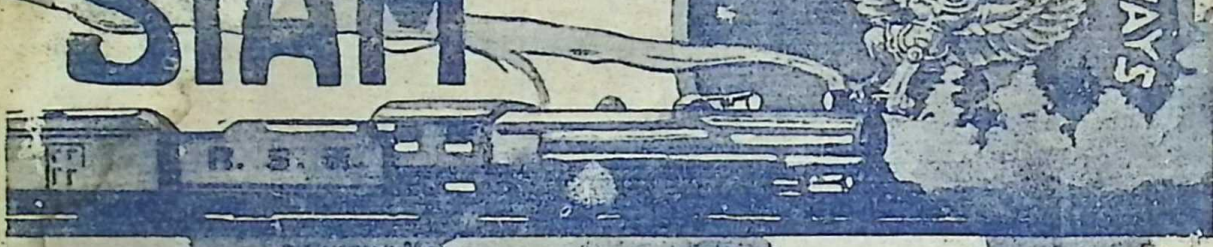
GREASES.

Koviloor Academy

See SIAM



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THE ROYAL STATE RAILWAYS OF SIAM

Koviloor Acadamy

Presented by
S. Murugappa
23.10.52

THE

Siam Directory

1925.

விவேகானந்த புத்தகசாலை
ஹிந்து மதாபிமான சங்கம்
காரைக்குடி.

The
Only Complete
and
Up-to-date
Hand-book
of Siam.

PRICE Tcs. 7-50.

PRINTED AT THE SIAM OBSERVER PRESS, LTD.

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Knowledge is of two kinds : we know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information on it. — SAMUEL JOHNSON.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Authorised Capital	**$50,000,000**
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Koviloor Acadamy

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Koviloor Acadamy

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

(Registered in London, under the Companies Acts of 1862 to 1890, on 2nd December, 1892).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,800,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,050,000
RESERVE FUND & UNDIVIDED PROFITS	£ 1,407,811

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J. C. DUNCAN,
Acting Manager.

Koviloor Acadamy

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Head Office:—96 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	FRS.	72,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	68,400,000
RESERVES	,,	82,538,252

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L. ROGNON,
Manager.

Koviloor Acadamy

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THE
Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Authorized and paid up Capital - Tcs. 3,300,000
Reserves ... ... „ 1,100,000

Board of Directors:

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THE
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	60,000,000.
,, Paid-up	,,	52,500,000.
Reserve Funds	,,	13,380,000.

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M. GOTOH, - Manager.

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Koviloor Acadamy

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.

廣東銀行有限公司

Registered in Hongkong under the Companies Ordinances of 1911

Incorporated the 21st February 1912.

Authorised Capital	...	...	£1,200,000.—
Capital fully paid up	...	...	£1,078,530.—
Reserve Funds	...	...	$800,000.—

Head Office :—**6, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.**

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SAVINGS ACCOUNT :—3½ per cent per annum calculated semi-annually.

Fixed deposits :—

One year	...	5%
1/2 ,,	...	4 ,,
3 months	...	3 ,,
Demand Deposit	...	2 ,,

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Branch Manager.

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Telegraphic Address :—KOKCANTON.

CODES USED: Peterson's International Code,
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code & Table Code
Western Union Code,
Lieber's Code,
Schofield's Electric Phrase Code,
A. B. C. Tel. Code 6th Edition.

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THE Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Incorporated in Hongkong on the 29th May, 1922, under the Companies Ordinances 1911-21.

Capital Authorised	... ...	$ 5,000,000.
Capital Paid-up	... ...	$ 2,500,000.

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25, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong.

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Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

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Phone:—
Manager's Office 782.
General Office 125.

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CALENDAR.

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JANUARY, 1925.—(MOKARAKHOM 2467.)

Date.	Day of Week.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1	Thur.	His Majesty King Rama VI. born 1881. The New Post Office No. 2 opened 1919. Death of Princess Sri Ratanakosindr, 1923.
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	Tachin Railway opened, 1905.
5	Mon.	Typhoon at Chumpon, 1894. 1,300 houses destroyed. H.R.H. Prince Bhanurangsi laid first rail on Eastern Line extension at Petriew, 1922.
6	Tues.	Opening of the Royal Library, 1917.
7	Wed.	Government Dockyard opened by H. M., 1892.
8	Thur.	
9	Fri.	Chantaboon finally evacuated, 1905. 1st Meeting of Siam Medical Association, 1922.
10	Sat.	Metropolitan Railway opened, 1863. Legislative Council decreed, 1895.
11	Sun.	Opening of The New Throne Hall, 1917. Prince Bhanurangsi (Ong Noi) born, 1860.
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	Tramway strike commences 1923.
14	Wed.	
15	Thur.	H. R. H. Priuce Purachatra left for Europe, 1924.
16	Fri.	First surgical operation, Bangkok, 1837
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	Siamese Twins died, 1874. Siamese Embassy to Paris left, 1867
19	Mon.	Admiral de Richelieu appointed head of the Siamese Navy, 1901
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs.	Franco-Siamese Treaty adopted, 1894
23	Fri.	Queen Victoria died, 1901.
24	Satur.	Cricket, Bangkok beat Singapore, 1900
25	Sun.	Exportation of Rice from Siam prohibited in 1866.
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	Fire at Wat Mahan, 1917. His Majesty returned from Europe, 1903.
29	Thurs.	
30	Fri.	Consecration of Bishop Perros, 1910. Newspaper Law 1923.
31	Satur.	

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FEBRUARY, 1925.—(KUMPHAPAN 2467.)

Date	Day of Week.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1	Sun.	Foundation Stone, R. C. Cathedral laid, 1901.
2	Mon.	First through train Bangkok-Penang, 1922. Dr. T. Heyward Hays died, 1924.
3	Tues.	S. S. Yiam Samud (Trautenfels) stranded off Fuchow, 1918
4	Wed.	West River opened to trade, 1897. Bangrak Market burnt, 1903
5	Thurs.	Cremation of Mr. Strobel, 1909 : Arrival of Admiral Sir C. Bridge in H. M. S. Glory 1902.
6	Fri.	U. S. A. breaks off Diplomatic Relations with Germany 1917. Death of H. R. H. Prince Nakorn Jaisri 1918. Timber Trade Decree issued, 1897. New Gaol opened, 1911
7	Sat.	German-Siamese Treaty signed, 1862. The new Royal Yacht "*Maha Chakkri*" arrived from Japan 1919
8	Sun.	Abolition of Gambling Farms decreed, 1905.
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	Siamese Postal Service reorganised, 1891.
11	Wed.	Japan declared war with Russia, 1904.
12	Thurs.	
13	Fri.	Franco-Siamese Treaty signed at Paris, 1904.
14	Sat.	St. Valentine's Day: Duke of Sutherland visited Bangkok, 1886 Fire at Bukalo, estimated damage Tcs. 519,000, 1916
15	Sun.	Chao Phya Prasadech died, 1917. New Siamese Govt. loan for £2,000,000, 1922.
16	Mon.	First Execution in British gaol, 1901.
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	Visit of Italian Ambassador to Bangkok, 1887.
19	Thurs.	King Chulalongkorn left for Java, 1902.
20	Fri.	
21	Satur.	Death of Bishop Vey, 1909.
22	Sun.	Telegraph Line from Bangkok to Luang Prabang began, 1891
23	Mon.	City of Swatow destroyed by earthquake, 1918.
24	Tues.	Spanish Treaty with Siam signed, 1870.
25	Wed.	Fire at Paklat, 1917. Commencement of Phra Yot's trial by Special Court, 1894.
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	Siam-Japan Treaty signed, 1898.
28	Satur.	Siam Society formed, 1904

Koviloor Acadamy

MARCH, 1925.—(MINAKHOM 2467.)

Date.	Day of Week.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1	Sun.	Korat Railway constr. ordered by H. M., 1891.
2	Mon.	King Chulalongkorn's reign equalled that of his ancestors, 1906
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	Phya Arthakara Prasiddhi, Attorney-General and Founder of the Siam Observer died, 1918 Raja of Patani deposed, 1912.
8	Sun.	Siam orders in English Council, 1906—1913.
9	Mon.	King Chulalongkorn cut first turf Korat Railway, 1892
10	Tue.	
11	Wed.	Anglo-Siamese Treaty Signed, 1909; H.R.H. Prince Bijit died, 1911
12	Thurs.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	Ranee-Boribat collision off Sibu Channel, 1923.
15	Sun.	Abdication of the Tzar, 1917.
16	Mon.	King Chulalongkorn returned from Calcutta, 1872. Siam-Denmark Treaty signed, 1913. Cremation of King Chulalongkorn, 1911.
17	Tues.	New Road opened, 1864.
18	Wed.	Siamese Military Mission received by King George V., 1918. Czar (then Czarewitch) visited Bangkok, 1891.
19	Thurs.	Telegraph service to Singapore opened, 1866. Fire in Sampeng and New Road, 1914. Arrival of Strobel, 1904.
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	Royal Elephant Hunt, Ayuthia, 1891.
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	Victoria Memorial unveiled, 1905. French treaty signed, 1907 H. B. M. S. "Hawkins" arrived in Siamese Waters.
25	Wed.	Foreign loan issued in Europe, 1905. First Chinese trial by jury, 1912
26	Thurs.	First Section Korat Railway opened, 1897.
27	Fri.	East Asiatic Company, Ltd., formed, 1897.
28	Sat.	King Chulalongkorn left for Europe, 1907.
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	Duke of Genoa visited Bangkok, 1881. Canon W. Greenstock died, 1912.
31	Tues.	The new premises of Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd. opened by H. R. H. Prince Nakon Sawan, 1919.

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APRIL, 1925.—(MESAYON 2468.)

Date.	Day of Week.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1	Wed.	Abolition of Gambling houses, 1917. Abolition of Huey Lottery 1916.
2	Thurs.	Siamese Twins left Bangkok, 1829.
3	Fri.	Admiral Bush died, 1905.
4	Sat.	Sir John Bowring arrived, 1855. Jinrickshaw Strike, 1916,
5	Sun.	Death of Lord Carnavon at Cairo, 1923,
6	Mon.	Fire at Talat Mai, 1914.
7	Tue.	King Chulalongkorn left for Europe, 1897,
8	Wed.	Bangkok Police force organised, 1862. First pier on Rama VI bridge laid at Bangsorn, 1923.
9	Thurs.	Cremation of H. R. H. the Holy Prince Vajiranana, 1922.
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	General Grant visited Siam, 1879.
13	Mon.	
14	Tue.	
15	Wed.	Cremation of H.M. Phra Nang Klao, 1852.
16	Thurs.	King Chulalongkorn left for Singapore, 1891 ; S.S. "Titanic" collides with an iceberg and sinks, 1,511 lives lost, 1912.
17	Fri.	Explosion at the Naval Arsenal at Bang Na 1916.
18	Sat.	The Bowring Treaty signed, 1855. Agricultural Exhibition opened, 1911. H. M. ordered his property to be [taxed, 1912.
19	Sun.	
20	Mon	R.C. Church opened, Ayuthia, 1891. First Motorship "Selandia" arrived, 1912. Prince Songkla opened plant at B.M.C., 1922.
21	Tues.	Great Fire in Bangrak, 1914.
22	Wed.	
23	Thur.	Sir J. Bowring left, 1855. British Empire Exhibition opened at Wembley, 1924.
24	Fri.	Germans tried to land arms in Ireland and failed. Sir Roger Casement who headed the attempt was taken prisoner 1916 H. R. H. the Princess of Petchaburi returned to Bangkok after a long sojourn in Europe, 1924.
25	Sat.	Pasteur Institute established, 1912.
26	Sun.	Celebration of Father Colombet's Jubilee, 1922.
27	Mon.	Th. H. Lyle Esqr. C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General left Siam, 1924.
28	Tues.	Prince Narisra born, 1863. Chao Phya Suriwongse cremated, 1912.
29	Wed.	First Govt. document printed in Siam, 1839.
30	Thurs.	Borneo Co's rice mill opened, 1921.

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MAY, 1925.—(PRUKSPHAKHOM 2468.)

Date.	Day of Week.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1	Fri.	The first Contingent of the Siamese Expeditionary Force arrived by s.s. "Mitau", 1919.
2	Sat.	Siamese Embassy to London, 1879.
3	Sun.	Prince Devawongse left for Europe, 1887.
4	Mon.	Siamese Embassy left for London, 1882. Prapadaeng Leper Asylum opened, 1923
5	Tues.	King Chulalongkorn left for Java, 1901.
6	Wed.	King Edward VII died, 1910.
7	Thur.	The Lusitania torpedoed and sunk, 1915. Prince Nares born, 1855.
8	Fri.	King Chulalongkorn left for Java, 1896.
9	Sat.	First demonstration of wireless telephony in Bangkok, 1923 s.s. Yugala totally destroyed by fire at Singora, 1923
10	Sun.	Royal Yacht "Vesatri" arrived, 1878. H. M.'s Official Tour to the Southern Provinces begins, 1917.
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	Treaty with Britain signed, 1851
13	Wed.	King Mongkut crowned, 1861.
14	Thur.	M. Doumer arrived, 1899.
15	Fri.	H.E. Chao Phya Bhaskarawongse died, 1920. Automatic telephone system introduced to the Royal State Railways, 1923
16	Sat.	Siam-Denmark Treaty Ratified, 1913.
17	Sun.	Rajah of Sarawak died, 1917.
18	Mon.	Collection of Poll-tax commenced, 1910.
19	Tues.	First issue of bank notes in Siam 1880. Death of H. R. H. Prince Chumporn, 1923
20	Wed.	Revival of the Electrical Light Co., 1894.
21	Thurs.	First electric tram-cars run in Bangkok, 1894.
22	Fri.	
23	Satur.	Italy declares war on Austria, 1915.
24	Sun.	H.M. the Queen Mother's Cremation, 1920. Royal Yacht "Vesatri" lost, on Pulo Anjor 1899.
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	U. S. Consulate established, 1856.
28	Thurs.	Royal Mint opened, 1876.
29	Fri.	
30	Satur.	Princesses Sunantra and Kranaborn drowned in the Menam 1880.'
31	Sun.	

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JUNE, 1925.—(MITHUNAYON 2468.)

Date	Day of Week.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1	Mon.	Parcel Post Service established in Siam, 1881 ; Chinese strike, 1910.
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	King George V. born, 1865. King of Denmark born, 1843.
4	Thurs.	M. Ranchot, French Charge d'Affaires, died, 1897.
5	Fri.	Earl Kitchener drowned at Sea off Orkneys on his way to Russia on board H.M.S. Hampshire, 1916.
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	A Board of Rice Control Constituted, 1919.
8	Mon.	Luang Prabang sacked by Haws, 1887.
9	Tues.	First omnibuses in Bangkok, 1884.
10	Wed.	First British Consul arrived in Siam, 1853.
11	Thurs.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	H.R.H. Prince Bhisnuloke died of pneumonia at Singapore, 1921 S S. "Aroon" capsized, 20 lives lost, 1918. King Chulalongkorn's reign equals that of Phra Nang Klao 1801
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	H. E. Chao Phya Yomaraj's 60th Anniversary 1922.
16	Tues.	Magna Charta Signed, 1213.
17	Wed.	Typhoon killed 30,000 in Japan, 1905.
18	Thurs.	French Convention signed, 1891.
19	Fri.	Siam Expeditionary Force left Bangkok, 1918. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
20	Satur.	Export of Silver from Siam prohibited, 1917,
21	Sun.	Prince Damrong born, 1862. Public Health Nursing Centre opened, 1923
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	Bishop Pallegoix died, 1857.
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs.	Opening of New Railway Terminus by H.M. the King, 1916. Opening of New Station at Hua Lampong, 1911.
26	Fri.	The new Conscription Law. 1917.
27	Satur.	The State Railways are brought under one control of H.R.H. Prince Kambaeng Bejra, 1917.
28	Sun.	The Peace Treaty between the Allies and Germany, signed at Versailles, 1919.
29	Mon.	Prince Devawongse Varaprakar died, 1923
30	Tues.	

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JULY, 1925.—(KARAKADAKHOM 2468.)

Date.	Day of Week.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1	Wed.	Siam entered Postal Union 1885. R.H.S.C. formed, 1909.
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	King Chulalongkorn visited St. Petersburg, 1897.
4	Sat.	First Siamese newspaper started, 1844. Independence Day U. S. A.
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tue.	
8	Wed.	Prince Petchaboon died, 1923
9	Thurs.	Anglo-Siamese Treaty ratified, 1909.
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	Exportation of Rice prohibited, 1919.
13	Mon.	French gunboats forcibly passed Paknam Forts, 1893.
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	King Chulalongkorn turned first sod Paknam R'way, 1891
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	Prince Damrong left for Europe, 1901.
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	French Ultimatum to Siam, 1893.
22	Wed.	The Honourable Order of Rama instituted, 1918. Siam declared War on Germany and Austria-Hungary 1917.
23	Thurs.	
24	Fri.	Siamese Embassy left for England, 1858.
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	Siam blockaded by French, 1893.
27	Mon.	War declared between China and Japan, 1894.
28	Tues.	War declared by Austria-Hungary, 1914.
29	Wed.	Protestant Cemetery granted by King Chulalongkorn, 1868
30	Thurs.	President Poincare is conferred the Order of the House of Chakri, 1917 King Chulalongkorn arrived in England, 1899.
31	Fri.	Serious Chinese faction fight in Bangkok, 1887.

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AUGUST, 1925.—(SINGHAKHOM 2468.)

Date.	Day of Week.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1	Sat.	Germany declares war on Russia, 1914. Gazette authorising Western Railway issued, 1908
2	Sun.	Germany declares war on France, 1914.
3	Mon.	Blockade of Bangkok by French raised, 1893.
4	Tue.	Great Britain declares war on Germany, 1914.
5	Wed.	China declares War on Germany and Austria-Hungary, 1917 Vaccination adopted in Bangkok, 1844.
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	H.R.H. Prince Rajburi died in Paris, 1920. S'tow Typhoon, 1922 Bangkok Public Telephones, introduction of Slot Machines. 1913
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	France declares war on Austria-Hungary, 1914.
11	Tue.	
12	Wed.	Penang founded, 1786.
13	Thurs.	Great Britain declares war on Austria, 1914. King Chulalongkorn returned from Java, 1896.
14	Fri.	Relief of Peking by the Allies, 1900. First book printed 1475.
15	Sat.	Foundation of Assumption College laid, 1887
16	Sun.	The Prince of Wales is conferred the Order of the House of Chakri, 1917.
17	Mon	Great Fire at Sow Ching Cha, damage Tcs. 75,000, 1918. French Treaty signed, 1856.
18	Tues.	Siamese Government Survey started, 1867. Serious typhoon at Hongkong, 1923
19	Wed.	First publication of *Siam Observer* daily, 1891.
20	Thur.	
21	Fri.	H. M. entered the Priesthood, 1904.
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	Japan declares war on Germany, 1914
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	First hydrogen balloon ascent, 1783.
27	Thurs.	King Chulalongkorn visited Kaiser, Potsdam, 1897 Death of Chao Phya Abhai Pubet, 1922.
28	Fri.	Rumania declares War on Austria, 1916.
29	Satur.	
30	Sun.	Turkey declares War on Rumania, 1916.
31	Mon.	Queen of Netherlands born, 1880.]

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SEPTEMBER, 1925.—(KANYAYON 2468.)

Date.	Day of Week.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1	Tues.	Opening of the New Siam Electricity Co., Ltd. Building by H.M. the King, 1916. Ratifications exchanged in Bangkok of the Treaty between Siam and U.S.A., 1921. Great Earthquake in Japan, 1923
2	Wed.	
3	Thur.	King Chulalongkorn visited Queen Victoria at Osborne, 1897
4	Fri.	The new Oriental Stores building opened 1919.
5	Sat.	H. B. M. S. Whiting arrived in Bangkok, 1918
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	Arracan Co's. Rice Mill burnt, 1900.
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thur.	Selangor Railway opened, 1886.
11	Fri.	King Chulalongkorn visited Paris, 1897.
12	Sat.	H. J. M. Ship Yodo visits Bangkok, 1917. Introduction of the Astronomical reckoning of time in Siam for all purposes, 1917.
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	Flat silver coins first issued, 1862. Pra Ong Chao Sai Sanitwong, died at
15	Tues.	St. Louis Hospital opened, 1898. Bangpo, 1912
16	Wed.	Electric light started in Bangkok, 1890.
17	Thur.	Reorganisation of Post and Tel. Dept., 1904. Exportation of Rice prohibited, 1887.
18	Fri.	Mr. Jens Iverson Westengard (Phya Kalyan Maitri) died, 1918 Siam Turf Club inaugurated, 1916.
19	Sat.	King Chulalongkorn born, 1853.
20	Sun.	Notification calling volunteers to form a detachment to fight with the Allies on the Western Front, 1917
21	Mon.	His Majesty the King left Bangkok on a non-official tour to Singapore, The Straits and F. M. S., 1924 The Second Contingent of the Siamese Expeditionary Force arrived 1919
22	Tues.	Disastrous Typhoon in Japan, 1912. Damage Yen 4,000,000.
23	Wed.	Hua Lampong road opened by King Chulalongkorn, 1896
24	Thurs.	Cremation of H. R. H. Prince Bhisnuloke Troops left for the Haw Country, 1883.
25	Fri.	Siamese Budget first published, 1901. H. M. opened Military College, 1892.
26	Satur.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	Foundation Stone of New Wang Lang School laid, 1919.
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	Anglo-Japanese Treaty renewed, 1905.

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OCTOBER, 1925.—(TULAKHOM 2468.)

Date	Day of Week.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1	Thurs.	Change of the National Flag, 1917. Johore Causeway opened, 1923
2	Fri.	King Mongkut died, 1868.
3	Sat.	Boiler explosion on Steam launch Islam, 31 lives lost, 1917. An Armistice Signed between Allies and Turkey, 1918 One tical notes issued, 1918
4	Sun.	Franco-Siamese Treaty signed, 1893. Two Siamese students, Mom Chao Akabandu and Mom Rachawongs Praput perished with the sinking of the "Hirano Maru" off the Irish Coast, 1918.
5	Mon.	King Chulalongkorn left England, 1897.
6	Tues.	Franco-Siamese Treaty signed, 1892.
7	Wed.	Heavy floods up-country, 1917. King Chulalongkorn visited Paris, 1897. Outbreak of Chinese Revolution [1911.
8	Thurs.	Arrival of the Cruiser "Phra Ruang" in Bangkok.
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	National Library established, 1905.
13	Tues.	First square-rigged vessel built in Siam, 1835.
14	Wed.	His Majesty returned to the Capital after His visit to Singapore, Straits and F. M. S. ,1924.
15	Thurs.	
16	Fri.	New Bankruptcy Act published, 1908.
17	Sat.	King Mongkut born, 1804.
18	Sun.	Mr. Hillier, 1st. British Consul, died, 1856.
19	Mon.	King Chulalongorn visited Madrid 1897.
20	Tues.	Her Majesty The Queen-Mother died of heart-failure 1919.
21	Wed.	First steam rice-mill completed, 1858.
22	Thurs.	
23	Fri.	King Chulalongkorn died 1910.
24	Satur.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	Gas introduced into Bangkok, 1866.
27	Tues.	First Rail of Korat Railway laid, 1892.
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs.	s.s. Menam wrecked on Krusoie Rock, 1894.
30	Fri.	
31	Sa ur.	

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NOVEMBER, 1925.—(PHRUCHIKAYON 2468.)

Date.	Day of Week.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1	Sun.	Hongkong, Shanghai Bank estab. Siam, 1888.
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	AnArmistice signed between Allies and Austria Hungary, 1918
5	Thurs.	Great Britain declares war on Turkey, 1914.
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	Phra Yot released, 1898. Prince Komatsu of Japan visited Siam, 1887. Fall of Tsingtau, 1914.
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tue.	Royal Decree for Protection of Forests, 1897. The Kaiser abdicated. 1918 First steamer built in Siam, 1855.
11	Wed.	Record Reign Statue unveiled, 1908. Gold Standard Law inaugurated, 1908. Armistice signed between Allies and Germany, 1918 His Majesty King Rama VI Accession to the Throne, 1910.
12	Thurs.	His Majesty assumes the style and title of Rama VI. 1916. Earthquake in Java, 1924-
13	Fri.	Big forgery of Currency Notes, 1903.
14	Sat.	Siamese Embassy returned from London, 1879.
15	Sun.	Emperor Karl abdicated, 1918 King Chulalongkorn returned from Europe, 1907.
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	Highest Water level reached during the flooding of Bangkok and districts. 1917 Suez Canal opened, 1869.
18	Wed.	Klong Rangsit opened by King Chulalongkorn, 1896.
19	Thurs.	Korat Railway Arbitration commenced, 1906.
20	Fri.	PrinceDevawongse returned from Europe, 1887.
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	Prince Adalbert of Prussia visited Siam, 1904. 1st Public Health Exhibit in Siam and Oriental Congress of League of Red Cross Societies opened at Saranrom Gardens, 1922
26	Thurs.	Prince Devawongse born, 1858.
27	Fri.	Siam adopts Gold Currency, 1902.
28	Sat.	Peninsula boundary dispute settled, 1899.
29	Sun.	His Majesty declared open the Prasak Irrigation Works, 1924
30	Mon.	St. Andrew's Day.

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DECEMBER, 1925.—(TANVAKHOM 2468.)

Date.	Day of Week.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1	Tue.	Protocol for the Siamese Buffer state Signed in Paris, 1893.
2	Wed.	Coronation of H. M. 1911.
3	Thurs.	New Premises of The Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corp. opened 1921.
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	T. R. H. Prince and Princess Axel of Denmark arrived 1920.
7	Mon.	Queen Saovabha Memorial opened by H.M. Rama VI, 1922.
8	Tue.	
9	Wed.	Count of Turin arrived, 1898. Prussian frigate Elbe arrived, 1861.
10	Thurs.	Opening by H.M. the King of the New Grand Stand of the Royal Turf Club.
11	Fri.	of Siam, 1921.
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	Cambodian Expedition started, 1851
15	Tue.	King Chulalongkorn returned from Europe, 1897
16	Wed.	Prince Henry of Prussia arrived, 1899
17	Thurs.	Turkish suzerainty over Egypt ended, 1814
18	Fri.	King Chulalongkorn left for Calcutta, 1871
19	Sat.	Korat Railway opened, 1900]
20	Sun.	Marshall Joffre arrives in Bangkok, 1921
21	Mon	
22	Tues.	Prince Sawasti born, 1865
23	Wed.	Sailing Vessel "Orient" built by Phra Bhakdi Norasreth at Bangkok launched, 1918. Planet Neptune discovered, 1461
24	Thur.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	Arrival of P. Valdemar of Denmark, 1892
30	Wed.	Export of rice stopped, 1864
31	Thurs.	Chao Phya Devesr died, 1922

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SIAM.

The Kingdom of Siam is bounded on the west and north by Burma and on the north-east and east by French Indo China. To the south it meets the waters of the Gulf of Siam, and extends over the northern portion of the Malay Peninsula. It covers an area of about 200,000 square miles, nearly as large as that of its neighbour British Burma, or larger than that of France; but its population is relatively small, being estimated at over 9,000,000. Siam is called Muang Thai, or the Land of the Free, and the Siamese speak of their race as that of the Thai.

The Siamese highlands in the north descend to the great alluvial plain in the Menam Valley which extends southward to the Gulf and the Peninsula. The great staple products are derived from the teak forests up country, and from the fertile paddy lands of the plains. Forests are under the care of a Government department staffed by experienced conservators. The Ministry of Agriculture has for some years past taken up a scheme of Irrigation which is helping to increase the present crops.

The Kingdom is organised to a system of Monthons, or Circles, which are sub-divided into Changwads or provinces. The provinces contain the Amphur's Districts, and within these are smaller communities in regular gradation. Beginning with the smallest division, we have the family of, say, ten persons headed by a *chao ban*. Next we have ten such families, or ten houses, or (approximately) a hundred people, and these are headed by a *phu yai ban*. Then, multiplying by 10 again, we have ten *phu yai ban's* districts containing (still approximately) a hundred houses and a thousand people, and these constitute a *kamnan's* district. And multipying by 10, we have ten *kamnan's* districts, or about a thousand houses and ten thousand people, which make an *amphur's* district. Above the *amphur's* are the Governors of the Changvads and above the Governors are the Lords Lieutenant of the Monthons, who in turn are responsible to the Viceroy of groups of monthons.

The government is an absolute monarchy with a cabinet, consisting of some twelve heads of the ministries. The country is divided into eighteen circles or monthons, including Bangkok district.

They are under the administration of the Minister of the Interior, and are respectively named: Krungdeb, Bhagbayab, Maharatr, Nakon Jaisri, Rajaburi, Sridharmaraj, Pattani, Surastra, Ayudhya, Udorn, Roi Eeb, Nakon Rajasima, Prachinburi, Nakon Sawan, Pitsanulok, Upon Rajadhani, Chandaburi and Puket.

The Menam is Siam's famous river, which takes rise in the North and is fed by a number of tributaries, the Mping, Meing, Mewang, Menamfe, the Nampt, etc, so that once in the plains it becomes a river of considerable width. Every year floods occur which cover the inundated land with silt similar to what takes place in the Nile valley.

The most important sources of Siam's wealth are rice, teak and minerals, especially tin. Siam has not yet attained the economical development of which it is capable, the people do not exactly need this development yet on account of

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the country being very prosperous. Rice is the main agricultural product and besides for consump ion, it is also available as a staple product for export. The cultivation is begun in May when the rains set in. The fields are first ploughed, and the planting is done by means of sowing as well as with the help of nurseries from which the small plants are transplanted. The earliest crop comes in in November and the last in January. At the harvest the padi is mown, except for a certain kind of rice which grows in deep water, which is of an inferior quality.

On account of the extensive rice cultivation, Siam possesses a number of rice hulling mills, a few of which are owned by Siamese and Europeans but the larger number by Chinese. Most of these mills have a capacity of 400 tons per day.

O her agricultural products are pepper, sesam seed, hemp, tobacco, cotton, coffee, sugar, betelnut and coconuts.

The second great source of wealth is the teak wood which is the most valuable product of the Siamese forests. This wood is much in demand abroad, especially for shipbuilding. Teak is very plentiful in the mountainous regions of Northern Siam, especially in the provinces or circles, of Bayab, Pitsanuloke and Nakon Sawan where timber-felling is an important industry. The tree trunks are transported to Bangkok in the wet season by means of the rivers; the Northern teak markets are the five towns Chiengmai, Nan, Phrae, Lampang and Lampoon.

The transport is not so very simple; when possible the logs are exclusively drifted down the rivers but sometimes they have to be carried a long way over land which is done by elephants or buffaloes. Once at the river's bank rafts are constructed consisting of from 20 to 30 logs and these drift downstream to Paknampo, where they are examined and a tax is levied before they can proceed to the capital. On these rafts whole Siamese families travel downstream. Annually an average of 120,000 logs passes Paknampo, and they are sawn at Bangkok.

The third source of revenue is formed by the minerals, to wit: by gold, copper, iron, tin, precious stones, coal and nitrates and amongst these tin takes the foremost place. It is found in Puket, Takuapa, Panga, Gherbi, in Terang on the West coast of the Malay Peninsula, furthermore in Rahman, Nakon Sritamaraj and Jalar on the East coast of the said peninsula.

Gold is found at Bangtaphan, Wattana, Kabin, Tomoh and other places.

Coal was found a few years ago at Gherbi in the Circle Puket, and the first coal mine started operations quite recently at Bandon.

Rubies and sapphires are found in large numbers, and the Siamese sapphires are famous all over the world. They are found in the South Eastern part of Chantaburi near the rivers.

Other sources of income are the sea and river fisheries which give an average of 40,000 tons of fish and the fishing season lasts from June to December or January. The fish is salted and dried and got up for export.

Cattle and hog raising form also a source of revenue.

In the past few years great and rapid progress has been made by the country and its people. In organisation of the work of government, in legislation and administration of the law, in the abolition of old evils such as

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gambling farms and lotteries: in the reorganisation of the national finances, in the creation and development of postal and telegraphic communications, railways, air-service, surveys, commerce, agriculture, irrigation and in the general raising of the standard of living, great results have been accomplished only to be fully appreciated by those who can compare the position of Siam to-day with that of forty years ago. The work is still in progress, and much remains to be done but every year witnesses some further advance.

The State religion of Siam is Buddhism, and this is the only independent Buddhist kingdom in the world. Temples, or Wats, are numerous. Each has its monastery. Education, which is compulsory by law, is given in the Wat schools, now supplemented by the organisation of the Ministry of Education. Every Wat is administered by a chief priest and his assistants, and over the chief priests are ecclesiastics corresponding with bishops, who are headed by a Primate or "sangha raja' who is the Head of the Faith. The King is the Protector and Supporter of the Faith. It is a religious duty (but a purely, voluntary one) on the part of every Siamese to enter a Wat at some period of his life for the cultivation of his religious life and education under the rules of the novitiate or the more advanced rules of the priesthood. Above the age of 8 and under the age of 21 a youth can only become a novice. Over the age of 21 he may either become a novice or may be advanced from the novitiate to the priesthood. The word "priest" is commonly used, but "monk" conveys a more accurate idea. Whether as novice or monk, the Siamese youth or man remains in his monastery as long as he pleases and no longer. He may devote his whole life to the priesthood, or he may return to secular existence whenever he chooses. It is a purely voluntary system. Women also may enter the religious life upon exactly the same voluntary principle as nuns, in nunneries. The rules they have to observe are simple. The number of nuns, however, is few as compared with the number of monks.

The chief attraction of Siam, specially of Bangkok, are the temples. The principal temples of Bangkok are :

Wat Phra Keo, or the Chapel Royal of the Emerald Buddha, commenced in 1785 to house the famous statue of Buddha which is more or less considered by the Siamese as a palladium. It is the most sumptuously decorated temple of the capital and exclusively reserved for the royal ceremonies.

Wat Phra Jetubon (popularly known as Wat Po), commenced in 1793, to the South and at a little distance from the Royal Palaces, is one of the most complete specimens of a large Siamese monastery, with its large *bot* surrounded by a double gallery, its innumerable stupas, its annex buildings and its quarters for the divines, of whom there dwell several hundreds.

Wat Sudat, constructed during the first quarter of the XIXth century, which is covered by a double roof, which forms one of the master pieces of modern Siamese architecture.

Wat Arun (popular name Wat Cheng), situated on the western bank of the river, and constructed in the same epoch as the former. It is remarkable for its high tower of 74 M.

Wat Benchamabopitr, built by H. M. King Chulalongkorn, is a magnificent example of pure Siamese architecture built with choice materials from abroad. The collection of statues of the Buddha in bronze in the cloister gallery of this temple contains almost all types known of such statues in Siam.

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All the other monasteries of Bangkok have their special interest and are worth a visit.

Sunday July 22nd 1917, will go down to the annals of Siamese history as a proud day for Siam, for on this day she joined hands with Great Britain, France, Russia and their Allies in their Great War against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Bangkok was intensely athrill with excitement on the eventful morning of July 22nd 1917, when the declaration of her entrance into the War was made public by a Royal Proclamation which from the point of view of an appeal and an inspiration to the people of the country is admittedly the finest State document of the Reign. Having declared War on Germany and Austria-Hungary, Siam was not content to remain with her arms folded but in a manner worthy of her cause and the traditional warrior spirit of the Siamese nation, she made a call for volunteers for active service in the European theatres of War. From the Capital, from every township, from every corner of her vast domains came her manhood offering themselves for King and country. More than was required came forward. Selections were made and the Siam Expeditionary Force was formed. Thus in 1918 for the first time in History, a Siamese Army was fighting side by side with her European Allies on European soil. Having gained a glorious victory they returned to their mother-country in September 1919. The high honours conferred on the S. E. F. by the French Government is evidence of the valour and heroism displayed by them on the field of battle. They gained the admiration of her Allies and, more than all, they, representing the whole of Siam, had done their duty as a brave people and a worthy ally. The Celebration of Peace and Victory throughout the Kingdom of Siam took place in September 1919, syncronizing with the safe return of the S. E. F.

ANCIENT SIAM

Historical Sketch.

The history of the Siamese nation begins with the foundation of the Kingdom of Sukhodaya (a ruined city on the upper Menam Yom, one of the rivers forming the Menam Chao Phya).

What is now Siamese territory was in remote times inhabited by Lawas and other savage-tribes belonging most probably to the Mon khmer family. In the early centuries of the Christian Era, the land was divided into three parts, being respectively under the political influence of three different powers: the Eastern Menam basin was a province of the Khmer empire, the Western was more or less under the sway of the Mons, and the Malay Peninsula was under the suzeranity of the Kingdom of Palembang in Sumatra.

The Thai were still in Yunnan, where they had founded the powerful Kingdom of Nan-Chao. They emigrated by and by into the fertile plains watered by the Menam and the Mekong, but it was not until the middle of the

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XIIIth century that they rose to independence. In the North, Mengrai, a descendant of the Princes of Chieng Sen and Chieng Rai, drove away the Mons from Lampoon and founded the city of Chiengmai at the end of the XIIIth century. His contemporary and friend Rama Khamheng, whose grandfather Indraditya had waged successful wars against the Khmers and established his dynasty at Sukhodaya, conquered the whole Menam valley and the Malay Peninsula as far as Ligor (Nakhon Si Thamarat). This first hero of Siamese history still lives in the memory of the Siamese under the name of Phra Ruang, and his deeds are recorded on a well preserved stone, which visitors can see at Bangkok in the precincts of the Wat Phra Keo.

The dynasty which reigned during a part of the XIIIth and the first half of the XIVth centuries at Sukhodaya and Sri Sajjamalaya, on the upper Menam Yom, is the first historical Siamese dynasty. It has a double claim to this title, both because its cradle was precisely in the country designated by foreigners as "Siam," and because it is this dynasty which, by freeing the Thai principalities from the Cambodian yoke and by gradually extending its conquests as far as the Malay Peninsula, paved the way for the formation of the Kingdom of Siam properly so-called. Its role in the history of Indo-Chinese arts and institutions is not less important than its political role: inheriting as it did the succession of the Khmer kingdom, which sank in part beneath the blows that it administered, it transmitted to the Siam of Ayudhya a good number of Cambodian art-forms and institutions which still subsists in Siam of to-day. (G. Cœlès, Origins of the Sukhodaya dynasty, in Journal of the Siam Society, vol. XIV.)

After one century's brilliance, Sukhodaya was eclipsed by a new dynasty, whose founder Ramadhipati, a former Prince of U-thong (near Subarnburi), established in 1350 A. D. his capital at Ayudhya, on an island in the Menam.

Besides Ramadhipati, the founder of the ancient city and of several temples (amongst which Wat Buddhaisawan), the kings of Ayudhya whose names ought to be remembered on account of their deeds or of their foundations are:

Phra Paramatrailokanath (1448-1488 A.D.), who extended his possessions in the North and built Wat Sisarabejr.

Phra Naresvara Maharaja 1590-1605 A. D.), who liberated the country from the Mons, who had invaded it during the previous reigns, and gave to Siam the most extensive limits she ever reached.

Phra Chao Prasad Thong (1630-1655 A. D.), who founded a new dynasty under which the foreigners and particularly the Europeans began to trade with Siam and to establish factories in the country. He restored Wat Sisarabejr and erected Wat Jayavadhanaram and Wat Jambalnikayaram.

Phra Narayana Maharaja (1656-1683 A. D), the most famous of all the kings of this dynasty, who took as councillor the Greek, Constance Phaulkon, and exchanged embassies with the King of France, Louis XIV.

In 1763 A.D. the Burmese, who had been almost continually at war with Siam since the XVth century, invaded the country once more, and after four years' contest, captured Ayudhya which they utterly destroyed in April 1767.

But soon after, a man of Chinese origin proclaimed himself King of Siam under the name of Phra Chao Tak Sin, gathered the remnants of the Siamese army, and succeeded in driving the Burmese away. He established

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his residence at Dhonburi, on the western bank of the river, opposite Bangkok. After reigning several years he was seized by religious madness, and one of his generals, Chao Phya Chakri, on his return from a victorious campaign against Cambodia, proclaimed himself king in 1782 A. D., and established his residence on the eastern side of the Menam, on the actual site of Bangkok.

The Kings of the present Chakri dynasty, have been :

Phra Buddha Yod Fa Chulalok, now styled Rama I. (1782-1809) who restored to Siam her ancient frontiers, and built the Royal Palace of Bangkok, the Wat Phra Keo and Wat Phra Jetubon.

Phra Buddha Loes La Nobhalai, or Rama II. (1809-1824), a son of Rama I., who erected Wat Arun, Wat Sudat.

Phra Nang Klao or Rama III (1824-1851) a son of Rama II who completed and restored the temples and other buildings begun by his predecessors: under his reign modern Siamese art reached its climax.

Phra Chom Klao (Mahamongkut), or Rama IV., (1851-1868), a son of Rama II.

Phra Chula Chom Klao (Chulalongkorn), or Rama V., a son of Rama IV. (1868-1910).

Phra Mongkut Klao (Maha Vajiravudh), or Rama VI., a son of Rama V.

A Summary of Recent History of Siam.

On the first of October 1868 the late King Chulalongkorn succeeded King Mongkut. In 1871 His late Majesty visited Java and towards the close of the same year he left for India where he was the guest of the Viceroy at Calcutta in January 1872. The aboliton of slavery was decreed after his return and in 1905 the Master and Servant Act came into rigid force and slavery was done away with altogether. In 1885 a Postal Service was organised and telegraphic communication was opened out with different countries. In 1886 a rebellion was subdued in the North and in 1890 their late Majesties the King and Queen visited the Straits Settlements. In 1891 the first turf of the Paknam Railway was cut and on the 9th of March 1892 the work of the State Railways to Korat was commenced. Between 1888 and 1893 the French disputes arose but were later settled by treaty. In 1895 the first Crown Prince who had been declared heir apparent died on 3rd of January and on the 16th the present King, then H. R. H. Prince Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh, was proclaimed heir to the throne. In May, 1896 His late Majesty left on a health trip to Singapore and Java and was away for about three months. In 1897 he left for a tour in Europe and visited nearly every principal country. In 1901 their late Majesties the King and Queen paid a visit to Java and afterwards journeyed in the North of Siam. In 1902 a New Franco-Siamese Convention was signed which definitely settled all questions concerning the two countries, but the same was not ratified until

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1903. In 1902 a serious Shan rising took place in the North which was soon put down. On the 30th January 1903 H. R. H. the Crown Prince (the present King) entered the Monastery and left same on the 21st of August 1904 The same year saw the appointment of Professor Strobel as General Adviser. In 1904, H. R. H. Prince Adalbert of Prussia arrived in Bangkok and was the guest His late Majesty. In 1905 several Enactments came into force, and in the same year the Tachin Railway was opened for traffic. In 1907 a foreign loan of £3,000,000 was issued and was subscribed several times over. On the 21st September 1908 the New Penal Code came into force. In 1909 a Treaty was entered into between Great Britain and Siam whereby the extra-territorial rights of British Subjects were considerably modified, Siam ceding Trengganu and Kelantan. On the 23rd October 1910 His late Majesty the King Chulalongkorn died and the same day the Crown Prince was proclaimed King. The ceremony of Accession took place on the 11th November of the same year. On the 16th of March 1911 the remains of the late King was cremated with great pomp. In the same year His Majesty established the Wild Tiger Corps and in December His Majesty was crowned in the presence of a very large number of Royal Representatives from Europe and Japan. On 1st April 1916, His Majesty abolished the Huey Lottery. On the 4th November 1916, in a Representative Assembly of all the Members of the Royal Family, the Nobles, Ministers, Councillors, and officials of Siam, it was resolved that His Majesty the King be solicited to ordain and consecrate that "Ramadhipati" shall be the Dynastic Name. On the 11th of November 1916, a proclamation was read at the Ceremonial of His Majesty the King's Accession Anniversary on that date, by which the above change was effected. Thus His Majesty the King would be briefly and properly referred to as "King Rama" and would in subsequent history become known as "King Rama VI." On July 22nd 1917 Siam declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.

On Ist July 1918 through railway communication was established between Bangkok and Penang, In response to the call for volunteers for active service in France, made by His Majesty the King, overwhelming numbers of Siamese came forwad. The Siamese Expeditionary Force was formed and left for France in 1918. The S. E. F. returned to Bangkok in two contingents in May and Sept. 1919 winning high honours from the French Government and highest praise and admiration from Siam's other Allies. His Majesty who is ever solicitous for the welfare of his country and people, finding the staple product and chief article of food of the country being drained from the country to an alarming extent and in order to prevent a famine, constituted a Board of Rice Control on 12th June 1919 and export of Rice was prohibited on 12th July 1919. The declaration of Peace was celebrated throughout the Kingdom of Siam in September 1919. On the 20th of October 1919 Her Majesty the Queen Mother died of heart failure, and was cremated on 24 May 1920. H. R H. Prince Bhisnuloke, heir-apparent, who went on a health trip to Singapore contracted pneumonia on the way and died at Singapore on the 13th of June 1920. The body was brought to Bangkok overland and was cremated on the 24th of September 1920. Amidst great general rejoicing the *Phra Ruang* reached Bangkok on October 8, 1920. The vessel was purchased from the British Government by the people and was formally handed over to H. M. the King as the people's gift to their sovereign. A Treaty was signed between Siam and the United States of America on 16th December 1920 and ratifications exchanged

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in Bangkok on 1st September 1921 whereby extra-territorial rights of American Nationals were given up.

On 4th January 1922, H.R.H. Prince Bhanuranasi laid the first rail on the Eastern Line Extension and on the 9th of the same month the Siam Medical Association was inaugurated. The first through train from Bangkok to Penang direct ran on the 2nd of February 1922. In November 1922 the first Oriental Congress of the League of Red Cross Societies was held in Bangkok when delegates from many parts of the world attended. On 7th December of the same year His Majesty opened the Saovabha Memorial Building.

On January 30, 1923, a Newspaper Law came into force. The First Pier of Rama VI Bridge was laid on 8th April 1923. On 4th May of the same year a Leper Asylum was opened at Prapadaeng. On 21st Sept. 1924, His Majesty left on a non-official tour to Singapore, The Straits and F. M. S. and returned to the Capital on the 14th Oct. of the same year. On the 29th of November 1924, the great Dha Luang Irrigation Lock was declared open by H. M. The King.

BANGKOK.

Bangkok, the modern capital of Siam, is on the Menam Chao Phya, about 25 miles upstream from the bar, following the windings of the river, or some 14 miles as the crow flies. The old capital of Siam was Ayudhya (1350-1767), and a still older Thai capital of Siam was Sukhothai (1257-1350). Ayudhya fell during a Burmese invasion (April 7,1767). The invaders were afterwards driven out of the country. Bangkok, which became the new capital, was then situated on the west bank of the river, where a considerable population still exists. The seat of government was transferred to the eastern side in 1782 by the first King of the reigning dynasty, His Majesty Phra Buddha Yot Fa. Bangkok, therefore, is quite a modern capital, being only 143 years old.

The walled City, or Bangkok proper, contains the Grand Palace, the majority of chief executive offices, and the residences of a very large proportion of the Siamese nobility of the higher grades. The City is spread south and eastwards, following mainly the course of the river as far as Bangkolem Point commonly known as Sanon Tok. To the north east the town may be said to extend to the end of Samsen ; and all along the western bank of the river may be included, although on that side practically all communication has to be chiefly by boat. According to the census taken in 1910, the population of Bangkok and its suburbs is 628,765 which includes besides the Siamese inhabitants a considerable number of Chinese of all grades from the rich merchant to the street coolie. There are also Luk-Chins (persons of Siam-Chinese parentage) British Indians, Malays, Annamites. Cambodians, Burmans, Laos, Shans, Peguans, (Mohns), Javanese, etc, also European, American and Japanese residents.

To the north-east of the City proper and below Samsen is the Dusit Park district, where there is a Palace and the Throne Hall which was opened on 11th January 1917. Some years ago this district was a mere jungle swamp.

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To-day it presents a fair scene—royal palaces, temples. spacious pleasure grounds which are triumphs of the landscape-gardeners art and which the public are freely welcome to visit, a magnificent boulevard, princely residences, all combining to form a transformation, as contrasted with the original paddy-fields which aptly typifies the spirit that always inspired the late King Chula-longkorn, the founder of this Park whose forty and more years of work for the elevation of His people are commemorated in the handsome statue offered and erected here by the public in November 1909.

From Dusit Park, the Raja Damnern boulevard leads to the Premane Ground within the City. This is a spacious level park flanked by fine buildings including those of the Ministry of Justice, the Military College, and others, while, on its further side, the white battlemented walls and gateways of the Grand Palace, with the spires and roof of Wat Phra Kaeo and the Government buildings, form a most picturesque spectacle. The Saranrom Palace stands outside the walls of the Grand Palace, a handsome road running between, and the adjoining Saranrom Gardens add another spectacular attraction. The average visitor may feel repaid here even for the experience of driving through the extramural portion of the New Road. Within the City walls the New Road and other thoroughfares have been greatly improved and would now compare favourably with streets in any country in the Far East.

Opposite the Grand Palace and on the other side of the river is the Rong Law or the Ministry of Marine, with its dock capable of taking in any vessel which can cross the bar, its thoroughly up-to-date machine shops, marine barracks, and other departments. The ships of the Navy have their allotted moorings in this portion of the river or harbour.

The old city walls, built of bricks which compare in size and quality very favourably with the bricks made nowadays, still exist, though portions have been demolished to make way for new thoroughfares. The picturesque but inconvenient "gate of the three spires," or Pratoo Sam Yot, through which the New Road runs, was removed many years ago.

Bangkok and its immediate suburbs are now intersected with some 400 miles of roads, for the most part well made and metalled. What work has been accomplished in this direction is shown by the fact that the original Charoen Krung or New Road, Bangkok's first real public road, was only completed within comparatively recent memory. It was some 6 miles in length but occupied nearly a dozen years in the making. In this connection it is interesting to note that in 1881 an enterprising company started to run a line of omnibuses along it. They were queer vehicles somewhat of the char-a-banc order, but they served their turn until superseded by pony-drawn tram cars which in turn gave place to the present electric trams, which run over some 30 miles of road. It may also be of interest to note that gas was first used as an illuminant in Bangkok as long ago as 1860 and continued in use in the City until superseded by electric light. In the construction of earlier Bangkok roads, engineers had a difficulty to face through the impossibility of obtaining a sufficiency of suitable material. Recourse was had to bricks, but these rapidly went to pieces under climatic influence and the wear and tear of traffic. But since the opening up of the railway, granite, limestone and other material have become available and used whenever possible.

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The bridges spanning the multifarious klongs, or canals, have of late years also undergone a vast change in their construction. In former years they were all of teak, but continually increasing traffic led to the adoption of steel girder and truss work, and, later on steel and ferro concrete. Practically all the more important of Bangkok's bridges to-day are due to the munificence of King Chulalongkern who on each of his successive birthdays presented a new bridge to the City. Apart from their practical utility, many of them are handsome structures, especially those most recently given by His late Majesty. These bridges are all numbered from 1 to 58 in accordance with the royal birthdays they represent but there are duplicates of some of the numbers when more than one bridge has been given. The most important bridge will be the one over the Menam Chao Phya which will join the two sections of the Royal State Railways. The construction of this bridge commenced towards the end of 1922 and will be completed soon.

Commercial Bangkok may be said to lie along the course of the river, some of the most important engineering works and mercantile and shipping firms being situated in the Bangrak district. The chief Commercial centre from the Chinese standpoint is Sampeng, which is a vast network of narrow lanes and alleys lying between what is known as the Rachawongse Road and Klong Kut Mai. It is a veritable hive of industry but is not exactly a pleasant place to visit, although of late years several wide roads have been opened through it and some considerable areas devastated by fire have been rebuilt upon improved sanitary lines. But there is still a good deal to be done in this respect.

The Bangkok Wats, or temples, are numerous. There are said to be no fewer than 390. Some cover a very large area. Amongst those most interesting to the casual visitor may be mentioned Wat Phra Kaeo, the temple in the Royal Palace which contains the famous Emerald Buddha; Wat Benchamabopitr, at Dusit Park; Wat Cheng on the west side of the river; Wat Poh, Wat Samplum, Wat Rachabopitr, Wat Songnandit, Wat Mahan, Wat Suthat, Wat Saket, Wat Theptida, Wat Thepsurindr and Wat Mahathat. As a general rule all the Wats comprise a central pagoda containing a large image of the Buddha, a *bote*, or hall where preaching is carried on and certain religious rites takes place, a *sala* where any one who desires may stop and rest for as long as he likes, a tank for bathing and houses for the priests. Some have quadrangular courtyards containing images of the Buddha, and many have their walls adorned with quaint frescoes and beautifully lacquered doors. Nearly all have bell towers, and many have courtyards which contain numerous *chetiyas*, the offerings of the devout. But the great glory of the Wat to the Western artistic eye, lies in the triple roofs, with sweepingly curved gables, and in their *phraprohs*, or towers, which are in many cases covered with gorgeously hued tiles. A couple of decades ago many of the Wats were in a deplorable state of decay, but of late years much has been done to put them in good repair, a work of very great time and expense, considering their number. All the Wats and priests are under the direct control of the Ecclesiastical Department, which is subject alone to H. M. the King as Supporter of the Faith and the sole reigning Buddhist monarch.

The Bangkok Water-Works were officially inaugurated by His Majesty the King in November 1916 and by the completion of this important undertaking, the Capital of Siam is now in possession of one of the greatest boons of modern civilisation—a pure water supply. Situated as Bangkok is, at the end

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of an alluvial plain, without any high ground, valleys or depressions in its vicinity, the only source of supply, within reasonable expenditure, could only be the waters of the Menam Chao Phya.

In order to secure fresh water not affected by the sea during high tides a canal, some thirty kilometres in length, was dug, with its inlet at Chiengrak and the water is thus free from salt. The slope of this canal is so small that the water flows with a velocity sufficient to allow of deposition of a good deal of the suspended matter; it acts as a settling basin.

The head works are at Samsen where the water is taken from the canal and pumped into a large reservoir, receiving on its way thither a small dose of aluminia which helps to coalesce the remaining fine matters in suspension and also acts as a rough purification agent.

From this settling tank, water is taken as required and through quick action filters of the Jewel type complete purification takes place. There are twelve of these large filters. Their action is automatic and the efficiency has been proved by their adoption in several large works.

From these filters, the pure water is sent into a large reservoir whence the pumps send it into the water mains. This reservoir is covered with one metre of earth so as to secure as low a temperature as possible for it.

In all large cities, the consumption of water during the day is a varying quantity but in order to secure efficiency and economy the pumps could not be worked so as to answer to every difference of output that may arise. It is therefore necessary to have means for storing up the excess of water pumped when not needed and give it out again when the demand grows greater than the rate of pumping can satisfy. The two large elevated tanks at Wat Saket fulfil this function, and also help to equalise the pressure in the main.

In undertaking to provide pure water to the population, it has been the Government's desire that the benefits of its use be available to all and more especially the poor classes of the population. Stand pipes therefore have been amply provided at frequent intervals along the streets where the water is free to all. This is a great loss financially for the Government, but the surprising improvement in the public health of the city amply justifies the soundness of this policy.

The Bangkok Police Force was first organised in 1862 by the late Captain Ames. Later it was reorganised and formed on the Indian model by Mr. A. J. A. Jardine, who was lent for the purpose by the Burmah Government. It has three principal divisions, viz., Central, Northern and Southern suburbs, besides a Special Branch for detective work, and a Harbour branch. The Police Training School is doing good work near Wat Sapatoom and at Nagor Pathom. The Bangkok Police has executive powers within the entire Circle of Krung Thep, its place outside that being taken by the Provincial Gendarmerie. In the matter of Police reorganisation and increased effectiveness as well as in practically every other direction the work done by the Government of late years has been enormous. It has the advantage of a very able and energetic chief in His Excellency Chao Phya Yomaraj the Minister of Interior to whom the greatest of credit is due for much of its recent good work. With the aid of the detective branch and its system of finger print photographic identification, effective arrangements have been made for

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eliminating habitual criminals, deporting the aliens and segregating the native-born. A reformatory system has also been initiated for juvenile offenders.

In the way of recreation Bangkok is nowadays fully as well off as most other places in the Far East, and indeed, is far ahead of many. In social clubs it possesses the United and British Clubs for foreigners and the Royal Turf Club for Siamese. Up to a few years it had its separate Gymkhanas, Cricket, Golf, Gymnastic, Gun and other Clubs, but these have now more or less united or become amalgamated with the Royal Bangkok Sports Club. This successor to the old Gymkhana Club, was formed in 1902, when the late King Chulalongkorn graciously presented it with a Royal Charter and also with its splendid grounds at Sapatoom. The Siam Society hold interesting meetings at which papers on archaelogical and kindred subjects are discussed, and the Neilson Hays Library furnishes reading matter of all kinds at cheap rates. The English game of football has been introduced and has taken on well with the Siamese youth who are now experts at the game and are able to put on the field a team which will match any that the East could produce. The Royal Turf Club of Siam was inaugurated on the 17th September 1916. Much progress has been made since. The improvements effected to the course make it the finest in the land; while the public stands and Club House are said to be the most up-to-date in the East.

The changes and improvements in Bangkok have been so numerous and rapid of late years that it is a matter of some difficulty to select matters for description with a certainty that the description will hold good even at the expiration of a few months. Everywhere the old order changeth, giving place unto the new. Progress of a most substantial order is to be found on all sides, and in ordering of it all classes seem to a greater or less extent to combine with, generally speaking, the happiest of results.

TREATIES.

Among the early treaties of Siam reference may be made, as a matter of historical interest, to that with the Dutch East India Company in 1664, which conferred trading privileges upon the Company. One of these privileges, which in these days seems rather odd, was "the sole and exclusive right to export all cow and deer hides that may be had in Siam." Another privilege which was added by a later supplementary agreement does not sound so odd. It conferred on the Honourable Chartered Dutch Company in the city of Ligor the sole privilege to buy tin. The principle of ex-territoriality was contained in a clause of the 1664 treaty which laid down that, should any of the Company's residents commit a grave crime in Siam, neither the King nor the Siamese Court should judge him but he should be delivered to the chief of the Honourable Company in order to be punished according to Dutch Law. In case the said chief himself should commit a capital crime the King of Siam had power to place him under arrest until notice should be given to the Dutch Governor General.

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Another historical treaty is that of 1684 with France granting privileges to French Missionaries in Siam—negotiated by M, le Chevalier de Chaument, Ambassador Extraordinary of His Most Christian Majesty, and Monsieur Constance Phaulkon, "Commissioner of His Majesty of Siam." The outcome of the mission which were exchanged at this period between France and Siam is a matter of history. Phaulkon perished in a revolution, and the attempt to secure French political predominance failed. But French missionary and educational work has endured to this day.

Another treaty, though not very ancient might be mentioned here for the sake of the reference it contains *re* white elephants. This is the treaty (afterwards annulled) between Siam and Cambodia signed in December, 1863 and ratified the following January. One of the provisions was as follows :—

"When the Cambodian authorities send trained elephants into the forests of Cambodia for the purpose of entrapping elephants, should they meet with any white ones, either males or females, or with any curiously coloured ones with the complete and requisite number of toes or nails, those kinds being required by His Majesty the King of Siam, Cambodian authorities will not conceal the fact, but send a communication with such elephant to be presented to His Majesty after the custom of the other tributory States of Siam.

In the ratification of the treaty under date January 4, 1864, it was stated:—

"The Siamese Ministers having consulted, are unanimously of opinion with reference to the article of the treaty which relates to the white elephants which are animals that are found but once in a time, that it has been customary in Siam to consider the white elephant as precious although it is not considered as essential to the prosperity of the country but only it has been customary with all the tributory States that have been in the habit of presenting tribute to Siam whenever they entrap a white or particular coloured elephant, to present the same to the King of Siam. For these reasons when the authorities of Cambodia send people to entrap white elephants, either males or females, or any elephants of curious colours approaching to white on securing them it would not be proper for them to conceal such elephants or sell them to other people, but they ought to send a communication with the said particular elephants to Bangkok, because formerly Cambodia at one time procured a white elephant and presented it to Siam; subsequently Neak Phra Ong Changr Somdetch Phra Udai Rajadhiraj obtained a suitable coloured elephant and concealed it, however ultimately, it was sent to Siam. These precedents being established, henceforth all such elephants that may be caught must be sent to Siam, and His Majesty the King will present money, cloths and insignia of honour to the Cambodian authorities, and to the person who shall send the elephants, and also to the person who entrapped it, in the same manner as with the other tributory States that have been in the habit of sending such elephants. These gifts are many times greater than the market value of such elephants. This matter is embodied in the act of presenting tribute, but it is requisite that it should be attached to the treaty in order to make the subject more explicit, so as to enable the authorities of Cambodia to act in accordance with the other tributary States."

The above extracts are of interest as illustrating to some extent the manner in which white elephants were regarded. So far as the treaty itself is concerned it was annulled by the subsequent treaty of 1867 recognizing the French protectorate of Cambodia.

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TREATIES.

Between Siam and Great Britain.

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TREATY OF 1826.

EARLY BRITISH TREATIES.

The earlier British treaties are interesting mainly on historical grounds. That of 1826, between Siam and the East India Company is a treaty of mutual friendship and commerce. The opening phrases in the English version read as follows :—

" The powerful Lord who is in possession of every good and every dignity the God Boodh, who dwells over every head in the City of the Sacred and Great Kingdom of Si-a-yoo-ther sye (title of the King of Siam,) incomprehensible to the head and brain. The sacred beauty of the Royal Palace, serene and infallible there (titles of the Wangna, or Second King of Siam) have bestowed their commands upon the heads of Their Excellencies the Ministers of high rank belonging to the Sacred and Great Kingdom of Si-a-yoo-ther sye, to assemble and frame a treaty with Captain Henry Burney, the English Envoy on the part of the English Government, the Honourable East India Company who govern the countries in India belonging to the English, under the authority of the King and Parliament of England and the Right Honourable Lord Amherst, Governor of Bengal, and other English officers of high rank, have deputed Captain Burney as an Envoy, to represent them, and to frame a Treaty with their Excellencies the Ministers of high rank belonging to the Sacred and Great Kingdom of Si-a-yoo-ther-sye, in view that the Siamese and English nations may become great and true friends, connected in love and affection, with g nuine candour and sincerity on both sides."

The concluding words of the treaty are :—

" The Siamese and English will form a friendship that shall be per—petuated, that shall know no end or interruptions as long as heaven and earth appear."

In this treaty extra—territoriality was not provided for. On the contrary it was laid down in clause 5 that :—"The Siamese desiring to go to an English country or the English desiring to go to a Siamese country, must conform to the customs of the place or country, on either side : should they be ignorant of the customs, the Siamese or English Officers must explain them. Siamese subjects who visit an English country, must conduct themselves according to the established laws of the English country, in every particular. The English subjects who visit a Siamese country must conduct themselves according to the established laws of the Siamese country, in every particular." The main purport of the treaty was to establish amicable political and mercantile relations and to define British and Siamese positions in the Malay Peninsula. An additional agreement provided relations for British shipping.

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FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE.

SIGNED AT BANGKOK, APRIL 18TH, 1855.

[RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT BANGKOK, APRIL 5, 1856.]

ART. I.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between Their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, and their successors, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and her successors. All British subjects coming to Siam shall receive from the Siamese Government full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in all security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese; and all Siamese subjects going to an English country shall receive from the British Government the same complete protection and assistance that shall be granted to British subjects by the Government of Siam.

ART. II.—The interest of all British subjects coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulation and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok. He will himself conform to, and will enforce the observance, by British subjects, of all the provisions of this Treaty, and such of the former Treaty negotiated by Captain Burney in 1826 as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of British subjects in Siam, the conduct of their trade, and for prevention of violation of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between British and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the Consul in conjunction with the proper Siamese officer: and criminal offences will be punished, in the case of English offenders, by the Consul according to English laws, and in the case of Siamese offenders, by their own laws, through the Siamese authorities. But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

It is understood, however, that the arrival of the British Consul at Bangkok shall not take place before the ratification of this Treaty, nor until ten vessels owned by British subjects, sailing under British colours and with British papers, shall have entered the port of Bangkok for purposes of trade, subsequent to the signing of this Treaty.

ART. III.—If Siamese in the employ of British subjects, offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese having so offended or desiring to desert, take refuge with a British subject in Siam, they shall be searched for, and upon proof of their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner any British offenders resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to or hide themselves in Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the British Council on his requisition. Chinese, not able to prove themselves to be British subjects, shall not be considered as such by the British Consul, nor be entitled to his protection.

ART. IV.—British subjects are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by the Treaty. British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok, may rent

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land, and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase lands within a circuit of 200 sen (not more than four miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so. But with the exception of this limitation, British residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations, situated anywhere within a distance of 24 hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such lands or houses, it will be necessary that the British subjects shall, in the first place, make application through the Consul to the proper Siamese officer: and the Siamese officer and the Consul having satisfied themselves of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase money, will mark out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the British purchaser under sealed deeds. Whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the Governor of the district, and that of particular local authorities: he shall conform, in ordinary matters, to any just directions given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if, through negligence, the want of capital, or other cause, a British subject should fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the lands so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property, upon returning to the British subject the purchase money paid by him for the same.

ART. V.—All British subjects intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the British Consulate. They shall not go out to sea, nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by this Treaty for the residence of British subjects without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the British Consul: nor shall they leave Siam, if the Siamese authorities show to the British Consul that legitimate objections exist to their quitting the country. But within the limits appointed under the preceding Article, British subjects are at liberty to travel to and fro under the protection of a pass, to be furnished them by the British Consul, and counter-sealed by the proper Siamese officer, stating in the Siamese character their names, calling and description. The Siamese officers at the Government stations in the interior may, at any time, call for the production of this pass, and immediately on its being exhibited, they must allow the parties to proceed: but it will be their duty to detain those persons who, by travelling without a pass from the Consul, render themselves liable to the suspicion of their being deserters: and such detention shall be immediately reported to the Consul.

ART. VI.—All British subjects visiting or residing in Siam, shall be allowed the free exercise of the Christian religion, and liberty to build churches in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment by the English of Siamese subjects as servants, or in any other capacity. But wherever a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, the servant who engages himself to a British subject, without the consent of his master, may be reclaimed by him: and the Siamese Government will not enforce an agreement between a British subject and any Siamese in his employ, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master, who has a right to dispose of the services of the person engaged.

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ART. VII.—British ships of war may enter the river, and anchor at Paknam, but they shall not proceed above Paknam, unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given where it is necessary that a ship shall go into dock for repairs. Any British ship of war conveying to Siam a public functionary accredited by Her Majesty's Government to the Court of Bangkok, shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Pong-Phrachamit and Pit-Pachanuck, unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese Government: but in the absence of a British ship of war the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the Consul with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over British subjects, and to enforce discipline among British shipping.

ART. VIII.—The measurement duty hitherto paid by British vessels trading to Bangkok, under the Treaty of 1826, shall be abolished from the date of this Treaty coming into operation: and British shipping and trade will thenceforth be only subject to the payment of import and export duties on the goods landed or shipped.

On all articles of import the duties shall be three per cent., payable at the option of the importer either in kind or money, calculated upon the market value of the goods. Drawback of the full amount of duty shall be allowed upon goods found unsaleable and re-exported. Should the British merchant and the Custom House Officers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported articles, such disputes shall be referred to the Consul and proper Siamese Officer, who shall each have the power to call in an equal number of merchants as assessors, not exceeding two on either side, to assist them in coming to an equitable decision.

Opium may be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. In the event of no arrangement being effected with them for sale of the opium, it shall be re-exported, and no impost or duty shall be levied thereon. Any infringement of this regulation shall subject the opium to seizure and confiscation.

Articles of export from the time of production to the date of shipment shall pay one impost only, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce, previous to or upon exportation, is specified in the Tariff attached to this Treaty; and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce which pay any description of tax in the interior shall be exempted from any further payment of duty on exportation.

English merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in like manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase same, without the interference, in either case, of any other person.

The rates of duty laid down in the Tariff attached to this Treaty are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks; and it is agreed that British shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

British subjects will be allowed to build ships in Siam on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

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Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of Salt, Rice, and Fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting, by public proclamation, the exportation of those articles.

Bullion, or personal effects, may be imported or exported free of charge.

ART. IX.—The Code of Regulations appended to this Treaty shall be enforced by the Consul, with the co-operation of the Siamese authorities: and they, the said authorities and Consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations which may be found necessary in order to give effect to the objects of this Treaty.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this Treaty shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

Until the British Consul shall arrive at Bangkok, and enter upon his functions, the consignees of British vessels shall be at liberty to settle with the Siamese authorities all questions relating to their trade.

ART. X.—The British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be, granted by the Siamese Government to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

ART. XI.—After the lapse of ten years from the date of ratification of this Treaty, upon the desire of either the Siamese or the British Government, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, the present and such portions of the Treaty of 1826 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations hereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

ART. XII.—This Treaty, executed in English and Siamese, both versions having the same meaning and intention, and the ratifications thereof having been previously exchanged, shall take effect from the sixth day of April in the year 1856 of the Christian era corresponding to the first day of the fifth month of the 1218th year of the Siamese Civil era.

In witness whereof the above named plenipoteniaries have signed and sealed the present Treaty in quadruplicate at Bangkok, on the 18th day of April in the year 1855 of the Christian era, corresponding to the second day of the sixth month of the 1217th year of the Siamese Civil era.

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SIAM.

REGULATION I.—The master of every English ship coming to Bangkok to trade, must, either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival of his vessel at the Custom House at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam, he will deliver into the custody of the Custom House Officers all his guns and ammunition: and a Custom House Officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

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REGULATION II.—A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the forgoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be fined 800 Ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

REGULATION III.—When a British vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master, unless a Sunday should intervene, will, within 24 hours after arrival, proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit there his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo; and upon the Consul's reporting these paticulars to the Custom-House permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report his arrival, or for presenting a false manifest, the master will subject himself, in each instance, to a penalty of 400 Ticals; but he will be allowed to correct, within 24 hours after delivery of it to the Consul, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring the above-mentioned penalty.

REGULATION IV.—A British vessel breaking bulk, and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, or smuggling either when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of 800 Ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

REGULATION V.—As soon as a British vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the British Consul, a Siamese port clearance shall be granted her on application from the Consul, who, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers, and allow the vessel to leave. A Custom House Officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam, and on arriving there she will be inspected by the Custom House Officers of that station, and will receive from them the guns* and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

REGULATION VI.—Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary having no knowledge of the Siamese language, the Siamese Government have agreed that the English text of these Regulations, together with the Treaty of which they form a portion, and the Tariff hereunto annexed, shall be accepted as conveying in every respect their true meaning and intenton.

(Signatures and seals of the five Siamese Plenipotentiaries.)

(L. S.) JOHN BOWRING.

* The removal and return of guns to foreign ships was very inconvenient to the Siamese Government that since 1st January, 1868 the officials at Paknam only take custody of the ammunition of the vessels, and that only in case any large quantity is on board.

TARIFF OF EXPORT AND INLAND DUTIES TO BE LEVIED ON ARTICLES OF TRADE.

SECTION I—The undermentioned Articles shall be entirely free from Inland or other Taxes, on production or transit, and shall pay Export Duty as follows:

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		Ticals.	Salung.	Fuang.	
1.	Ivory	10	0	0	Per picul
2.	Gamboge	6	0	0	,,
3.	Rhinoceros horns	50	0	0	,,
4.	Gardamums, best	14	0	0	,,
5.	Cardamums, bastard	6	0	0	,,
6.	Dried Mussels	1	0	0	,,
7.	Pelican Quills	2	2	0	,,
8.	Betelnut, dried	1	0	0	,,
9.	Krechi wood	0	2	0	,,
10.	Shark's fins, white	6	0	0	,,
11.	Ditto, black	3	0	0	,,
12.	Lukkraban seed	0	2	0	,,
13.	Peacocks' tails	10	0	0	Per 100 tails
14.	Buffalo and cow bones	0	0	3/4	Per picul
15.	Rhinoceros hides	0	2	0	,,
16.	Hide cuttings	0	1	0	,,
17.	Turtle shells	1	0	0	,,
18.	Soft ditto	1	0	0	,,
19.	Beche-der-mer	3	0	0	,,
20.	Fish maws	3	0	0	,,
21.	Birds' nest, uncleaned	20 [per cent.]			,,
22.	Kingfishers' feathers	6	0	0	Per 100
23.	Cutch	0	2	0	Per picul
24.	Beche seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0	,,
25.	Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	,,
26.	Gum benjamin	4	0	0	,,
27.	Angrai bark	0	2	0	,,
28.	Agilla wood	2	0	0	,,
29.	Ray skins	3	0	0	,,
30.	Old deer horns	0	1	0	,,
31.	Soft, or young ditto	10 per cent.			,,
32.	Deer hides, fine	8	0	0	Per 100 hides
33.	Ditto common	3	0	0	,,
34.	Deer sinews	4	0	0	Per picul
35.	Buffalo and cow hides	1	0	0	,,
36.	Elephants' bones	1	0	0	,,
37.	Tigers' bones	5	0	0	,,
38.	Buffalo horns	1	0	0	,,
39.	Elephants' hides	0	1	0	,,
40.	Tigers' skins	0	1	0	Per skin
41.	Armadillo skins	4	0	0	Per picul
42.	Sticklac	1	1	0	,,
43.	Hemp	1	2	0	,,
44.	Dried fish, *Plahaang*	1	2	0	,,
45.	Ditto, *plasalit*	1	0	0	,,
46.	Sapan wood	0	2	1	,,
47.	Salt meat	2	0	0	,,
48.	Mangrove bark	0	1	0	,,
49.	Rosewood	0	2	0	,,
50.	Ebony	1	1	0	,,
51.	Rice	4	0	0	Per koyan

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SECTION II.—The undermentioned Articles, being subject to the Inland or Transit Duties herein named, and which shall not be increased, shall be exempt from Export Duty :

52.	Sugar, white	0	2	0	Per picul
53.	Ditto red	0	1	0	„
54.	Cotton, clean and uncleaned	10 per cent.			
55.	Pepper	1	0	0	„
56.	Salt fish *platu*	1	0	0	Per 10,000 fish
57.	Beans and peas	One-twelfth.			
58.	Dried Prawns	One-twelfth.			
59.	Teels ed	One-twelfth.			
60.	Silk, raw	One-twelfth.			
61.	Bees-wax	One-twelfth.			
62.	Tallow	1	0	0	Per picul
63.	Salt	6	0	0	Per koyan
64.	Tobacco	1	2	0	Per 100, bundles

SECTION III.—All goods or produce unenumerated in this Tariff shall be free of Export Duty, and shall only be subject to one Inland Tax or Transit Duty, not exceeding the rate now paid.

(Signature and seals of the five Siamese Plenipotentiaries.)

(L. S.) JOHN BOWRING.

Supplementary to Treaty of 1855.

[SIGNED AT BANGKOK, MAY 13, 1856.]

Agreement entered into between the undermentioned Royal Commissioners on the part of their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, and HARRY SMITH PARKES, ESQUIRE, *on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.*

PREAMBLE.

Mr. Parkes having stated, on his arrival at Bangkok, as bearer of His Britannic Majesty's Ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce concluded on the 18th day of April, 1855, that he was instructed by the Earl of Clarendon, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to request the Siamese Government to consent to an enumeration of those articles of the former Treaty, concluded in 1826, between the Honorable East India Company and their late Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, which are abrogated by the Treaty first named, and also to agree to certain explanations which appear necessary to mark the precise force and application of certain portions of the new Treaty ; their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam have appointed and empowered certain Royal Commissioners, namely, His Royal Highness Krom Luang Wongsah Dhiraj Snidh and their Excellencies the four Senaputies or Principal Ministers of Siam, to confer and arrange with Mr. Parkes the matters above named ; and the said Royal Commissioners having accordingly met Mr. Parkes for the purpose on repeated occasions, and maturely considered all the subjects brought by him to their notice, have resolved :

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That it is proper in order to prevent future controversy, that those clauses of the old Treaty which are abrogated by the new Treaty should be distinctly specified, and that any clause of the new Treaty which is not sufficiently clear, should be fully explained. To this end they have agreed to, and concluded, the following twelve Articles:

ART. 1.

Of the old Treaty Concluded in 1826.

The Articles of the old Treaty not abrogated by the new Treaty are 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and the undermentioned clauses of Articles 6 and 10

In Article 6, the Siamese desire to retain the following clause:

"If a Siamese or English merchant buy or sell without inquiring and ascertaining whether the seller or buyer be of a good or bad character, and if he meet with a bad man who takes the property and absconds, the rulers and officers on either side must make search and endeavour to produce the property of the absconder, and investigate the matter with sincerity. If the party possess money or property, he can be made to pay; but if he does not possess any, or if he cannot be apprehended, it will be the merchant's own fault, and authorities cannot be held responsible."

Of Article, 10, Mr. Parkes desires to retain that clause relating to the overland trade which state; "Asiatic merchants of the English countries, not being Burmese, Peguans, or descendants of Europeans, desiring to enter into and to trade with the Siamese dominions, from the countries of Mergui, Tavoy, Tenasserim and Ye, which are now subject to the English, will be allowed to do so freely overland and by water, upon the English furnishing them with proper certificates."

Mr. Parkes, however, desires that all British subjects without exception shall be allowed to participate in this overland trade. The said Royal Commissioners therefore agree, on the part of the Siamese, that all traders under British rule, may cross from the British territories of Mergui, Tavoy, Ye, Tenasserim, Pegu, or other places, by land or by water, to the Siamese territories, and may trade there with facility, on the condition that they shall be provided by the British authorities with proper certificates, which must be renewed for each journey.

The Commercial Agreement annexed to the old Treaty is abrogated by the new Treaty, with the exception of the under-mentioned clauses of Articles 1 and 4:—

Of Article 1, the Siamese desire to retain the following clause:

"British merchants importing fire-arms, shot, or gunpowder are prohibited from selling them to any party but the Government. Should the Government not require such fire-arms, shot, or gunpowder, the merchants must re-export the whole of them."

Article 4, stipulates that no charge or duty shall be levied on boats carrying cargo to British ships at the Bar. The Siamese desire to cancel this clause for the reason that the old measurement duty of 1,700 ticals per fathom included the fees of the various officers: but as this measurement duty has now been abolished, the Siamese wish to levy on each native boat taking cargo out to the Bar a fee of 8 ticals, 2 salungs, this being the charge paid by Siamese traders

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and Mr. Parkes undertakes to submit this point to the consideration of Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Siam.

ART. 2.

On the exclusive Jurisdiction of the Consul over British Subjects.

The 2nd Article of the Treaty stipulates that :—"Any disputes arising between British and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the Consul in conjunction with the proper Siamese officer; and criminal offenders will be punished, in the case of English offenders, by the Consul according to English laws, and in the case of Siamese offenders by their own laws through the Siamese authorities; but the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty."

On the non-interference of the Consul with the Siamese, or of Siamese with British subjects, the said Royal Commissioners desire in the first place to state that, while, for natural reasons, they fully approve of the Consul holding no jurisdiction over Siamese in their own country, the Siamese authorities, on the other hand, will feel themselves bound to call on the Consul to apprehend and punish British subjects who shall commit, whilst in Siamese territory, any grave infractions of the laws such as cutting, wounding, or inflicting other serious bodily harm. But in disputes or in offences of a lighter nature committed by British subjects among themselves, the Siamese authorities will refrain from all interference.

With reference to the punishment of offences, or the settlement of disputes, it is agreed :

That all criminal cases, in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the defendant is a British subject, shall be tried and determined by the British Consul alone.

All criminal cases in which both parties are Siamese or in which the defendant is a Siamese, shall be tried and determined by the Siamese authorities alone.

That all civil cases in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the defendant is a British subject, shall be heard and determined by the British Consul alone. All civil cases in which both parties are Siamese, or in which the defendant is a Siamese, shall be heard and determined by the Siamese authorities alone.

That whenever a British subject has to complain against a Siamese, he must make his complaint through the British Consul, who will lay it before the proper Siamese authorities.

That in all cases in which Siamese or British subjects are interested, the Siamese authorities in the one case, and the British Consul in the other, shall be at liberty to attend at and listen to the investigation of the case; and copies of the proceedings will be furnished from time to time, or whenever desired, to the Consul or the Siamese authorities, until the case is concluded.

That although the Siamese may interfere so far with British subjects as to call upon the Consul, in the manner stated in this Article, to punish grave offences when committed by British subjects, it is agreed that :

British subjects, their persons, houses, premises, lands, ships or property of any kind, shall not be seized, injured, or in any way interfered with by the

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Siamese. In case of any violation of this stipulation, the Siamese authorities will take cognizance of the case and punish the offenders. On the other hand, Siamese subjects, their persons, houses, premises, or property of any kind, shall not be seized, injured, or in any way interfered with by the English; and the British Consul shall investigate and punish any breach of this stipulation.

ART. 3.

On the right of British Subjects to Dispose of their Property at Will.

By the 4th Article of the Treaty, British subjects are allowed to purchase in Siam "houses, gardens, fields, or plantations." It is agreed, in reference to this stipulation, that British subjects who have accordingly purchased houses, gardens, fields, or plantations, are at liberty to sell the same to whomsoever they please. In the event of a British subject dying in Siam and leaving houses, lands, or other property, his relations, or those persons who are heirs according to English law, shall receive possession of the said property; and the British Consul, or some one appointed by the British Consul, may proceed at once to take charge of the said property on their account. If the deceased should have debts due to him by the Siamese, or other persons, the Consul can collect them; and if the deceased should owe money, the Consul shall liquidate his debts as far as the estate of the deceased shall suffice.

ART. 4.

On the Taxes, Duties, or other Charges Leviable on British Subjects.

The 4th Article of the Treaty provides for the payment on the lands held, or purchased by British subjects, of "the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects." The taxes here alluded to are those set forth in the annexed schedule.

Again, it is stated in the 8th Article, that "British subjects are to pay import and export duties according to the Tariff annexed to the Treaty." For the sake of greater distinctness, it is necessary to add to these two clauses the following explanation, namely:—That beside the land tax, and the import and export duties, mentioned in the aforesaid Articles, no additional charge or tax of any kind may be imposed upon a British subject, unless it obtains the sanction both of the supreme Siamese authorities and the British Consul.

ART. 5.

On Passes and Port Clearances.

The 5th Article of the Treaty provides that Passports shall be granted to travellers, and the 5th Article of the regulations that port clearances shall be furnished to ships. In reference thereto, the said Royal Commissioners, at the request of Mr. Parkes, agree that the passports to be given to British subjects travelling beyond the limits assigned by the Treaty for the residence of British subjects, together with the passes for cargo boats and the port clearances of British ships, shall be issued within twenty-four hours after formal application for the same shall have been made to the proper Siamese authorities. But if reasonable cause should at any time exist for delaying or withholding the issue of any of these papers, the Siamese authorities must at once communicate it to the Consul.

Passports for British subjects travelling in the interior, and the port-clearances of British ships, will be granted by the Siamese authorities free of charge.

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ART. 6.

On the Prohibition of the Exportation of Rice, Salt, and Fish, and on the Duty on Paddy.

The 8th Article of the Treaty stipulated that "whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt, rice and fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting by public proclamation the exportation of these articles."

Mr. Parkes, in elucidation of this clause, desires an agreement to this effect, namely: That a month's notice shall be given by the Siamese authorities to the Consul, prior to the enforcement of the prohibition: and that British subjects who may previously obtain special permission from the Siamese authorities to export a certain quantity of rice which they have already purchased, may do so even after the prohibition comes in force. Mr. Parkes also requests that the export duty on paddy should be half of that on rice, namely, 2 ticals per koyan.

The said Royal Commissioners, having in view the fact that rice forms the principal sustenance of the nation, stipulate that on the breaking out of war or rebellion, the Siamese may prohibit the trade in rice, and may enforce the prohibition so long as the hostilities thus occasioned shall continue. If a dearth should be apprehended, on account of the want or excess or rain, the Consul will be informed one month previous to the enforcement of the prohibition. British merchants who obtain the Royal permission upon the issue of the proclamation, to export a certain quantity of rice which they have already purchased, may do so irrespective of the prohibition to the contrary; but those merchants who do not obtain the Royal permission will not be allowed, when the prohibition takes effect, to export the rice they may already have purchased.

The prohibition shall be removed as soon as the cause of its being imposed shall have ceased to exist.

Paddy may be exported on payment of a duty of 2 ticals per koyan, or half the amount levied on rice.

ART. 7.

On Permission to import Gold Leaf as Bullion.

Under the 8th Article of the Treaty, bullion may be imported or exported free of charge. With reference to the clause, the said Royal Commissioners, at the request of Mr. Parkes, agree that foreign coins of every denomination' gold and silver in bars or ingots and gold leaf, may be imported free: but manufactured articles in gold and silver, plated ware, and diamonds or other precious stones, must pay an import duty of 3 per cent.

ART. 8.

On the Establishment of the Custom House.

The said Royal Commissioners, at the request of Mr. Parkes and in conformity with the intent of the Article of the new Treaty, agree to the immediate establishment of a Custom House, under the superintendence of a high Government functionary, for the examination of all goods landed or shipped, and the receipt of the import and export duties due thereon. They further agree that the business of the Custom House shall be conducted under the regulations annexed to this Agreement.

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ART 9

On the subsequent Taxation of Articles now Free from Duty.

Mr. Parkes agrees with the said Royal Commissioners that whenever the Siamese Government deem it to be beneficial for the country to impose a single tax or duty on any articles not now subject to a public charge of any kind, they are at liberty to do so, provided that the said tax be just and reasonable.

ART 10.

On the Boundaries of the Four-Mile Circuit.

It is stipulated in the 4th Article of the Treaty, that "British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok, may rent land and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase lands within a circuit of 200 sen (not more than 4 miles English) from the City walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so."

The points to which this circuit extends due north, south, east and west of the City, and the spot where it crosses the river below Bangkok, have accordingly been measured by officers on the part of the Siamese and English: and their measurements, having been examined and agreed to by the said Royal Commissioners and Mr. Parkes, are marked by stone pillars placed at the undermentioned localities, viz:

On the North.—One sen north of Wat Kemabirataram.

On the East.—6 sen and 7 fathoms south-west of Wat Bangkapi.

On the South.—About 19 sen south of the village of Bangpakeo.

On the West.—About 2 sen south-west of the village of Bangphrom.

The pillars marking the spot where the circuit line crosses the river below Bangkok are placed on the left bank, 3 sen below the village of Bangmanau, and on the right bank about 1 sen below the village of Banglampuluen.

ART 11.

On the Boundaries of the Twenty-four Hours' Journey.

It is stipulated in Article 4 of the Treaty, that 'excepting within the circuit of four miles, British merchants in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations situated anywhere within a distance of 24 hours' journey from the City of Bangkok, to be computed at the rate at which boats of the country can travel.

The said Royal Commissioners and Mr. Parkes have consulted together on this subject, and have agreed that the boundaries of the said twenty-four hours' journey shall be as follows:—

1. *On the North.*—The Bank putsa'h Canal, from its mouth on the Chow Phya River, to the old city walls of Lophburi, and a straight line from Lophburi to the landing-place of Tha Phrangam near to the town of Sara'buri on the River Pasak.

2. *On the East.*—A straight line drawn from the landing-place of Tha Phrangam to the junction of the Klongk'ut Canal with the Bangpakong River: the Bangpakong River from the junction of the Klongk'ut Canal to its mouth: and coast from the mouth of the Bangpakong River to the isle of Srimaharajah, to such distance inland as can be reached within 24 hours' journey from Bangkok.

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3. *On the South.*—The isle of Srimaharajah and the island of Se-Chang, on the east side of the Gulf; and the city walls of Petchaburi, on the west side.

4. *On the West.*—The western coast of the Gulf to the mouth of the Meklong River, to such a distance inland as can be reached within 24 hours' journey from Bangkok: the Meklong River, from its mouth to the city walls of Rajburi; a straight line from the city walls of Rajburi to the town of Suphanaburi; and a straight line from the towu of Suphanaburi to the mouth of the Banguts'ah Canal on the Chow Phya River.

ART 12.

On the Incorporation in the Treaty of the Agreement.

The said Royal Commissioners agree, on the part of the Siamese Government, to incorporate all the Articles of the Agreement in the Treaty concluded by the Siamese Plenipotentiaries and Sir John Bowring, on the 18th April, 1855, whenever this shall be desired by Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

In witness whereof, the said Royal Commissioners, and the said Harry Smith Parkes, have sealed and signed this Agreement in duplicate, at Bangkok, on the 13th day of May in the year 1856 of the Christian era.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES

On Garden-ground, Plantations, or other Lands.

SECTION 1.—Trenched or raised lands planted with the following 8 sorts of fruit-trees are subject to the long assessment, which is calculated on the trees grown on the land, and not on the land itself; and the amount to be collected annually by the proper officers, and paid by them into the Royal Treasury, is endorsed on the title-deeds or official certificate of tenure.

1. *Betel nut trees*, of which there are five classes, pay according to size from 50 to 138 cowries per tree.

2. *Cocoa-nut trees*, from 1 sok and upwards in height of stem, pay per 3 trees...1 salung.

3. *Siri vines*, all sizes (from 5 sok in height and upwards,) pay per tree or pole when trained on tunglang-trees...200 cowries.

4. *Mango trees*, stem of 4 kam in circumference at the height of 3 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per tree...1 fuang.

5. *Maprang trees*, are assessed at the same rate as mango trees.

6. *Durian trees*, stem of 4 kam in circumference at height of 3 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per tree...1 tical.

7. *Mangosteen trees*, stem of 2 kam in circumference at the height of 1½ sok from the ground, pay per tree...1 fuang.

8. *Langsat trees*, are assessed at the same rate as Mangosteen trees.

Note. The long assessment is made under ordinary circumstances once only in each reign, and plantations or lands having been once assessed at the above-mentioned rates, continue to pay the same annual sum, which is endorsed on the official certificate of tenure (subject to remissions granted in case of the destruction of the trees by drought or flood) until the next assessment is made,

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regardless of the new trees that may have been planted in the interval, or the old trees that may have died off. When the time for a new assessment arrives, a fresh account of the trees is taken, those that have died since the former one being omitted, and those that have been newly planted being inserted, provided they have obtained the above-stated dimensions: otherwise they are free of charge.

SECTION 2.—Trenched or raised lands planted with the following eigh sorts of fruit-trees are subject to an annual assessment, calculated on the tree grown on the lands, in the following manner, that is to say.

1. *Orange trees*, five kinds, stem of 6 ngin in circumference close to the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 10 trees...1 fuang.

All other kinds of orange trees of the same size as the above, pay per 15 trees...1 fuang.

2. *Jack-fruit trees*, stem of 6 kam in circumference, at the height of 2 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 15 trees...1 fuang.

3. *Bread-fruit trees*, are assessd at the same rate as jack-fruit trees.

4. *Mak Fai trees*, stem of 4 kam in circumference, at the height of 2 ok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 12 trees...1 fuang.

5. *Guava trees*, stem of 2 kam in circumference, at the height of 1 kub from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 12 trees...1 fuang.

6. *Saton trees*, stem of 6 kam in circumference, at the height of 2 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 5 trees...1 fuang.

7. *Rambutan trees*, stem of 4 kam in circumference at the height of 2 sok from the ground, or from that size and upwards, pay per 5 trees...1 fuang.

8. *Pineapple* pay per 1000 plants...1 salung.

SECTION 3.—The following six kinds of fruit trees, when planted in trenched or untrenched lands or in any other manner than as plantations subject to the long assessment described in Section 1, are assessed annually at the undermentioned rates.

Mangoes	1	fuang	per		tree.
Tamarinds	1	do	„	2	trees.
Custards Apples	1	do	„	20	trees.
Plantains	1	do	„	50	roots.
Siri Vines (trained on poles)	1	do	„	12	vines.
Pepper Vines	1	do	„	12	vines.

SECTION 4.—Trenched or raised lands planted with annuals of all sorts pay a land tax of 1 salung and 1 fuang per rai each crop.

An annual fee of 3 salung and 1 fuang is also charged by the Nairowang (or local tax collector) for each lot or holding of trenched land of which an official title or certificate of tenure has been taken out.

When held under the long assessment and planted with the eight sorts of fruit-trees described in Section 1, the annual fee paid to the Nairowang for each lot or holding of trenched land for which an official title or certificate of tenure has been taken out, is 2 salungs.

SECTION 5.—Untrenched or low lands, planted with annuals of all sorts, pay a land tax of 1 salung and 1 fuang per rai for each crop.

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No land tax is levied on these lands if left uncultivated.

Sixty cowries per tical are levied as expense of testing the quality of the silver on all sums paid as taxes under the long assessment. Taxes paid under the annual assessment are exempted from this charge.

Lands having once paid a tax according to one or other of the above-mentioned rates, are entirely free from all other taxes or charges.

CUSTOMS-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

1. A Custom-House is to be built at Bangkok, near to the anchorage, and officers must be in attendance there between 6 a.m. and 3 p.m. The business of the Custom-House must be carried on between those hours. The tide-waiters required to superintend the landing or shipment of goods will remain in waiting for that purpose from daylight until dark.

2. Subordinate Custom-House officers shall be appointed to each ship: their number shall not be limited, and they may remain on board the vessel or in boats alongside. The Custom-House officers appointed to the vessels outside the bar will have the option of residing on board the ships, or of accompanying the cargo-boats on their passage to and fro.

3. The landing, shipment, or transhipment of goods may be carried on only between sunrise and sunset.

4. All cargo landed or shipped shall be examined and passed by the Custom-House officer within twelve hours of daylight, after the receipt at the Custom-House of the proper application. The manner in which such application and examination is to be made shall be settled by the Consul and the Superintendent of Customs.

5. Duties may be paid by British merchants in ticals, foreign coin, or bullion, the relative values of which will be settled by the Consul and the proper Siamese officers. The Siamese will appoint whomsoever they may please to receive payment of the duties.

6. The Receiver of the duties may take from the merchants two salung per catty of 80 ticals for testing the money paid to him as duties; and for each stamped receipt given to him for duties he may charge six salungs.

7. Both the Superintendent of Customs and the British Consul shall be provided with sealed sets of balance yards, money weights, and measures, which may be referred to in the event of any difference arising with the merchants, as to the weight or dimensions of money or goods.

(Signed) etc., etc.

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CONVENTION between the King of Siam and the Governor-General of India defining the Boundary on the Mainland between the Kingdom of Siam and the British Province of Tenasserim.—Signed at Bangkok, February 8, 1868.

[Ratification exchanged at Bangkok, July 3, 1868.]

Chow Phya Sri Sury Wongse the Samuha Phra Kalahome, Prime Minister, President of the Western and South-Western Provinces; and Chow Phya Phutarapie the Samuha Na Yoke, President of the Northern and North-Western Provinces, with full powers from His Majesty the King of Siam, on the one part: and

Lieutenant Arthur Herbert Bagge, Royal Engineers, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, with powers from His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Lawrence, Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the other part; have unanimously agreed to this Convention regarding the boundaries on the mainland between the Kingdom of Siam and the British Province of Tenasserim; to wit:

On the north of the channel of the River Maymuey (Siamese), or Thoungyeng (Burmese) up to its source in the Pa-wan range of mountains, the eastern or right bank of the said river being regarded as Siamese territory, and the western or left bank being regarded as British territory. Then along the Pa-wan range to the main watershed and along it to Kow Kradook Moon, or Moogadok Toung, in the Province of Theethawat. Here the boundary line crosses the valleys of the Houngdrau and Maygathat Rivers, in almost a straight line, and meets the main watershed near the common source of the Phabesa and Krata Rivers. From this point it runs down the central range of mountains which forms the main watershed of the peninsula as far as Khow Htam Dayn, in the district of Champon, thence along the range known as Khow Dayn Yai, as far as the source of the Kra-na-ey stream, which it follows to its junction with the Pakchan; thence down the Pakchan River to its mouth; the west or right bank belonging to the British, the eastern or left bank belonging to the Siamese.

With regard to the islands in the River Pakchan, those nearest to the English bank are to belong to the English, and those nearest to the Siamese bank are to belong to the Siamese, excepting the Island of Kwan, off Maleewan, which is Siamese property.

The whole of the western bank of the River Pakchan down to Victoria Point shall belong to the British, and the eastern bank throughout shall belong to Siam.

This agreement, written both in Siamese and English, shall fix the boundary line between the Kingdom of Siam and the British Province of Tenasserim for ever.

A tabular statement is attached to this agreement, in which the various boundary marks in the valleys and along the mountain ranges are specified, together with their geographical positions.

Within the term of six months from the date of this Agreement, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioners shall forward two maps, which shall be compared with the present map, now signed and sealed, showing the boundary in a red line. Should the two maps be found correct, the Siamese and British Governments shall ratify the same.

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Signed and sealed by the respective Commissioners, at Bangkok on Saturday, the 15th day of the waxing moon, the ear of Rabbit, the 9th of the decade, Siamese Civil era 1229, corresponding with the 8th day of February 1868, of the Christian era.

Treaty 1883

TREATY between His Majesty the King of Siam and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the prevention of crime in the Territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, and for the promotion of commerce between British Burmah and the Territories aforesaid.—Signed at Bangkok, September 3, 1883.

[RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED MAY 7, 1884.]

ART I.—The Treaty between the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam and the Government of India, bearing date the 14th January, 1874, shall be and is hereby abrogated.

ART II.—The Siamese authorities in Chiengmai, Lakon and Lampoonchi will afford due assistance and protection to British Subjects carrying on trade or business in any of those territories: and the British Government in India will afford similar assistance and protection to Siamese subjects from Chiengmai Lakon and Lampoonchi carrying on trade or business in British territory.

ART III.—British subjects entering Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi must provide themselves with passports from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, or such officer as he appoints in his behalf, stating their names, calling, and the weapons they carry, and description.

Such passports must be renewed for each journey, and must be shown to the Siamese officers at the frontier stations, or in the interior of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi on demand. Persons provided with passports and not carrying any articles prohibited under the Treaty of the 11th April, 1855, or the Supplementary Agreement of the 13th May, 1856, shall be allowed to proceed on their journey without interference; persons unprovided with passports may be turned back to the frontier, but shall not be subjected to further interference.

Passports may also be granted by His Majesty's Consul General at Bangkok and by Her Majesty's Consul or Vice-Consul at Chiengmai in case of the loss of the original passport or the expiration of the term for which it may have been granted, and other analogous cases.

British subjects travelling in the Siamese territory must be provided with passports from the Siamese authorities.

Siamese subjects going from Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi into British Burmah must provide themselves with passports from the authorities of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi respectively, stating their name, calling, description, and the weapons they carry

Such passports must be renewed for each journey, and must be shown to the British officer at the frontier stations or in the interior of British Burmah on demand. Persons provided with passports and not carrying any prohibited

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article, shall be allowed to proceedton their journey without interference; persons unprovided with passports may be turned back at the fronter, but shall not be subjected to further interference.

ART IV.—British subjects entering Siamese territory from British Burmah must, according to custom and the regulations of the country, pay the duties lawfully prescribed on goods liable to such duty.

Siamese subjects entering British territory will be liable, according to the regulations of the British Government, to pay the duties lawfully prescribed on goods liable to such duty.

Tables of such duties shall be published for general information.

ART V.—His Majesty the King of Siam will cause the Prince of Chiengmai to establish and maintain guard stations, under proper officers, on the Siamese bank of the Salween River, which forms the boundary of Chiengmai belonging to Siam, and to maintain a sufficient police force for the prevention of murder, robbery, dacoity, and other crimes of violence.

ART VI.—If any person accused or convicted of murder, robbery, dacoity, or other heinous crime in any of the territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, escape into British territory, the British authorities and police shall use their best endeavours to apprehend them. Such persons when apprehended shall, if Siamese subjects or subjects of any third Power, according to the extradition law for the time being in force in British India, be delivered over to the Siamese authorities at Chiengmai, if British subjects, they shall either be delivered over to the Siamese authorities or shall be dealt with by the British authorities, as the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, or any officer duly authorized by him in this behalf, may decide.

If any persons accused or convicted of murder, robbery, dacoity, or other heinous crime in British territory, escape into Chiengmai, Lakon, or Lampoonchi, the Siamese authorities and police shall use their best endeavours to apprehend them. Such persons when apprehended shall, if British subjects, be delivered over to the British authorities, according to the extradition law for the time being in force in Siam ; if Siamese subjects, or subjects of any third Power not having Treaty relation with Siam, they shall either be delivered over to the British authorities, or shall be dealt with by the Siamese authorities, as the latter may decide after consultation with the Consul or Vice-Consul.

ART VII.—The interests of all British subjects coming to Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, shall be placed under the regulation and control of a British Consul or Vice-Consul who will be appinted to réside at Chiengmai, with power to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Supplementary Agreement of the 13th May, 1856 subject to Article 8 of the present Treaty.

ART VIII.—His Majesty the King of Siam will appoint a proper person or proper persons to be a Commissioner and Judge, or Commissioners and Judges, in Chiengmai, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. Such Judge or Judges shall, subject to the limitations and provisions containing in the present Treaty exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in all cases arising in Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, between British subjects, or in which British subjects may be parties and complainants, accused, plaintiffs or defendants, according to Siamese law ; provided always that in all such cases the Consul or Vice-Consul shall be entitled to be present at the trial, and to be furnished with copies of the

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proceedings, which, when the defendant or accused is a British subject, shall be supplied free of charge, and to make any suggestions to the Judge or Judges which he may think proper in the interests of justice; provided also that the Consul or Vice-Consul shall have power at any time before judgment, if he shall think proper in the interests of justice, by a written requisition under his hand, directed to the Judge or Judges, signify his desire that any case in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the accused or defendant is a British subject, be transferred for adjudication to the British Consular Court at Chiengmai, and the case shall thereupon be transferred to such last-mentioned Court accordingly, and be disposed of by the Consul or Vice-Consul, as provided by Article 2 of the Supplementary Agreement of 13th May, 1856.

The Consul or Vice-Consul shall have access at all reasonable times to any British subject who may be imprisoned under a sentence or order of the said Judge or Judges, and if he shall think fit, may require that the prisoner be removed to the Consular prison, there to undergo the residue of his term of imprisonment.

The Tariff of Court Fees shall be published, and shall be equally binding on all parties concerned, whether British or Siamese.

ART IX.—In civil and criminal cases in which British subjects may be parties, and which shall be tried before the said Judge or Judges, either party shall be entitled to appeal to Bangkok; if a British subject, with the sanction and consent of the British Consul or Vice-Consul, and in other cases by leave of the presiding Judges.

In all such cases a transcript of the evidence, together with a Report from the presiding Judge or Judges, shall be forwarded to Bangkok, and the appeal shall be disposed of there by the Siamese authorities and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in Consultation.

Provided always that in all cases where the defendants or accused are Siamese subjects the final decision on appeal shall rest with the Siamese authorities; and that in all other cases in which British subjects are parties the final decision on appeal shall rest with Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General.

Pending the results of the appeal, the Judgment of the Court at Chiengmai shall be suspended on such terms and conditions (if any) as shall be agreed upon between the said Judge or Judges and the Consul or Vice-Consul.

In such cases of appeal, as above set forth, the appeal must be entered in the Court of Chiengmai within a month of the original verdict, and must be presented at Bangkok within a reasonable time, to be determined by the Court at Chiengmai, failing which the appeal will be thrown out of Court.

ART X.—The British authorities in the frontier districts of British Burmah, and the Siamese authorities in Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, will at all times use their best endeavours to procure and furnish such evidence and witnesses as may be required for the determination of civil and criminal cases pending in the Consular and Siamese Courts at Bangkok and in Chiengmai respectively, when the importance of the affair may render it necessary.

ART XI.—British subjects desiring to purchase, cut, or girdle timber in the forests of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, must enter into a written agreement for a definite period with the owner of the forest. The agreement must be executed in duplicate, each party retaining a copy, and each copy must be sealed by the British Consul or Vice-Consul and a Siamese Judge or Com-

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missioner at Chiengmai, appointed under Article 8 of this Convention, and be countersigned by a competent local authority, and every such agreement shall be duly registered in the British Consulate and in the Siamese Court at Chiengmai. Any British subject cutting or girdling trees in the forest without the consent of the owner of the forest obtained as aforesaid, or after the expiration of the agreement relating to it, shall be liable to pay such compensation to the owner of the forest as the British Consular officer at Chiengmai shall adjudge.

Transfers of agreements shall be subject to the same formalities.

The charge for sealing, countersigning, and registration shall be fixed at a moderate scale, and published for general information.

ART XII.—The Siamese Judges and Commissioners at Chiengmai appointed under Article 8 shall, in conjunction with the local authorities endeavour to prevent the owners of forests from executing agreements with more than one party for the same timber or forests, and to prevent any person from illegally making or effacing the marks on timber which has been lawfully cut or marked by another person, and they shall give such facilities as are in their power to the purchasers and fellers of timber to identify their property. Should the owners of forests hinder the cutting, girdling or removing of timber under agreements duly executed in accordance with Article 11 of this Convention, the Siamese Judges and Commissioners of Chiengmai and the local authorities shall enforce the agreements, and the owners of such forests acting as aforesaid shall be liable to pay such compensation to the persons with whom they entered into such agreements as the Siamese Judges and Commissioners at Chiengmai shall determine, in accordance with Siamese law.

ART XIII.—Except as and to the extent specially provided, nothing in this Treaty shall be taken to affect the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between the King of Siam and Her Majesty of the 18th April, 1855, and the Agreement supplementary thereto of the 13th May, 1856.

ART XIV.—This Treaty has been executed in English and Siamese both versions having the same meaning, but it is hereby agreed that in the event of any question arising as to the construction thereof, the English text shall be accepted as conveying its true meaning and intention.

ART XV.—The Treaty shall come into operation immediately after the exchange of the ratifications thereof, and shall continue in force for seven years from that date, unless either of the two Contracting Parties shall give notice of their desire that it should terminate before that date. In such case, or in the event of notice not being given before the expiration of the said period of seven years, it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties, shall have given such notice. The High Contracting Parties, however, reserve to themselves the power of making, by common consent, any modification in these Articles, which experience of their working may show to be desirable.

ART XVI.—This Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Bangkok as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same in duplicate, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Bangkok, the 3rd day of September in the year 1883 of the Christain era, corresponding to the second day of the waxing moon of the tenth month of the year of the Goat, 1245 of the Siamese era.

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Signed by the following : H.E. Chow Phya Bhanuwongse, Phya Charoen Rajamaitree, Phya Thep Prachun : W.H. Newman, H. B. M. Acting Agent and Consul-General in Siam.

List of heinous crimes appended to the Treaty made between Siam and Great Britain with regard to Chiengmai, Lakon, Lampoonchi, this 3rd day of September, 1883, in connection with the provisions of Article VI, of the Treaty with regard to the extradition of offenders :—

1. Murder. 2. Culpable homicide. 3. Dacoity. 4. Robbery. 5. Theft 6. Forgery. 7. Counterfeiting coin or Government stamps. 8. Kidnapping 9. Rape. 10. Mischief by fire or by any explosive substance.

Agreement for Regulating the Traffic in Spirituous Liquors.

Signed at London, April 6th, 1883.

The Government of His Majesty the King of Siam and the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of making satisfactory arrangement for the regulation of the traffic in spirituous liquors in Siam, the Undersigned, duly authorised to that effect, have agreed as follows :—

ART I.—Spirits of all kinds not exceeding in alcoholic strength those permitted to be manufactured by the Siamese Government in Siam, may be imported and sold by the British subjects on payment of the same duty as that levied by the Siamese excise laws upon spirits manufactured in Siam ; and spirits exceeding in alcoholic strength spirits manufactured in Siam as aforesaid may be imported and sold upon payment of such duty and of a proportionate additional duty for the excess of alcoholic strength above the Siamese Government standard. Beer and wines may be imported and sold by British subjects on payment of the same duty as that levied by the Siamese excise laws upon similar articles manufactured in Siam, but the duty on imported beer and wines shall in no case exceed 10 cent. *ad valorem.*

The said duty on imported spirits, beer and wines shall in substitution of, and not in addition to, the import duty of 3 per cent. leviable under the existing Treaties ; and no further duty, tax, or imposition whatever shall be imposed on imported spirits, beer and wines.

The scale of excise duty to be levied upon spirits, beer and wines manufactured in Siam shall be communicated by the Siamese Government to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Bangkok, and no change in the excise duties shall affect British subjects until after expiration of six months from the date at which such notice shall have been communicated by the Siamese Government to her Majesty's Representative at Bangkok.

ART II.—The testing of spirits imported into the Kingdom of Siam by British subjects shall be carried out by European official nominated by the Siamese authorities, and by an equal number of experts nominated by Her

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Majesty's Consul. In case of difference the parties shall nominate a third person, who shall act as umpire.

ART III.—The Siamese Government may stop the importation by British subjects into Siam of any spirits which, on examination, shall be proved to be deleterious to the public health ; and they may give notice to the importers, consignees, or holders thereof to export the same within three months from the date of such notice, and if this is not done the Siamese Government may seize the said spirits and may destroy them, provided always that in all such cases the Siamese Government shall be bound to refund any duty which may have been already paid thereon.

The testing of spirits imported by British subjects. and which may be alleged to be deleterious, shall be carried out in the manner provided by Article II.

The Siamese Government engage to take all necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the sale of spirits manufactured in Siam which may be deleterious to the public health.

ART IV.—Any British subject who desires to retail spirituous liquors beer, or wines of Siam must take out a special licence for that purpose from the Siamese Government, which shall not be refused without just and reasonable cause.

This licence may be granted upon conditions to be agreed upon from time to time between the two Governments.

ART V.—British subjects shall at all time enjoy the same rights and privileges in regard to the importation and sale of spirits, beer, wines, and spirituous liquors in Siam as the subjects of the most favoured nation ; and spirits, beer, wines, and spirituous liquors coming from any part of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions shall enjoy the same privileges in all respects as similar articles coming from any other country the most favoured in this respect.

It is therefore clearly understood that British subjects are not bound to conform to the provisions of the present Convention to any greater extent than the subjects of other nations are so bound.

ART VI.—Subject to the provisions of Articles V., the present Agreement shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by mutual consent between the two Governments, and shall remain in force until the expiration of six months notice given by either party to determine the same.

The existing Treaty engagements between Great Britain and Siam shall continue in full force until the Present Agreement comes into operation—and after that date, except in so far as they are modified hereby.

Should the present Agreement be determined the Treaty engagements between Great Britain and Siam shall revive, and remain as they existed previously to the signature hereof.

ART VII.—In this Agreement the words "British subject" shall include any naturalized or protected subject of Her Britannic Majesty ; and words "Her Majesty's Consul" shall include any Consular officer of Her Britannic Majesty in Siam.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the same in duplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Koviloor Acadamy

Done at London the sixth day of April, 1883, corresponding to the fourteenth day of the waning moon of the month Phagunamas, of the year Horse Fourth Decade, 1244, of the Siamese Astronomical era,

(L. S.) PRISDANG.
(L. S.) GRANVILLE.

Agreement on the Registration of British Subjects in Siam.

Signed at Bangkok, November 29, 1899.

The Governments of His Majesty the King of Siam and of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, recognizing the necessity of having a satisfactory arrangement for the Registration of British subjects in Siam, the Undersigned—His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Resident—duly authorized to that effect, have agreed as follows :—

I.—The registration according to Article V. of the Treaty of April 18, 1855, of British subjects residing in Siam, shall comprise the following categories :—

1.—All British natural born or naturalized subjects, other than those of Asiatic descent.

2.—All children and grandchildren born in Siam of persons entitled to be registered under the first category, who are entitled to the status of British subjects in contemplation of English law.

Neither great grandchildren nor illegitimate children born in Siam of persons mentioned in the first category are entitled to be registered.

3.—All persons of Asiatic descent born within the Queen's Dominions or naturalized within the United Kingdom or born within the territory of any Prince or State in India under the suzerainty of or in alliance with the Queen.

Except natives of Upper Burmah on the British Shan States who became domiciled in Siam before January 1st, 1886.

4.—All children born in Siam of persons entitled to be registered under the third category.

No grandchildren born in Siam of persons mentioned in the third category are entitled to be registered for protection in Siam.

5.—The wives and widows of any persons who are entitled to be registered under the foregoing categories.

II.—The lists of such registration shall be open to the inspection of a properly authorised representative of the Siamese Government on proper notice being given.

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III.—If any question arises as to the right of any person to hold a British certificate of registration or as to the validity of the certificate itself, a joint inquiry shall be held by the British and Siamese authorities and decide according to the conditions laid down in this Agreement, upon evidence to be adduced by the holder of the certificate, in the usual way.

IV.—Should any action, civil or criminal, be pending while such inquiry is going on, it shall be determined conjointly in what Court the case shall be heard.

V.—If the persons, in respect of whom the inquiry is held, come within the conditions for registration laid down in Article I., he may, if not yet registered, forthwith be registered as a British subject and provided with a certificate of registration at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate; otherwise he shall be recognized as falling under Siamese jurisdiction, and if already on the lists of Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, his name shall be erased.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the same in duplicate and have affixed thereto their seals at Bangkok on the twenty-ninth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine of the Christian era, corresponding to the one hundred and eighteenth year of Ratanakosindr.

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR [L. S.]
(Signed) GEORGE GREVILLE [L. S.]

The Boundary Agreement.

Signed November 22nd 1829, Was Abrogated By The Treaty Of 1909.

Agreement.

FOR THE ABROGATION OF THE LAND TAX SCHEDULE IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE TREATY OF ~~1855~~ 1856

In order to facilitate the financial arrangements of the Siamese Government and on condition that taxation on land rented, held or owned by British subjects shall nowhere exceed taxation levied on similar land in Lower Burma, Her Britannic Majesty's Government consent to the abrogation of the Schedule of Taxes in five sections annexed to the Supplementary Agreement between Great Britain and Siam signed at Bangkok May 13th 1856. His Siamese Majesty's Government having assented to the above condition, the undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in Siam and His Siamese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs duly authorized to that effect, have agreed as follows :—

1.—The words "The taxes here alluded to are those set forth in the "annexed Schedule" appearing in Article IV. of the Agreement supplementary to the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between Siam and Great Britain, signed at Bangkok May 13th 1856, shall be and are hereby deleted.

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2.—" The Schedule in five Sections of Taxes on Garden Ground, Plantations and other lands annexed to the above-mentioned Agreement shall be and is hereby abrogated.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the same in duplicate and have affixed thereto their seals at Bangkok on the twentieth day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred of the Christian era, and in the one hundred and nineteenth year of Ratanakosindr.

The Treaty of 1909.

SIGNED AT BANGKOK, 10TH MARCH, 1909, AND RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT LONDON, 9TH JULY, 1909.

His Majesty the King of Siam and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous of settling various questions which have arisen affecting their respective dominions, have decided to conclude a Treaty, and have appointed for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries :

His Majesty the King of Siam, His Royal Highness Prince Devawongse Varoprakar, Minister for Foreign Affairs, etc.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ralph Paget Esq., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, etc.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.—The Siamese Government transfers to British Government all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration, and control whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kelantan, Tringganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands. The frontiers of these territories are defined by the Boundary Protocol annexed hereto.

ARTICLE 2.—The transfer provided for in the preceding Article shall take place within thirty (30) days after the ratification of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 3.—A mixed Commission, composed of Siamese and British officials and officers, shall be appointed within six months after the date of ratification of this treaty, and shall be charged with the delimitation of the new frontier. The work of the Commission shall be commenced as soon as the season permits, and shall be carried out in accordance with the Boundary Protocol annexed hereto.

Subjects of His Majesty the King of Siam residing within the territory described in Article 1 who desire to preserve their Siamese nationality will, during the period of six months after the ratification of the present Treaty be allowed to do so if they become domiciled in the Siamese dominions. His Britannic Majesty's Government undertake that they shall be at liberty to retain their immoveable property within the territory described in Article 1.

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It is understood that in accordance with the usual custom where a change of suzerainty takes place, any concessions within the territories described in Article 1 hereof to individuals of Companies, granted by or with the approval of the Siamese Government, and recognized by them as still in force on the date of the signature of the Treaty, will be recognized by the Government of His Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE 4.—His Britannic Majesty's Government undertake that the Government of the Federated Malay States shall assume the indebtedness to the Siamese Government of the territories described in Article 1.

ARTICLE 5.—The jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts, established by Article 8 of the Treaty of 3rd September, 1883, shall, under the conditions defined in the Jurisdiction Protocol annexed hereto, be extended to all British subjects in Siam registered at the British Consulate before the date of the present Treaty.

This system shall come to an end, and the jurisdiction of the International Courts shall be transferred to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of the Siamese Codes, namely, the Penal Code, the Civil Commercial Codes, the Code of Procedure, and the Law for Organization of Courts.

All other British subjects in Siam shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Siamese Courts under the conditions defined in the Jurisdiction Protocol.

ARTICLE 6.—British Snbjects shall enjoy throughout the whole extent tf Siam the rights and privileges enjoyed by the natives of the country notably ohe right of property, the right of residence and travel.

They and their property shall be subject to all taxes and services, but these shall not be other or higher than the taxes and services which are or may be imposed by law on Siamese subjects. It is particularly understood that the limitation in the Agreement of 20th September, 1900, by which th taxation of land shall not exceed that on similar land in Burmah is hereby ree moved.

British subjects in Siam shall be exempt from all military service, either in the Army or Navy and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

ARTICLE 7.—The provisions of all Treaties, Agreement, and Conventions Between Great Britain and Siam, not modified by the present Treaty, remain in full force.

ARTICLE 8.—The present Treaty shall be ratified within four months from its date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok in duplicate the tenth day of March in the year one tthousand nine hundred and nine.

L. S. (Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

L. S. (Signed) RALPH PAGET.

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BOUNDARY PROTOCOL.

Annexed to the Treaty dated 10th March, 1909.

1.—The frontiers between the territories of His Majesty the King of Siam and the territory over which his suzerain rights have by the present Treaty been transferred to His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland are as follows :—

Commencing from the most seaward point of the northern bank of the estuary of the Perlis River and thence north to the range of hills which is the watershed between the Perlis River on the one side and the Pujoh River on the other: then following the watershed formed by the said range of hills until it reaches the main watershed or dividing line between those rivers which flow into the Gulf of Siam on the one side and into the Indian Ocean on the other; following this main watershed so as to pass the sources of the Sungei Pattani, Sungei Telubin and Sungei Perak, to a Point which is the source of the Sungei Pergau; then leaving the main watershed and going along the watershed separating the waters of the Sungei Pergau from the Sungei Telubin, to the hill called Bukit Jeli or the source of the main stream of the Sungei Golok. Thence the frontier follows the thalweg of the main stream of the Sungei Golok to the sea at a place called Kuala Tabar.

This line will leave the valleys of the Sungei Patani, Sungei Telubin and Sungei Tanjung Mas and the valley on the left or west bank of the Golok to Siam and the whole valley of the Perak river and the valley on the right or west bank of the Golok to Great Britain.

Subjects of each of the parties may navigate the whole of the waters of the Sungei Golok and its affluents.

The island known as Pulo Langkawi, together with all the islets south of midchannel between Terutau and Langkawi and all the islands south of Langkawi shall become British. Terutau and the islets to the north of midchannel shall remain to Siam.

With regard to the islands close to the west coast, those lying to the north of the parallel of latitude where the most seaward point of the North bank of the estuary of the Perlis River touches the sea shall remain to Siam, and those lying to the south of that parallel shall become British.

All islands adjacent to the eastern States of Kelantan and Tringganu south of a parallel of latitude drawn from the point where the Sungei Golok reaches the coast at a place where Kuala Tabar shall be transferred to Great Britain, and all islands to the north of that parallel shall remain to Siam.

2.—The above-described boundary shall be regarded as final, both by the Government of His Britannic Majesty and that of Siam, and they mutually undertake that, so far as the boundary affects any alteration of the existing boundaries of any State or province, no claim for compensation on the ground of any such alteration made by any State or province so affected shall be entertained or supported by either.

3.—It shall be the duty of the Boundary Commission, provided for in Article 3 of the Treaty of this date, to determine and eventually mark out the frontier above described.

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If during the operations of delimitation it should appear desirable to depart from the frontier as laid down herein, such rectification shall not under any circumstances be made to the prejudice of the Siamese Government.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok in duplicate the 10th day of March, 1909.

L. S. (Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

L. S. (Signed) RALPH PAGET.

PROTOCOL.

Concerning the Jurisdiction applicable in the Kingdom of Siam of British Subjects and annexed to the Treaty dated 10th March, 1909.

SECTION 1.—International Courts shall be established at such places as may seem desirable in the interest of the good administration of justice; the selection of these places shall from the subject of an understanding between the British Minister at Bangkok and the Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SECTION 2.—The jurisdiction of the International Courts shall extend:—

1.—In civil matters: To all civil and commercial matters to which British subjects shall be parties.

2.—In penal matter: To breaches of law of every kind whether committed by British subjects or to their injury.

SECTION 3.—The right of evocation in the International Courts shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Treaty of the 3rd September, 1883.

The right of evocation shall cease to be exercised in all matters coming within the scope of codes or laws regularly promulgated as soon as the text of such codes or laws shall have been communicated to the British Legation in Bangkok. There shall be an understanding between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the British Legation at Bangkok for the disposal of cases pending at the time that the said cases and laws are communicated.

SECTION 4.—In all cases, whether in the International Courts or in the ordinary Siamese Courts, in which a British subject is defendant or accused a European legal adviser shall sit in the Courts of First Instance.

In cases in which a British born or naturalized subject not of Asiatic descent may be a party, a European adviser shall sit as a judge in the Courts of First Instance, and where such British subject is defendant or accused the opinion of the adviser shall prevail.

A British subject who is in the position of defendant or accused in any case arising in the provinces may apply for a change of venue, and should the Court consider such change desirable, trial shall take place either at Bangkok or before the judge in whose Court the case would be tried at Bangkok. Notice of any such application shall be given to the British Consular officer.

SECTION 5.—Article IX of the Treaty of September 3rd, 1883, is repealed. Appeals against the decisions of the International Courts of First Instance shall be adjudged by the Siamese Court of Appeal at Bangkok. Notice of all such

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appeals shall be communicated to His Britannic Majesty's Consul, who shall have the right to give a written opinion upon the case to be annexed to the record.

The judgment on appeal from either the International Court or the ordinary Siamese Courts shall bear the signature of two European Judges.

SECTION 6.—An appeal on a question of law shall lie from the Court of Appeal at Bangkok to the Supreme or Dika Court.

SECTION 7.—No plea of want of jurisdiction based on the rule prescribed by the present Treaty shall be advanced in any Court after a defence on the main issue has been offered.

SECTION 8.—In order to prevent difficulties which may arise in future from the transfer of jurisdiction contemplated by the present treaty and Protocol, it is agreed :—

(a) All cases in which action shall be taken subsequently to the date of the ratification of this Treaty shall be entered and decided in the competent International or Siamese Court, whether the cause of action arose before or after the date of ratification.

(b) All cases pending in His Britannic Majesty's Courts in Siam on the date of the ratification of the Treaty shall take their usual course in such Courts and in any Appeal Court until such cases have been finally disposed of, and the jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Courts shall remain in full force for this purpose.

The execution of the judgment rendered in any such pending case shall be carried out by the International Courts.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok in duplicate the 10th day of March, 1909.

L. S. (Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.
L. S. (Signed) RALPH PAGET.

Letter from Mr. Paget to Prince Devawongse.

BRITISH LEGATION,
BANGKOK, 10th March, 1909.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

In view of the position of British possessions in the Malay Peninsula and of the contiguity of the Siamese Malay Provinces with British protected territory, His Majesty's Government are desirous of receiving an assurance that the Siamese Government will not permit any danger to arise to British interest through the use of any portion of the Siamese dominions in the Peninsula for military or naval purposes by Foreign powers.

His Majesty's Government would therefore request that the Siamese Government shall not cede or lease, directly, or indirectly to any foreign Government any territory situated in the Malay Peninsula south of the Southern boundary of the Monthon Rajaburi, or in any of the islands adjacent to the said territory; also that within the limits above mentioned a right to establish or lease any coaling station, to build or own any construction or repairing docks, or

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to occupy exclusively any harbours, the occupation of which would be likely to be prejudicial to British interests from a strategic point of view, shall not be granted to any foreign Government or Company.

Since this assurance is desired as a matter of political expediency only, the phrase "coaling station" would not be held to includé such small deposits of coal as may be required for the purposes of the ordinary shipping engaged in the Malay Peninsula coasting trade.

(Signed) RALPH PAGET.

His Royal Highess
PRINCE DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Bangkok

Letter from Prince Devawongse to Mr. Paget.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
BANGKOK, 10TH March, 1909

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of this date, in which you express the desire of your Government that the Siamese Government shall not cede or lease, directly, or indirecty, to any foreign Government any territory situated in the Malay Peninsula south of the sonthern boundary of the Monthon of Rajaburi or in any of the islands adjacent to the said territory : also that within the limits above mentioned a right to establish or lease any coaling station, to build or own any construction or repairing docks, or to occupy exclusively any harbours, the occupation of which would be likely to be prejudicial to British interests from a strategic point of view, shall not be granted to any foreign Government or Company.

In reply, I beg to say that the Siamese Government gives its assurance to the above effect, taking note that the phrase "coaling station" shall not include such small deposits of coal as may be required for the purposes of the ordinary shipping engaged in the Malay Peninsula coasting trade.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,

His Excellency
RALPH PAGET, C.V.O., C.M.G.,
H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Bangkok.

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Letter from Prince Devawongse to Mr. Paget.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

BANGKOK, 10th March, 1909.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

With reference to the provision contained in Art. 4 of the Jurisdiction Protocol to the effect that in all cases in which a British subject is defendant or accused a European adviser shall sit in Court, I would express the hope, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that His Britannic Majesty's Government will be prepared in due course to consider the question of a modification of or release from this guarantee when it shall be no longer needed ; and moreover that in any negotiations in connection with such a modification, or a release, the matter may be treated upon its merits alone,and not as a consideration, for which some other return should be expected.

The Siamese Government appreciates that a Treaty like the one signed today marks an advance in the administration of Justice in the Kingdom. The conclusion of such a Treaty is in itself a sign of progress. It is the intention of the Siamese Government to maintain the high standard in the administration of justice which it has setbefore it, and towards which it has been working for some time.

In this connection I take pleasure in acknowledging the contribution which Mr. J. Stewart Black bas made to this work.

I wish also to say that provision will be made for the treatment of European Prisoners according to the standard usual for such prisoners in Burmah and the Straits Settlements.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Ministre the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency
RALPH PAGET, C.VO., C.M.G.,
H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary,
and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Bangkok.

Letter from Mr. Paget to Prince Devawongse.

BRITISH LEGATION,

BANGKOK, 10th March 1909.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

With reference to the guarantee contained in the first paragraph of Article 4, of the Jurisdiction Protocol, I have the honour to state that His Majesty's Government will be prepared in due course to consider the question of a modification of, or a release from, this guarantee when it shall no longer be needed. His Majesty's Government are also willing that, in any negotiations in connection with such a modification or release, the matter shall be treated upon its merits alone, and not as a consideration for which some other return should be expected.

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His Majesty's Government learn with much satisfaction that it is the intention of the Siamese Government to maintain the high standard in the administration of justice which it has set before it, and towards which it has been working for some time, and I may assure Your Royal Highness that it will be the aim of His Majesty's Government in every manner to second the efforts of His Siamese Majesty's Government in this direction.

I wish also to say that International Courts, referred to in Section I of the Protocol on Jurisdiction, annexed to the Treaty signed to-day, need not necessarily be Courts specially organised for this purpose, Provincial ("Monthon") Courts or District ("Muang") Courts may constitute International Courts, according as British subjects may be established in greater or less number within the jurisdiction of those Courts. The fact that an ordinary Court is designated as an International Court, will have, as a consequence, the introduction into the ordinary Court of all the provisions realting to International Courts secured by the Protocol on Jurisdiction.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Royal Highness the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) RALPH PAGET.

His Royal Highness

PRINCE DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Bangkok.

British Order in Council, 1909.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

THE 28th DAY JUNE 1909.

PRESENT.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord President	Sir Frederick M. Darley
Lord Steward	Mr. Herbert Samuel
Earl Grey	Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse
Earl Carrington	Mr. Russel Rea.

Whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has power and jurisdiction within the dominions of the King of Siam :

And whereas the exercise of the power and jurisdiction aforesaid is now regulated by the Siam Order in Council, 1906 :

And whereas by a Treaty between His Majesty the King and His Majesty the King of Siam, signed in Bangkok the 10th day of March, 1909, the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis, and the adjacent islands, were transferred to the Government of His Majesty, the Frontiers of the said territories being defined in the Boundary Protocol annexed to the said Treaty :

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And whereas by Article 5 of the said Treaty it was agreed that the jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts, established by Article 8 of the treaty of the 3rd September, 1883, between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and His Majesty the King of Siam, should, under the conditions defined in the Jurisdiction Protocol annexed to the said recited Treaty of the 10th March, 1909, and printed in the Schedule to this Order, be extended to all British subjects in Siam registered at the British Consulates before the date of the said Treaty, and that this should come to an end, and the jurisdiction of the International Courts should be transferred to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of the Siamese codes, namely, the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Codes, the Codes of Procedure, and the Law for Organization of Courts, and that all other British subjects in Siam should be subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Siamese Courts under the conditions defined in the said Jurisdiction Protocol.

Now Therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Jurisdiction Act 1890," or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. The Order may be cited as "The Siam Order in Council, 1909," and shall be read as one with "Siam Order in Council, 1906," hereinafter called the "Principal Order."

2. From and after the commencement of this order the Principal Order shall, except as regards any judicial matters pending in any Court established by the Principal Order on the day above-mentioned, cease to be in force and operation in the States and Kelantan, Tringganu, Kedah, Perlis, and the adjacent islands, being the territories transferred to the control of His Majesty's Government, the frontiers whereof are defined by the Boundary Protocol annexed to the said Treaty.

3. With respect to any civil or criminal case arising within the limits of the Principal Order, elsewhere than in the districts referred to in Articles 2, between British subjects who were registered at the date of the said Treaty in accordance with Part VIII of the Principal Order, in which a British subject so registered may be a party as complainant, accused, plaintiff, or defendant, the Principal Order shall not operate or have any effect so long as the said Treaty of the 10th March, 1909, continues in force, unless and until such case shall have been transferred by an exercise of the right of evocation in accordance with the provisions of the Jurisdiction Protocol annexed to the said Treaty and printed in the Schedule hereto to a Court established under the Principal.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 3, the Courts established by the Principal Order shall continue to transact all non-contentious business in relation to the probate of wills and the administration of estates of deceased British subjects who were registered in accordance with Part VIII of the Principal Order at the date of the said Treaty; but, except as to non-contentious business, the provisions of Article 3 shall apply in matters of probate and administration.

5. "The Foreign Jurisdiction (Probates) Order in Council, 1908," shall not operate in Siam, except to the extent and in the cases where the provisions of the Principal Order are in operation.

6. With respect to all civil or criminal cases, other than those referred to in Articles 3 and 4, arising within the limits of the Principal Order, elsewhere

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than in the districts referred to in Article 2, the Principal Order shall not operate or have effect so long as the said Treaty continues in force.

7. Where a case is transferred from an International Court to a Court established by the Principal Order, such Court shall give such directions as seem proper for its determination, having regard to the proceedings (if any) in the International Court. In determining such case the Court shall apply any Siamese law, other than a law relating to procedure, which would have been applied in the International Court.

In a criminal case, if the accused is handed over by the International Court in custody, he may be detained in custody as if he had been arrested under a warrant on the day on which he is handed over.

8. Civil or criminal proceedings which have been instituted in any Court established under the Principal Order before the commencement of this Order shall not be affected by this Order.

9. Articles 139 to 153 (inclusive), 156 and 157 of the Principal Order are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect the past operation of such Articles, or any right, title, obligation or liability accrued or the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered under such Articles before the commencement of this Order.

10. This order shall commence and have effect on such date as the Minister shall appoint.

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

A. W. FITZROY.

The Schedule which follows contains simply the Jurisdiction Protocol annexed to the Treaty.

Siamese and English Law.

His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affairs issued the following communiqué on June 18th, 1909 :—

In view of the change in jurisdiction contemplated by the Treaty on March 10th, 1909, to come into force on date of ratification, which in effect will cause Siamese Law to be applicable to British subjects whether in the International Courts or in the ordinary Siamese Courts

And in order that British subjects may the more effectually be cognisant of the principles under which Siamese Law will be administered

A precise enunciation of those principles is hereby brought to their notice as having been officially communicated by His Siamese Majesty's Government to His Britannic Majesty's Government, as follows :—

"Where there is no existing Siamese statute or precedent, the Siamese Courts administer customary law. The custom in commercial matters where there are foreign communities is generally in accordance with English principles.

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Therefore Siamese Courts in such cases are guided by English statutes and cases as far as circumstances admit."

It is further understood between the two Governments that the word "commercial" in the above formula is to be used in a liberal sense, and not its narrow sense.

Anglo-Siamese Loan.

The Selangor Government Gazette of July 30th, 1909, contained the following :—

AGREEMENT.

This Agreement, made this the tenth day of March, 1909, between the Government of the Federated Malay States (hereinafter called the lender) and the Railway Department of the Kingdom of Siam (hereinafter called the borrower).

Witnesseth as follows :—

1. The lender agrees to advance to the borrower a sum of money not to exceed four million pounds (4,000,000) sterling on the terms and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

2. The money received by the borrower under the Agreement shall be devoted to the construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of the railway of the borrower in the Siamese dominion of the Malay Peninsula. These objects shall be held to include such matters (for example, telegraph and telephone lines, terminal wharves, etc.) as are usually incident to the construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of railway lines.

3. The above sum shall be paid to the borrower in London in partial payments, as demanded by him from time to time: provided, however, that the demands so made may not exceed a total of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds (£750,000) in any one year. The lender also reserves the privilege of notifying the borrower at any time that in future he will require three months' written notice of any demand for such partial payments.

4. The borrower shall pay interest at the rate of four per cent. (4 per cent.) per annum on the moneys actually received by him from time to time. Interest shall run on the respective partial payments from the date they are received by the borrower. Interest shall be payable at half-yearly intervals, that is to say, on the 1st January and the 1st July in each year.

5. Payments of interest and principal shall be made in London.

6. The amortization of the loan will be effected within a period of forty years by yearly annuities according to the Table attached to this agreement. The first redemption will take place within fifteen years from the date of this Agreement.

At any time after the expiration of ten years from the present date, the borrower shall have the right to redeem a part or any part of the principal remaining unpaid. In case, however, the borrower intends to anticipate redemption by larger payments than those provided for by the Table of Amortization he shall give three months' notice to the lender.

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7. For the repayment of the principal and interest due under this agreement, the borrower pledges as security the sections of railway, above referred to, as those sections are successively constructed. If, therefore, at any time the borrower fails to pay any sum whether of principal or interest, due by him under this agreement, and if such default continue for a period of not less than six months, the lender shall be at liberty to enter into possession of the sections of the railway then completed under this agreement, and to work the same until the default has been made good. The net profits obtained by the lender from any such working shall be set off against the indebtedness of the borrower.

8. Since the proceeds of this loan are to be used for the specific purpose mentioned in Section 2 hereof, it is agreed that, until the completion of the construction of the lines to be built under this agreement, the construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of those lines shall be kept distinct from that of the other railways of the borrower.

9. The borrower shall keep such books and accounts as shall be necessary to show the amount expended by him from time to time out of the sums received by him from the lender under this agreement. These books and accounts shall be open to inspection by the lender at all reasonable times so that he may satisfy himself that the money advanced by him have been applied to the purposes for which they were lent.

The Railway Department of the Federated Malay States shall be at liberty to inspect the plans, showing the route along which the railway is proposed to be constructed, the sections, specification, and estimates of the cost of the railway, and the number and locality of its sidings, stations, level crossings, goods sheds, signal stations, and other works from time to time, as the survey and preparation of working and drawings proceed.

In witness whereof the parties hereto, acting by their duly authorised representatives have hereunto set their hands on the day first above mentioned, at Bangkok.

For the Government of the Federated Malay States.

RALPH PAGET.

For the Railway Department of the Kingdom of Siam.

DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

Treaty of Extradition.

The following is the text of the Extradition Treaty between Siam and Great Britain concluded at Bangkok on the 4th of March, and ratified on the 1st August, 1911:—

His Majesty the King of Siam and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances

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be reciprocally delivered up; the said High Contracting Parties have named as their plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say :—

His Majesty the King of Siam ; H.R.H. Prince Devawongse Varoprakar, His Minister for Foreign Affairs, etc. ;

And His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India ; Arthur Peel, Esquire, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Bangkok, etc ;

Who have communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other persons over whom they respectively exercise jurisdiction who, being accused or convicted of a crime or offence committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The crimes or offences for which the extradition is to be granted are the following :—

1. Murder, or attempt, or conspiracy to murder.

2. Manslaughter.

3. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm. Malicious wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

4. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.

5. Knowingly making any instrument, tool or engine adapted or intended for counterfeiting coin.

6. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged or counterfeited, or altered.

7. Embezzlement or larceny.

8. Malicious injury to property, by explosives or otherwise, if the offence be indictable.

9. Obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretences.

10. Receiving money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen, embezzled, or unlawfully obtained.

11. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

12. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director or member or public officer of any company made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

13. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

14. Rape.

15. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under age of puberty, according to the laws of the respective countries.

16. Indecent assault.

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17. Procuring miscarriage, administering drugs, or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman.

18. Abduction.

19. Child stealing.

20. Abandoning children, exposing or unlawfully detaining them.

21. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

22. Burglary or housebreaking.

23. Arson.

24. Robbery with violence.

25. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person in a railway train.

26. Threats by a letter or otherwise, with intent to extort.

27. Piracy by law of nations.

28. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

29. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life, or do grievous bodily harm.

30. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

31. Dealing in slaves in such a manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

Extradition is to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both of the Contracting Parties.

Extradition is to be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime for which, according to the law of both of the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

ARTICLE 3.

Either Government may, at its absolute discretion, refuse to deliver up its own subjects to the other Government.

ARTICLE 4.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the Government of Siam, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the United Kingdom or in the territory of Siam respectively for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the Government of Siam, or if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, should be under examination for any crime in the United Kingdom or in the territory of Siam, respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE 5.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is deemed by the Party on whom the demand

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is made to be one of a political character or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE 6.

A person surrendered can in no case be detained or tried in the State to which the surrender has been made for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE 7.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties, respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of the accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition for extradition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by a copy of the judgment passed on the convicted person by the competent court of the State that makes the requisition.

A sentence passed in contumaciam is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

ARTICLE 8.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive. The prisoner is then to be brought before a competent Magistrate who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the same country.

ARTICLE 9.

When either of the contracting Parties considers the case urgent it may apply for the provisional arrest of the criminal and the safe keeping of any objects relating to the offence.

Such request will be granted, provided the existence of a sentence or warrant of arrest is proved, and the nature of the offence of which the fugitive is accused is clearly stated.

The warrant of arrest to which this Article refers should be issued by the competent authorities of the country applying for extradition. The accused shall on arrest be sent as speedily as possible before a competent Magistrate.

ARTICLE 10.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of a conviction provided the same are authenticated as follows :—

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1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the other State.

2. Depositions, or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the other State, to be the original depositions, or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

3. A certificate of or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the other State.

4. In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice or some other Minister of the other State ; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law of the country where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

ARTICLE 11.

The extradition shall not take place unless the evidence be found sufficient according to laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to. The fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

ARTICLE 12.

If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other powers, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

ARTICLE 13.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper tribunal thereof shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE 14.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered, at the time of his apprehension, shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has been ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes places, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTICLE 15.

The High Contracting Parties renounce any claim for reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered and his conveyance till placed on board the ship ; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

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ARTICLE 16.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of His Britannic Majesty so far as the laws for the time being in force in such Colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any such Colony or foreign possessions may be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by any person authorized to act in such Colony or possession as consular officer of Siam.

Such requisitions may be disposed of subject, always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the laws of such Colonies or foreign possessions will allow to the provisions ef this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authorities, who however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

His Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty, to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of criminals from Siam who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, and as far as the laws of such Colonies or foreign possessions will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any Colony or foreign possessions of His Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceeding Articles of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 17.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terninated by either of the High Contracting Parties at any time on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Bangkok, the fourth day of March, 1911, in the 129th year of Ratanakosindr.

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR (L. S.)

(Signed) ARTHUR PEEL (L. S.)

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THE SIAM ORDER IN COUNCIL 1914.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 30th day of September, 1914.

PRESENT.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President — Lord Emmott

Lord Islington — Sir William Carington.

WHEREAS by Treaty, Capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the dominions of the King of Siam:

NOW, THEERFORE, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as "The Siam Order in Council, 1914."

2. In the construction of this Order the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say:—

"Administration" means letters of administration, including the same with will annexed or granted for special or limited purposes, or limited in duration.

"The Minister" means His Majesty's Minister, and includes Charge d'Affaires or other chief Diplomatic Representative of His Majesty in Siam for the time being.

"British Ship" includes every ship which is a British Ship within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and every ship which belongs to a British Subject and is not registered under a foreign flag.

"British Subject" includes a British-protected person.

"Consular Officer" includes a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, Consular Agent, or Pro-Consul of His Majesty resident in Siam, including a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Secretary of State, as a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, and shall also include a First and Second Assistant and Acting Assistant in the Consular Service for Siam.

"The Court," except where the context otherwise requires, means the Court established under this Order.

"Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with His Majesty other than Siam.

"Legal Practitioner" includes barrister-at-law, advocate, writer to the signet, and any person possessing similar qualifications.

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"Master", with respect to any ship, includes every person (except a pilot) having command or charge of that ship.

"Month" means calendar Month.

"Oath" and "affidavit," in the case of persons for the time being allowed by law to affirm or declare, instead of swearing, include affirmation and declaration, and the expression "swear," in the like case, includes affirm and declare.

"Office Copy" means a copy made under the direction of the Court, or produced to the proper officer of the Court for examination with the original, and examined by him and sealed with the seal of the Court.

"Person" includes Corporation.

"Pounds" means pounds sterling.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by Rules of Court.

"Proved" means shown by evidence on oath, in the form of an affidavit, or other form, to the satisfaction of the Court; and "proof" means the evidence adduced in that behalf.

"Resident" means having a fixed place of abode in Siam.

"Rules of Court" means Rules of Court made under the provisions of this Order.

"Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft.

"The Treasury" means the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

"Treaty" includes any Convention, Agreement, or Arrangement, made by or on behalf of His Majesty with any State or Government, King, Chief, people, or tribe, whether His Majesty the King of Siam is or is not a party thereto.

"Will" means, will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument. Expressions used in any rules, regulations, or orders made under this Order shall, unless a contrary intention appears, have the same respective meanings as in this Order.

3.—(1) Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to the feminine (as the case may require).

(2) Where this Order confers any power or imposes any duty, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(3) Where this Order confers a power or imposes a duty on, or with respect to, a holder of an office, as such, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by, or with respect, to, the holder for the time being of the office or the person temporarily acting for the holder.

(4) Where this Order confers a power to make any rules, regulations, or orders, the power shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be construed as

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including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like consent and conditions, if any, to rescind, revoke, vary, or amend the rules, regulations, or orders.

(5) This Article shall apply to the construction of any rules, regulations or orders made under this Order unless a contrary intention appears.

4. The provisions of this Order shall not operate except with respect to :—

(1) Civil cases which have been transferred by an exercise of the right of evocation in accordance with the Protocol printed in the Schedule hereto from the International Courts established in Siam to the Court established under this order ; and

(2) Non-contentious business in relation to the probate of wills and the administration of the estates of deceased Brititish subjects who were registered in Siam as British subjects on or before the 10th day of March, 1909 ;
but subject thereto shall extend to the persons and matters following, in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty has jurisdiction in Siam in relation to such matters and things, that is to say :—

(1) British Subjects, as herein defined, within the limits of this Order.

(2) The property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities in Siam of British Subjects, whether such subjects are within the said limits or not.

(3) Siamese subjects and foreigners in the cases and according to the conditions specified in this Order, and not otherwise.

(4) Foreigners, with respect to whom any State, King, Chief, or Government, whose subjects or under whose protection they are, has by any Treaty as herein defined or otherwise agreed with His Majesty for, or consents to, the exercise of power or authority by His Majesty.

(5) British ships with their boats, and the persons and property on board thereof, or belonging thereto, being within the Siamese dominions.

5. All His Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in Siam for the hearing and determination of civil matters, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

6.—(1) There shall be a Court styled "His Britannic Majesty's Court for Siam" (in this Order referred to as "the Court for Siam," or " the Court").

(2) The members of the Court shall be the Consular Officers but—

(i) As regards the commissioned Consular Officers, with such exceptions, if any, as the Secretary of State from time to time thinks fit to make; and

(ii) As regards the uncommissioned Consular Officers, with such exceptions, if any, as the Minister from time to time thinks fit to make by writing signed by him.

(3) Each member of the Court, in exercising the jurisdiction thereof in conformity with this Order, shall, for the purposes of this Order, be deemed to form and be the Court; and the term "the Court for Siam" or "the Court" in this Order includes and applies to the Court for Siam and every member so exercising jurisdiction.

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(4) Subject to the provisions of this Order, and to any directions of the Secretary of State, each member of the Court may exercise the jurisdiction thereof any place in Siam where he may happen to be in the course of his official duties.

(5) The Court for Siam shall be court of record.

7.—(1) There shall be attached to the Court for Siam a Registrar, a Marshall, and such other officers and clerks under such designations as the Minister thinks fit.

(2) Every officer and clerk thus attached shall discharge such duties and exercise such powers in connection with the Court as may be prescribed, subject to any instructions of the Minister.

8. The Court for Siam shall have a seal, bearing the style of the Court, and such device as the Secretary of State approves; but the seal in use at the commencement of this Order shall continue to be used until a new seal is provided.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Order civil cases may be tried in the Court by the Court itself, or by the Court with Assessors.

10.—(1). An Assessor shall be a competent and impartial British Subject of good repute, nominated and summoned by the Court for the purpose of acting as Assessor.

(2) There may be one Assessor or two Assessors, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) An Assessor shall not have any voice in the decision of the Court in any case; but an Assessor dissenting from any decision of the Court may record in the Minutes his dissent, and the grounds thereof, and shall be entitled to receive without payment a certified copy of the Minutes.

(4) If any person summoned to act as Assessor fails, without lawful excuse, to attend at the trial, or at any adjournment thereof, or to continue to serve throughout the trial, he shall be liable, under a summary order of the Court, to a fine not exceeding £10.

11. Where a case is transferred to the Court from an International Court, the Court shall give such directions as shall seem proper for its determination, having regard to the proceedings (if any) in the International Court. In determining such case the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, apply any Siamese law other than a law relating to procedure, which would have been applied in the International Court.

12. In matters of procedure the jurisdiction of the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, or any other Order in Council, or to Rules of Court, be exercised, as far as circumstances admit, in accordance with English law and practice for the time being.

12.—(1) Any member of the Court may, either of his own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the case, report to the Minister that a case which has been tried before him is proper to be re-heard.

(2) The Minister may, either of his own motion or on the application of any of the parties to the case, direct that any case which has been tried before the Court shall be re-heard.

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(3) The Minister shall thereupon select two members of the Court to re-hear the case in question at such place as he may think convenient, and the case shall thereupon be re-heard accordingly. At such re-hearing the Court may give any judgment and make any order which ought to have been made, and may make such further or other order as the case may require.

14.—(1) There shall be no appeal to His Majesty the King in Council from a decision of the Court for Siam, except by special leave of His Majesty in Council.

(2) Where special leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council is granted, the appeal shall be admitted on such terms and in such manner as His Majesty in Council may think fit.

15. Subject to the provisions of this Order and of the Foreign Jurisdiction (Probates) Order in Council, 1908, the non-contentious probate jurisdiction of the Court for Siam, as described in Article 4 (2) of this Order, shall be exercised as far as circumstances admit, in conformity with English law for the time being.

16. All real or immovable property situated in Siam, and belonging at the time of his death to any British Subject, shall be deemed to be personal estate; and the devolution thereof, in case of intestacy, shall be regulated according to the law of England for the time being relating to personal estate.

17.—(1) The Court for Siam shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within Siam, with respect to the wills and the property in Siam of deceased British Subjects, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the High Court in England.

(2) Probate or administration granted by the Court under this Order shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within Siam, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, notwithstanding that any defect afterwards appears in the grant.

18. Section 51 of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to Siam, with the adaption following, namely:—

The Court for Siam is hereby substituted for a Court of Probate in a Colony.

19.—(1) Where a Court of Probate in the United Kingdom or in any British Possession to which the Colonial Probates Act, 1892, for the time being extends has granted probate or letters of administration or confirmation in respect of the estate of a deceased person, the probate letters or comfirmation so granted may, on being produced to, and a copy thereof deposited with, the Court for Siam, be sealed with the seal of that Court, and thereupon shall be of the like force and effect and have the same operation as if granted by that Court.

(2) The Court for Siam may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any creditor, require, before sealing, that adequate security be given for the payment of debts due from the estate to creditors residing in Siam.

(3) For the purposes of this Article a duplicate of any probate or letters of administration or confirmation sealed with the seal of the Court granting the same, or a copy thereof certified as correct by or under the authority of the Court granting the same, shall have the same effect as the original.

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20.—(1) Where a British Subject dies in Siam or elsewhere, intestate, then, until administration is granted, his personal property in Siam shall be vested in the Court for Siam.

(2) The Court shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on his death, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court, (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

21. If any person named executor in the will of the deceased takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

22. If any person, other than the person named executor or an administrator or an Officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of a deceased British Subject, whether resident or not, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

23. Where a person appointed executor in a will survives the testator, but either dies without having taken probate, or, having been called on by the Court to take probate, does not appear, his right in respect of the executorship wholly ceases ; and without further renunciation the representation to the testator and the administration of his property shall go and may be committed as if that person had not been appointed executor.

24.—(1) Where a British Subject dies in Siam, any other such Subject having in his possession, or under his control, any paper or writing of the deceased, being, or purporting to be, testamentary, shall, where no suit or proceeding respecting probate or administration is pending, forthwith bring the original to the Court and deposit it there.

If any person fails to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

(2) Where it is proved that any paper of the deceased, being, or purporting to be, testamentary, is in the possession or under the control of a British Subject, the Court may, where no suit or proceeding respecting probate or administration is pending, order him to produce the paper and bring it into Court.

(3) Where it appears to the Court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has knowledge of any paper, being, or purporting to be, testamentary, (although it is not shown that the paper is in his possession or under his control), the Court may order that he be examined respecting it before the Court or elsewhere, and that he do attend for that purpose, and after examination order that he do produce the paper and deposit it in Court.

25. Where it appears to the Court that the value of the property or estate of a deceased person does not exceed £100, the Court may, without any probate or letters of administration, or other formal proceeding, pay thereout any debt or charges, and pay, remit, or deliver any surplus to such persons, and

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subject to such conditions, as the Court thinks proper, and shall not be liable to any action, suit, or proceedings in respect of anything done under this Article. Every proceeding of the Court under this Article shall be recorded in the Minutes.

26.—(1) In every case Minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Consular Officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and shall, where the trial is held with assessors, be open for their inspection and for their signature if concurred in by them.

(2) These Minutes, with the depositions of witnesses, and the notes of evidence taken at the hearing or trial by the Consular Officer before whom the proceedings are taken, shall be preserved in the public office of the Court.

27.—(1) The Minister may make Rules of Court for the regulation of all matters of procedure.

Provision may, amongst other things, be made by such Rules :—

(a) For prescribing forms of procedure ;

(b) For regulating the mode in which legal practitioners are to be admitted to practise as such ;

(c) For prescribing and enforcing the fees to be taken in respect of any proceedings under this Order, not exceeding, as regards any matters provided for by the Consular Salaries and Fees Act, 1891, fees fixed and allowed from time to time by any Order in Council made under that Act :

(d) For prescribing a scale of payments to be made to a witness or assessors, and the conditions upon which an order may be made by the Court for such payments ;

(e) For prescribing scales of costs to be paid to practitioners.

(2) Rules framed under this Article shall not have effect until approved by the Secretary of State, and, so far as they relate to fees and costs, sanctioned by the Treasury ; but in case of urgency declared in any such Rules, the same shall have effect unless and until they are disapproved by the Secretary of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by the Minister.

(3) In relation to matters to which such Rules do not extend, the Court may adopt and use any procedure or forms heretofore in use in the Court for Siam, with any modifications or adaptions which may be necessary.

28.—(1) The Court may, in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense with the payment of any fee in whole or in part.

(2) Payment of fees payable under any Rules to be made in pursuance of this Order, and of costs and of charges and expenses of witnesses, and of other charges and expenses, and of fines respectively payable under this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by seizure and sale of goods, and, in default of sufficient goods, by imprisonment as a civil prisoner for a term not exceeding one month; but such imprisonment shall not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the liability.

(3)—Any bill of sale or mortgage or transfer of property made with a view of avoiding seizure or sale of goods or ship under any provision of this Order shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

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29.—(1) Every person doing an act or taking a proceeding in the Court as plaintiff in a case, or otherwise, shall do so in his own name and not otherwise, and either :—

(a) By himself; or

(b) By a legal practitioner; or

(c) By his attorney or agent thereunto lawfully authorised in writing and approved by the Court.

(2) Where the act is done or proceeding taken by an attorney (other than a legal practitioner) or by an agent, the power of attorney, or instrument authorising the agent, or an authenticated copy thereof, shall be first filed in the Court.

(3) Where the authority has reference only to the particular proceeding, the original document shall be filed.

(4) Where the authority is general, or has reference to other matters in which the attorney or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of the document may be filed.

(5) Any person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorised thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorised, is guilty of a contempt of Court.

30.—(1) In any case, and at any stage thereof, the Court, either of its own motion or on the application of any party, may summon a British Subject to attend to give evidence, or to produce document, or to be examined.

(2) If the person summoned, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, and his reasonable expenses having been paid or tendered, fails to attend and be sworn, and give evidence, or produce documents or submit to examination accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine of £ 5.

31.—The Court for Siam may, if it thinks fit, order that a Commission do issue for examination of witnesses at any place out of Siam on oath, by interrogatories or otherwise, and may, by order, give such directions touching the time, place, and manner of examination, or anything connected therewith, as to the Court appear reasonable and just.

32.—(1) Where any case in which a Siamese or foreigner is plaintiff is transferred to the Court from any International Court in Siam, the Court shall hear and determine the case in all respects according to the ordinery course of the Court.

(2) Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, first require the Siamese or foreigner to obtain and file in the Court the consent in writing of the competent authority on behalf of his own nation to his submitting to the jurdisdiction of the Court, and to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, damages, costs, and expenses, and abide by and perform such decision as shall be given by the Court.

(3) A cross action shall not be brought in any sush case against a plaintiff, being a Siamese or foreigner.

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(4) Where a Siamese or foreigner obtains in any such case an order against a defendant being a British Subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the Siamese or foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British Subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(5) Where a plaintiff, being a Siamese or foreigner, obtains in any such case an order of the Court against two or more defendants being British Subjects jointly, and in another action one of them is plaintiff and the Siamese or foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British Subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that order action, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one action against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other action, without prejudice to the right of the British Subject to require contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(6) Where in any such case a Siamese or foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a British Subject who is within the jurisdiciton, it shall not be necessary for the foreigner to give security for costs, unless the Court so directs, but the co-plaintiff British Subject shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

33. Where by virtue of any Imperial Act or of this Order or otherwise, any provisions of any Imperial Acts, or of any Law or of any Orders in Council other than this Order, are applicable in Siam, or any forms, regulations, or procedure prescribed or established by or under any such Act or Law or Order, are made applicable for any purpose of this Order, such Act, Law, Order, form regulation or procedure shall be deemed applicable so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Court and the local circumstances permit: and, for the purpose of facilitating application, may be construed or used with such alterations and adaptions as may be necessary, and anything required to be done by, to, or before any Court, Judge, Officer, or Authority may be done by, to, or before the Court, Consular Officer, or Authority having the like or analogous fnnctions, or by, to, or before any Officer, delegated by the Minister or by the Court (as the case may require) for that purpose; and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any other seal; and in case any difficulty occurs in the application, it shall be lawful for the Minister to direct by, to, or before whom and in what manner anything is to be done, and such Act, Law, Order, form, regulation, or procedure shall be construed accordingly.

34—(1) Nothing in this Order shall deprive the Court of the right to observe, and to enforce the observation of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of, any reasonable custom existing in Siam, unless this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

(2) Nothing in this Order shall prevent any Consular Officer in Siam from doing anything which His Majesty's Consuls in the dominions of any other State in amity with His Majesty are, for the time being, by law, usage, or sufferance, entitled or enabled to do.

35. Section 48 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881 (which relates to the deposit of instruments creating powers of attorney in the Central Office of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland), shall apply to Siam

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with these modifications, that is to say : the Office of the Court is substituted for the Central Office, and Rules of Court under this Order are substituted for General Rules.

36—(1) All fees, fines, or other sums of money which, under the provisions of this Order or any Regulations or Rules of Court, are stated or imposed in terms of British currency shall, if not paid in British gold, be paid in Siam in ticals at such rates as may from time to time be authorised by the Treasury.

(2) Except as in this Order otherwise provided, all fees, dues, fines and other receipts under this Order shall be carried to the public account, and shall be accounted for and paid as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, directs.

37. Not later than the 31st March in each year, the Minister shall send to the Secretary of State a report on the operation of this Order up to the 31st January in that year, shewing for the then last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings transferred to the Court, and the result thereof, and the number of estates dealt with under the non-contentious probate jurisdiction of the Court, and the number and amount of fees received, and giving such other insormation, and being in such form, as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

38.—(1) A printed copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited in thr Office of the Court.

(2) Printed copies shall be sold at such reasonable price as the Ministee direct.

(3) Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the constitution of the Court, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules made or in force under this Order, aud no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

39. The provisions of the Evidence Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict., cap. 99). sections 7 and 11, relating to the proof of judical and other documents, shall extend and be applied for all purposes as if the Court were in a British Colony.

40. --(1) The Siam Order in Council, 1906, the Siam Order in Council, 1909, and the Siam Order in Council, 1913, are hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not—

(i) Affect the past operation of those Orders, or any appointment made, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued, of the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered thereunder, before the making of this Order :

(ii) Take away or abridge any protection or benefit given or to be enjoyed in relation thereto.

(2) Proceedings begun under the Orders in Council repealed by this Order and pending at the date of this Order shall be regulated by the provisions of this Order so far as circumstances of the case admit.

41. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:—

(1) As to the making of any appointment under this Order, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(2) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in his Order, immediately from and after the date when this Order is first ex-

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hibited in the public office of the Court, for which purpose the Minister is hereby required, on receipt of a copy from the Secretary of State to cause it to be affixed and exhibited conspicuously in the public office of the Court.

(3) Proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been complied with, nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, K.G., M.P., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

Protocol concerning the Jurisdiction applicable in the Kingdom of Siam to British Subjects and annexed to the Treaty, dated the 10th March, 1909.

(Here follows a copy of the Jurisdiction Protocol cf. p. [illegible].)

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TREATIES.

Between Siam and France.

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Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

Concluded the 15th August, 1856, Signed, Paris, the ~~20~~ 28th December, ~~1855~~ 1856.

(TRANSLATION.)

Their Majesties Phrabath Somdet Phrabarmend Mahamakout Southasamonti Thephaya Phongsavongsadit Vorakrasati Vorakhatya Raxani Karodom Chaturanta Boroma Maha Chakraphati Raxa Sangkat Boroma Thamikat Maha Raxathirat Boromanaroth Bophith Phra Chom Klao Chao You Houa, first King of Siam, and Phrabath Somdet Phrabovorentharamesoum Mahisvaret Raxan Mahantavoradexo Xaya Maholan Khoun Adoundet Sarapha Thevesaranouraka Bovara Choula Chakarapati Raxa Sangkat Bovara Thamika Raxa Bophith Phra Pin Klao Chao You Houa, second King of Siam, and H. M. the Emperor of the French, being desirous to establish on a permanent basis the friendly relations already existing between them and of encouraging the development of the commercial relations of their respective States, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, founded on the mutual interests of the two countries, and have consequently named the Plenipotentaries, namely :

Their Majesties, the first and the second Kings of Siam ; His Highness Phra Chao Nongyatheu Kromalouang Vongsathiraxa Sanit : His Excellency Somdet Chao Phraya Boroma Mana Phixayati Naranetra Naroth Raxa Sourya Vongsa Sakonla Phongsa Patittha Moukha Matayathibadi Traya Sarana Si Ratana Chada Sakonla Maha Rava Xati Benthon Paramento Maha Raxa Varo Prakan Maho Dexanonphab Bophith, charged with the Government of the capital ; His Excellency Chao Phraya Sisourivong Samanta Phonxa Phisoutha Maha Bourout Ratanodom, fulfilling the functions of Minister of War, and charge with the general government of the south-west provinces : H. E. Chao Phraya Ravivongsa Mahakosatibodi. fulfilling the functions of Minister of Foreign Affairs. and charged with the general government of the south-east province ; and His Excellency Chao Phraya Yomarat Xatisenangkha Narinthon Mahintharatibodi Sivixai Raxa Mahaya Souen Borirak Phoumi Phithak Lakakarathanta Ritti Nakhouban, Minister of Justice :

And His Majesty the Emperor of the French, M. Charles Louis Nicolas Maximilien de Montigny, Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Military Order of Grégoire-le-Grand, Officer of the Order of the Greek Independence, Knight of the Royal Order of the Conception of Villa-Vicosa, of the Order of Isabella the Catholic and of the Order of the Saviour of Greece :

Who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, the same having been found in due and proper form, have agreed on the following Articles :

ART. I. There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between their Majesties the first and second Kings of Siam, their heirs and successors of the one part, and H. M. the Emperor of the French, his heirs and successors, of the other part, as also between the subjects of the two States, without distinction

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of persons or places. The subjects of each of the two countries shall enjoy in the other full and entire protection for their persons and property in conformity with the established laws, and shall have reciprocal right to all the privileges and advantages, which are, or may be accorded to the subjects of the most favoured nation. Siamese subjects and merchant vessels, shall moreover receive in foreign countries, aid and protection from French Consuls and Frencn men-of-war.

II. The High Contracting Parties reciprocally recognise the right to appoint Consuls and Consular Agents to reside in their respective States. These agents shall protect the interest and the commerce of their countrymen, shall oblige them to conform to the provisious of the present Treaty, shall serve as intermediaries between them and the authorities of the country, and shall see to the strict execution of the stipulated regulation. The Consuls shall not begin to exercise their functions until they shall have received the exequatur of the territorial Sovereign. They, as well as the Consular Agents and Chancellors of the Consulate, shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities which may be granted to resident Agents of the same rank of the most favoured nation. The Consuls or Consular Agents of France, shall be at liberty to hoist the French flag on their Consulate.

A French Consul may be appointed at Bangkok immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

Should the Consul or the Consular Agent be absent, French captains and merchants may have recourse to the intervention of a Consul of a friendly nation, or, if they cannot do that, they may address themselves directly to the local authorities who shall take means to secure to them all the benefits of the present Treaty.

III. French subjects throughout the Kingdom of Siam shall be allowed free and open exercise of their religion, and be at liberty to build churches in such localities as the local authorities, after having consulted with the French Consul, shall indicate as available for the said constructions.

French missionaries shall be at liberty to preach and to teach, to build churches, seminaries or schools, hospitals, or other sacred buildings in any part of the Kingdom of Siam, provided they conform themselves to the laws of the country.

They may travel with full liberty throughout the Kingdom, provided they carry authentic letters from the French Consul, or, in his absence, from their bishop, viséd by the Governor-General residing at Bangkok, in whose jurisdiction the provinces in which they wish to travel are situated.

IV. French subjects wishing to reside in the Kingdom of Siam must be registered in the chancery of the French Consulate at Bangkok.

Whenever a French subject shall have recourse to the Siamese authorities, his petition or claim must first be submitted to the French Consul, who, if such petition or claim appear to him to be reasonable and written with propriety, shall forward it, or otherwise shall cause the tenor of the same to be modified or refuse to transmit it. The Siamese, on their part when they want to address themselves to the French Consulate, shall follow a similar course, in first addressing themselves to the Siamese authorities, who shall act in like manner.

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V. French subjects are at liberty to travel throughout the Kingdom of Siam and to trade there in all security, to buy and sell goods from and to whomsoever they may please, this privilege being in no way whatsoever affected by any monopoly or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase. But they may reside permanently only at Bangkok and in the neighbourhood of the town, within a radius equivalent to the distance traversed in twenty-four hours by the boats of the country. Within this limit they may at all times buy, sell, let and build houses, establish stores for provisions, buy, sell and farm land and plantations. Nevertheless, when they wish to buy land situated at a distance of less than six kilometres from the walls of Bangkok, they must obtain a special authorisation from the Siamese Government, unless they have already resided ten years in the Kingdom of Siam.

A French subject wishing to acquire real property, shall make an application through the French Consul to the competent local authorities, who, in concert with the Consul, shall assist him to fix the price on equitable conditions, and will deliver to him the title deeds, after having made out the limits of the property. The purchaser shall conform to the rules and laws of the country, and will be subject, so far as his property is concerned, to the same taxes as Siamese subjects themselves. But should the land thus bought, not be cultivated within three years from the day of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power to cancel the sale, on refunding to the buyer the purchase money.

VI. Frenchmen in the Kingdom of Siam shall be at liberty to select and to take in their service, as interpreters, workmen, boatmen, servants or in any capacity whatever, any Siamese subject not liable to statute labour and free from any prior engagement. The local authorities will see that the arrangements agreed upon in this respect are strictly executed. The Siamese in the service of the French shall enjoy the same protection as the French themselves. Should they be found guilty of any crime or offence punishable by the law of the country, they shall be handed over by the French Consul to the local authorities.

VII. French subjects shall not be detained against their will in the Kingdom of Siam, unless the Siamese authorities prove to the French Consul that there are lawful reasons for such detention. Should they wish to go beyond the limits fixed by this Treaty for the residence of French subjects, and travel in the interior they shall procure for themselves a passport, which shall be delivered to them, on the request of the Consul, by the Siamese authorities.

In case those French subjects be scientific men, such as naturalists or others, travelling for the progress of science, they shall receive from the Siamese authorities every attention and assistance in the accomplishment of their mission. But they may not undertake any permanent work without the permission of the Siamese Government.

Within the boundaries fixed by the present Treaty French subjects shall be at liberty to travel without hindrance or delays of any kind whatever provided they have a passport issued by the French Consul, which must contain in Siamese characters, their names, profession and description, and must be countersigned by the competent Siamese authorities. Frenchmen not possessing this passport, or suspected of being deserters, shall be arrested by the Siamese authorities, and shall immediately be delivered up to the French Consul with all the consideration due to the subjects of a friendly nation.

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VIII. When a French subject, residing permanently or temporarily in the Kingdom of Siam, shall have any reason or complaint or any claim to make against a Siamese, he shall first submit his grievances, to the French Consuls, who, after having examined the affair, shall endeavour to settle it amicab'y. In like manner, when a Siamese shall complain against a French subject, the Consul shall listen to the complaint, and try to arrange an amicable settlement; but if in either case this be impossible, the Consul shall apply to a competent Siamese functionary, and both, after having examined together the affair, shall decide thereon according to equity.

The French Consul shall abstain from any intervention in disputes arising between Siamese subjects, or between Siamese and foreigners. On their side, Frenchmen will depend upon French jurisdiction with regard to any dispute, that may arise amongst themselves, and the Siamese authorities shall in no way interfere, not even in disputes between Frenchmen and foreigners, unless such disputes give rise to an armed conflict, and they are thus forced to interfere. As in this case there would be an infraction of the laws of the country, the Consul shall examine into the offence, and punish the offenders.

In like manner the Siamese authorities shall exercise no power whatever over French trading vessels; these shall only be subject to the French authorities and the captain. But in the absence of French men-of war, the Siamese authorities shall, on the requisition of the French Consul lend him assistance to enforce the respect due to his authority by his nationals, and to maintain good order and discipline among the crews of French trading vessels.

IX. In like manner Frenchmen shall be amenable to French laws, for the repression of all crime and offences committed by them in the kingdom of Siam. The offenders shall be sought for and arrested by the Siamese authorities, on the request of the French Consul, to whom they shall be delivered, and who shall punish them according to French laws. If a Siamese commit any crime or offence against Frenchman, he shall be arrested by the Siamese authorities, and punished according to the laws of the country.

X. Should any French trading vessel be attacked or plundered by pirates, anywhere within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Siam, the civil and military authorities of the nearest place, on being informed of the same, shall vigorously pursue the criminals, and neglect no measures which may lead to their arrest and punishment according to the laws. The stolen goods, in whatever place and condition they may be found, shall be remitted to the French Consul, who shall return them to those entitled thereto. In case the culprits cannot be apprehended, nor all the stolen goods recovered, the Siamese functionaries, after having proved that they used their best endeavours to that effect, shall not be held pecuniarily responsible.

The same shall hold good for any act of pillage or theft committed on land against the property of Frenchmen residing in the Kingdom of Siam. The Siamese authorities, after having proved that they used their best endeavours to arrest the culprits, and to recover the whole of the stolen goods, shall not be held pecuniarily responsible.

XI. Should sailors or other persons desert from war vessels, or make their escape from French merchant vessels, the Siamese authorities shall, on requisition of the French Consul, or failing him, of the captain, use all their efforts to discover and to restore immediately the said deserters or fugitives, either to the Consul or to the captain.

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Likewise, if Siamese deserters or Siamese accused of a crime take refuge in a French house, or on board of ships owned by Frenchmen, the local authorities shall address themselves to the French Consul, who, on proof of their guilt, shall at once take the necessary measure to effect their extradition; on both parts, the greatest care shall be used to prevent connivance or the concealment of stolen goods.

XII. If a Frenchman becomes bankrupt in the Kingdom of Siam, the French Consul shall take possession of all his property, and deliver it to his creditors, to be divided between them. Which being done, the bankrupt will be entitled to a complete discharge from his creditors. He cannot be called upon afterwards to pay up his deficit, nor shall property subsequently acquired by him be charged for that purpose; but the Consul shall neglect no means of seizing, on behalf of the creditors, all that may belong to the bankrupt in other countries, and to certify that the bankrupt has surrendered, without any reserve, all that he possessed at the time that he was declared insolvent.

XIII. Should a Siamese refuse or evade payment of a debt to a Frenchman, the Siamese authorities shall lend the creditor every aid and facility to recover all that is due to him, and in like manner the French Consul shall give every assistance to Siamese subjects to recover the debts due to them by Frenchmen.

XIV. The property of a Frenchman deceased in the Kingdom of Siam or of a Siamese deceased in France, shall be handed over to the heirs or executors, or failing them to the Consul or Consular Agent of the nation to which the deceased belonged.

XV. French men of-war may go up the river and drop the anchor at Paknam; should they want to proceed to Bangkok, they must inform the Siamese authorities, and arrange with them as to the place where they may anchor.

XVI. Should a French man-of-war or merchant vessel in distress enter a Siamese port, the local authorities shall give every facility for her being repaired, re-victualled, and enabled to proceed on her voyage. If a vessel flying the French flag be wrecked on the coast of the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese authorities of the nearest place, on being informed of the same, shall immediately lend all assistance to the crew, shall supply their immediate wants, and shall take all necessary measures for the salvage of the vessel and the cargo; they shall then inform the French Consul or Consular Agent of the nearest place to the disaster, in order that he may, in concert with the competent authorities, devise the means to send the crew back to their country, and to save the remains of the ship and the cargo.

XVII. On payment of the import and export duties mentioned hereafter, French vessels and their cargoes shall in all Siamese ports be free from harbour, pilotage, and anchorage dues or from any tax whatsoever, both in coming and going. French vessels shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities that are or may be accorded to Siamese junks and ships, as well as to the vessels of the most favoured foreign nation.

XVIII. The duty to be levied on merchandise imposed by French vessels into the Kingdom of Siam shall not exceed 3 per cent. of the value. The said duty shall be payable in kind or in money, at the option of the importer. If the importer cannot agree with the Siamese officers as to the value of the

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imported merchandise, the matter shall be referred to the French Consul and the competent Siamese functionary, who after having each called in one or two merchants as assessors, if they think it necessary, shall settle the question ac-according to equity.

After payment of the import duty of 3 per cent. the goods may be sold by wholesale or retail, without being submitted to any other charge or extra tax whatever. If goods which have been discharged and have not been sold are re-exported, the total amount of the duty paid shall be refunded to the owner. No duty shall be levied on that part of the cargo which has not been unloaded.

XIX. The duties to be levied on goods of Siamese origin, either before their exportation on French vessels, or at the time of their exportation, shall be regulated according to the tariff annexed to the present Treaty, under the seal and the signature of the respective Plenipotentiaries. The produce which according to the said tariff is subjected to export duties, shall be free from all transit or other dues in the interior of the Kingdom, and all Siamese produce, which shall have already paid an interior or a transit duty, shall not be subjected to any other duty whatever, either before or at the moment of its being shipped on board a French vessel.

XX. Subject to the payment of the duties herein before mentioned, and which it is expressly forbidden to increase in future, Frenchmen shall be free to import into the Kingdom of Siam from French or other foreign ports, and to export in like manner for all destinations, all such merchandise, which, upon the signature of the present Treaty, shall not be the object of a formal prohibition or a special monopoly.

Provided always, that the Siamese Government reserves to itself the right to prohibit the exportation of salt, rice and fish, in the event of an apprehended dearth in the Kingdom of Siam. But this prohibition, which must be published one month in advance, shall have no retrospective effect. Nevertheless, French merchants must notify to the authorities any purchases made by them anterior to the prohibition. Specie, personal provisions and effects may be imported and exported free. If it should happen that the Siamese Government reduces the duties on merchandise imported or exported by Siamese or other ships, the benefits of such reduction shall be immediately applicable to similar produce imported or exported by French vessels.

XXI. The French Consul must take care that French captains and merchants conform to the dispositions of the regulations annexed to the present Treaty under the seal and signature of the respective Plenipotentiaries, and the Siamese authorities shall give him their assistance to this effect. The Consul may, in concert with the Siamese authorities, adopt and cause to be executed hereafter all new provisions, which may be judged necessary to ensure the strict observation of the stipulations of the present Treaty. All penalties, which may be imposed for infractions of the provisions of the present Treaty shall be for the benefit of the Siamese Government.

XXII. After an interval of twelve years shall have elapsed from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and if, twelve months before the expiration of such term, one or other of the high contracting parties shall announce by an official declaration his desire to revise the present Treaty as well as the regulations and the tariff annexed thereto, and those which may be put into force hereafter, then in such case Commissioners shall be appointed on both

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sides, in order to introduce all modifications which may be judged useful and profitable to the development of the commercial relationship between the two countries.

XXIII. The present Treaty having been drawn up in French and in Siamese, and the two versions having the same tenor and the same sense, the French text shall be official and shall take effect to the same extent as the Siamese text; and the same shall be the case with the regulations and the tariff annexed to the Treaty, which are also drawn up in both languages.

XXIV. The ratifications of the present Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, shall be exchanged within the interval of one year from the date of the singature, or sooner if possible, and the presenf Treaty shall be put into force as soon as the exchange shall have taken place.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries above mentioned have signed the present Treaty in triplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Signed and sealed by the respective Plenipotentiaries at Bangkok the 15th day of August of the year of grace 1856, corresponding to Friday the 14 h day of the waxing moon of the 19th month of the year of the Great Serpent 1218, of the Siamese civil era.

French Commerce Regulations.

1. The master of every French merchant vessel coming to Bangkok, shall, either before or after entering the river, as he may deem expedient, declare the arrival of his ship at the Custom House at Paknam, stating also the number of the crew and of the guns on board, and the port from whence he comes. After having anchored at Paknam, the captain will deliver to the care of the Custom House officers his ammunition and his guns, which shall be landed by the custom-boats. A Custom House officer will then be placed on board the ship, and will accompany her to Bangkok.

2. The master of a French merchant vessel who shall have passed Paknam without landing his ammunition and his guns, shall be liable to a penalty of 8 0 ticals; he shall be sent back to Paknam to conform to the regulations, after which he may return to Bangkok.

3. Whenever a French merchant vessel shall have anchored at Bangkok, the captain must within twenty-four hours of his arrival, unless it be a holiday, proceed to the Consulate and deposit with the Consul his papers, bills of lading, manifest, &c. The omission of this formality, or the presentation of a false manifest, will render the captain liable to a penalty of 4 0 ticals, but he may without incurring this penality, rectify, within twenty-four hours after depositing his manifest with the Consul, any error which he may discover in the same.

As soon as the Consul shall have received the ship's papers, he must send to the Chief of the Custom-House a written declaration indicating the tonnage of the vessel and the nature of her cargo; the permission to break bulk shall then be immediately granted, and the duties shall be collected by the Siamese Customs in conformity with the tariff.

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The master who has broken bulk without authorisation, and who has committed an act of contraband either in the river or outside the bar, shall be liable to a penalty of 800 ticals, and the contrabanded or unloaded goods, shall be confiscated.

4. As soon as a French merchant vessel shall have discharged her cargo, completed her outward loading, paid all the duties and delivered to the French Consul a true manifest of her cargo, a port clearance shall be given to the said vessel, upon the demand of the Consul, who in the absence of any legal impediment to the departure, shall return to the master his papers and authorise the ship to leave.

A Custom House officer shall accompany the ship as far as Paknam; on arriving there, the ship shall be inspected by the Custom-House officers of that station, and shall receive from them the cannons and ammunition which have previously been handed over to their charge. These agents shall wear a badge of distinction, by which they can be recognised, and not more than two of them may come on board a French merchant vessel, unless they have to operate a seizure in consequence of fraud.

TARIFF OF INLAND AND EXPORT DUTIES TO BE LEVIED ON ARTICLES OF TRADE.

SECT. 1. The undermentioned articles shall be entirely free of inland or other taxes of production or transit, and shall pay export duty as follows:

		Ticals.	Salung.	Fuang.	Per picul
1.	Ivory	10	0	0	0
2.	Gamboge	6	0	0	0
3.	Rhinoceros horns	50	0	0	0
4	Cardamums, best	14	0	0	0
5.	Cardamums, bastard	6	0	0	0
6.	Dried Mussels	1	0	0	0
7.	Pelican Quills	2	2	0	0
8.	Betelnut, dried	1	0	0	0
9.	Krachi wood	0	2	0	0
10.	Shark's fins, white	6	0	0	0
11.	Ditto, black	3	0	0	0
12.	Lukkraban seed	0	2	0	0
13.	Peacocks' tails	10	0	0	0
14.	Buffalo and cow bones	0	0	0	0
15.	Rhinoceros hides	0	2	0	3
16.	Hide cuttings	0	1	0	0
17.	Turtle shells	1	0	0	0
18.	Soft ditto	1	0	0	0
19.	Beche-der-mer	3	0	0	0
20.	Fish maws	3	0	0	0
21.	Bird's nests, cleaned	0	0	0	0
22.	Kingfishers' feathers	6	0	0	0
23.	Catch	0	2	0	0
24.	Bréché seed, nux vomica	0	2	0	0
25.	Médicinal Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	0
26.	Gum benjamin	4	0	0	0
27.	Angrai bark	0	2	0	0

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		Ticals.	Salung.	Fuang.	Per picul.
28.	Agilla wood	2	0	0	0
29.	Ray skins	3	0	0	0
30.	Old deer horns	0	1	0	0
31.	Soft, or young ditto	0	0	0	0
32.	Deer hides, fine	8	0	0	0
33.	Deer hides, common	3	0	0	0
34.	Deer sinews	4	0	0	0
35.	Buffalo and cow hides	1	0	0	0
36.	Elephants' bones	1	0	0	0
37.	Tigers' bones	5	0	0	0
38.	Buffalo horns	0	1	0	0
39.	Elephants' hides	0	1	0	0
40.	Tigers' skins	0	1	0	0
41.	Armadillo skins	4	0	0	0
42.	Sticklack	1	1	0	0
43.	Hemp	1	2	0	0
44.	Dried fish, plaheng	1	2	0	0
45.	Dried fish, plasalit	1	0	0	0
46.	Sapan wood	0	2	1	0
47.	Salt meat	2	0	0	0
48.	Mangrove bark	0	1	0	0
49.	Rosewood	0	2	0	0
50.	Ebony	1	1	0	0
51.	Rice	4	0	0	0
52.	Paddy	2	0	0	0
53.	Gambier	2	0	0	0

2.—The undermentioned articles, being subject to the inland no transit duties herein named, and which shall not be increased, shall be exempt from export duty :

		Ticals.	Salung.	Fuang.	Per picul.
54.	Sugar, white	0	2	0	0
55.	Ditto red	0	1	0	0
56.	Cotton, clean and unclean	0	0	0	0
57.	Pepper	1	0	0	0
58.	Salt fish platu	1	0	0	0
59.	Beans and peas	0	0	0	0
60.	Dried Prawns	0	0	0	0
61.	Teel seed	0	0	0	0
62.	Silk, raw	0	0	0	0
63.	Bees' wax	0	0	0	0
64.	Tallow	1	0	0	0
65.	Salt	6	0	0	0
66.	Tobacco	1	2	0	0

3. All goods or produce not specified in the present tariff shall be exempt from export duty, and shall only be subject to one inland tax or transit duty, not exceeding the actual rate.

4. Arms and munitions of war are prohibited, and may only be sold to the Siamese authorities or with their consent.

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Treaty Re-Position of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

CONCLUDED AT PARIS THE 15th JULY, 1867.

(Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok, the 24th November, 1867.)

(TRANSLATION.)

His Majesty the King of Siam, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, being desirous to regulate definitively by mutual consent, the position in which the Kingdom of Cambodia has been placed in consequence of the Treaty concluded at Oudon, between France and the said Kingdom, the 11th August, 1865* (27th day of the moon Assach of the year Cor, 1225), and desiring moreover to prevent in the future any disputes, which might affect the perfect friendship existing between the two nations, have appointed their Plenipotentiaries, as follows:

H. M. the King of Siam, Phya Surawongs Way Wat, his first Ambassador, and Phra Raxa Sena, his second Ambassador; and

H. M. the Emperor of the French, the Marquis Léonel de Moustier, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, &c., Minister, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. 1. His Majesty the King of Siam solemnly acknowledges the protectorate of His Majesty the Emperor of the French over Cambodia.

II. The Treaty concluded between the Kingdom of Siam and the Kingdom of Cambodia in December 1863† is declared to be null and void, without it being competent in the future to the Government of Siam to invoke it in any circumstance.

III. His Majetsy the King of Siam renounces for himself and his successors any tribute, present, or other mark of vassalage whatsoever, from Cambodia.

On his part, His Majesty the Emperor of the French pledges himself not to take possession of that Kingdom for the purpose of incorporating it with his possessions in Cochin China.

IV. The province of Battambong and Angkor (Nakorn Siemrap) shall remain part of the Kingdom of Siam. Their boundaries, as also those of the other Siamese provinces bordering upon Cambodia, such as they are at present acknowledged on both sides, shall at the earliest possible date, be determined by means of posts or other marks by a commission of Siamese and Cambodian officers, in the presence and with the aid of French officers appointed by the Governor of Cochin China.

The delimitation having been effected, a map shall be drawn up of the same by the French officers.

V. The Siamese shall abstain from making any encroachment upon Cambodian territory, and the Cambodians shall in like manner abstain from making any encroachment upon Siamese territory.

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The inhabitants of the two countries, however shall have the right to circulate freely, to trade, or to reside peacefully in the respective territories.

If Siamese subjects commit any crime or offence on Cambodian territory, they shall be tried and punished according to justice by the Cambodian Government, in conformity with the laws of that country. If Cambodian subjects commit any crime or offence on Siamese territory, they shall likewise be tried and punished with justice by the Siamese Government, according to the laws of Siam.

VI. Ships sailing under the French flag may navigate freely those parts of the river Mekong and the great lake which border upon the Siamese possessions. The Government of His Majesty the King of Siam shall place at the disposal of the authorities at Saigon the number of passports they may deem necessary, to be delivered, after having been signed by the said authorities, to French subjects who may desire to visit that part of the country. While on Siamese territory French subjects shall have to conform themselves in every respect to the provisions of the Treaty of 1856, between Siam and France. The above-mentioned passport shall take the place of the pass mentioned in Article VII of the said Treaty, and shall entitle the bearers of the same, in case of necessity, to address their complaints direct to the Siamese authorities.

VII. The French Government bind themselves to make Cambodia conform to the foregoing stipulations.

VIII. The present Treaty having been drawn up in Siamese and French, and the tenor and meaning of both versions being the same, the French one shall be official, and give a true interpretation in all respects, to the same extent as the Siamese versions.

IX. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Bangkok within a delay of 5 months, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed these presents, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, in duplicate, the 15th July, of the year 1867, the 4th day of the 8th moon of the year Tho, 1229 of the Siamese astronomical year.

Convention re Importation of Wines.

Convention between the Kingdom of Siam and France, relating to the Importation of Wines and Spirits into the Kingdom of Siam.—Concluded at Paris, 7th August, 1867.

(Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok, the 24th November, 1867.)

TRANSLATION.

The Government of His Majesty the King of Siam, and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, being desirous to consolidate and increase through a special Agreement regulating the importation of Wines and spirits into the Kingdom of Siam, the advantages which down to the present day have accrued to both countries from the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, concluded at Bangkok the 15th August 1856, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries:

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Phya Surawongse Way Wat, first Ambassador of His Majesty the King of Siam, and Phra Raxa Sena, his second Ambassador:

And M le Marquis Léonel de Moustier Minister and Secretary of State of the Department of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Emperor of the French;

Being duly authorised, have agreed to this effect upon the following Articles:

ART 1. French subjects may, upon payment of an import duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, import into the Kingdom of Siam, from any country and under any flag whatsoever, wines and other fermented drinks as well as all kinds of distilled drinks, which may be freely sold and transported into the interior of the country, without being subject to any other charges than those specified hereafter.

II. Any person who desires to retail fermented or distilled drinks from foreign origin must take out a special licence. This licence shall be granted by the Siamese Government, and may never be refused.

III. Any licence granted for retailing distilled drinks of a value of less than 1 franc, 65 centimes (half a tical), a litre, shall only hold good for one establishment or ship, and within the limits of one particular district.

IV. The licence shall be delivered free of charge, but an annual tax may be levied on any retail dealer, who sells distilled drinks of a value of less than 1 franc 65 centimes (half a tical), a litre, even in the case where he simultaneously sells spirituous liquors of a superior quality. This tax shall in no case exceed 45 ticals.

V. For any violation of the foregoing provisions a fine shall be inflicted which may not exceed 200 ticals. If the offender be a French subject or under the protection of France, the fine shall be inflicted by the French Consul.

VI. As French subjects are entitled according to the Treaty of the 15th August, 1856, to the same rights and privileges as the subjects of the most favoured nation, it is clearly understood that they are not bound to conform to the provisions of the present Convention to any greater extent than the subjects of other nations are so bound, and will observe them in all circumstances.

VII. The present Convention shall remain in force for a fixed period of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications thereof, and shall subsequently remain in force from year to year, until the expiration of one year's notice given by either of the two Governments of their intention to determine the same.

After the expiration of the term assigned to the operation of the present Convention, the two Governments propose, moreover, to introduce by mutual agreement, such modifications as may be deemed necessary.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Bangkok within five months, or sooner if it be possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris the 7th August, 1867.

Koviloor Acadamy

Additional Article to Treaty of 1867.

Additional Article of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce of July 15th 1867, between the Kingdom of Siam and France. Signed at Saigon, July 14th, 1870.

[French Ratification June 7th, 1872.]

TRANSLATION.

H. M. the King of Siam and H. M. the Emperor of the French being desirous of regulating definitively and of a common accord the question relating to the fisheries in the waters of the Great Lake of Cambodia, or interior sea, which is situated between the Kingdom of Siam and Cambodia, have nominated for their respective Plenipotentiaries the following, that is to say :

H M. Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn, King of Siam : H. E. Phya Rajavaranukul Vipulia Bakti Biviabah, Director-General at the Ministry of the Interior of Siam ; and H. E. Phra Raja Sena Director of Civil Affairs for the Administration of the Northern provinces of Siam :

H. M. Napoleon III., Emperor of the French : H. E. Rear-Admiral de Cornulier-Lucinère, Governor *ad interim* and Commander-in-Chief of the French possessions in Cochin-China :

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following additional Article to the Convention of the 15th of July, 1867.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

SECT. 1. The Kings of Siam and of Cambodia reciprocally renounce for themselves and for their successors, the rights of exclusive property which they each claim upon the Great Lake, or portion of the Great Lake, contiguous to both countries.

Consequently, no duty or impost shall be levied upon Cambodians, Cochin-chinese French subjects, or Siamese, when fishing from boats, either off the Cambodian or the Siamese shore.

2. Cambodians, Cochin chinese French subjects, or Siamese, who may establish wharves or other constructions of that kind for the purpose of drying or smoking fish upon the shores of the Great Lake during the season of the low tides, either upon the shores itself or projected to such a distance in the lake where the depth of water will permit of boats coming alongside without grounding, must pay, if upon the Siamese coast, to the Siamese Government : or if upon the coast of Cambodia, to the Cambodian Government, a tax of 8½ per cent. upon the value of the fish to be exported. This tax shall be paid either in money or in kind, that is to say in fish of the same quality as that which is exported.

But wharves or other constructions of the kind, established upon the islands or the shoals of the lake, which are separated from the shore by a deeper channel, that is to say, which do not touch the shore, are exempt from all taxation.

The two countries reserve only the right to levy duties on the produce of the fisheries which may pass through their respective territories.

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3. All canals diverging from the Great Lake, or interior sea, either upon the Siamese or upon the Cambodian side, and which certain functionaries shall be charged to keep in order, shall be subjected to the following régime, that is to say, whoever desires to fish in the waters of the said canals must come to an understanding with the functionary, relating to the payment to be made either in money or in fish, according to the understanding arrived at between the two parties.

4. The authorities on the territories where such canals are situated may levy the taxes in the manner most convenient to themselves upon the fishermen of the different nationalities.

No tax shall be levied in respect of streams or canals which serve as frontiers between Cambodia and the provinces which belong to the Siamese Government.

But Cambodians, Cochinchinese French subjects and Siamese, who establish wharves or other constructions of that kind, shall pay a tax of 8½ per cent. to the Government or to the authorities of Cambodia or Siam, according to the territory upon which they are situated. This tax shall be payable in money, or in fish of the same quality as that which is exported.

It is clearly understood that one of the shores of the Prec Compong Prac forms the frontier line of the Siamese province of Battangbong, and that the opposite shore forms the frontier line of the Kingdom of Cambodia; also that one of the shores of the Prec Compong Thiam forms the frontier line of the Siamese province of Angcor, and that the opposite shore forms the frontier line of Cambodia. The shores of these two Precs, and of the canals, belong to one and the other of the two above-mentioned Siamese provinces.

5. In the event of modifications being desirable to the present additional article, they can only be made after twelve years shall have elapsed, and after one or other of the High Contracting Parties shall have manifested, one year in advance, his intention to that effect.

6. The present additional article to the Treaty of the 15th of July, 1867 has been drawn up in French and in Siamese, the two versions having the same tenor and the same sense.

In witness whereof, the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional article, which shall have the same force and the same value as if it had been inserted word for word in the actual text of the Treaty of the 15th of July, 1867.

After having read and signed the above, the respective Plenipotentaries have here placed their seals.

Done at Saigon in quadruple, the 14th July, 1870.

Complement to the Second Paragraph of Additional Article.

The Plenipotentiaries of Siam and France have mutually agreed, before signing the above additional Articles, to add to the Second paragraph of that act the following condition, which shall have the same force and value as all the other dispositions previously inserted therein, in order to avoid all future objections.

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"*In all cases, all fisheries at a distance of more than 700 metres from that part of the shore which is never covered by water, shall be exempt from the payment of export duty.*"

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries have placed below their seals and their signatures the day, month and year above mentioned.

Proces-Verbal of the Exchange of Ratifications.

Proces-Verbal of the exchange of Ratifications of the additional Article to the Treaty of July 15, 1867, between the Kingdom of Siam and France, exchanged at Bangkok on the 7th June, 1872.

TRANSLATION.

The undersigned :

H. E. Chao Phya Phanuwongse Maha Kosa Thibodi Thi Phra Khlang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the King of Siam, Plenipotentiary ;

And Senez (Emilien) Captain of Frigate, Officer of the Order of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the steam despatch boat "Bourayne," French Plenipotentiary ;

Having met together to proceed to the exchange of the ratifications of the Siamese and French Governments concerning the additional Article to the Treaty of July 15, 1867, signed at Saigon on July 14, 1870 ;

The instrument of these acts having been produced, the Commissioner, after examination of the same, have recognised :

That in the French text it has been omitted to include French subjects as among those entitled to avail themselves of the said Treaty.

That in the Siamese text an error has occurred in the last phrase of paragraph 4.

That in that same text it has been omitted to include Siamese subjects as participating in the benefits of the franchise accorded to the wharves constructed on the shoals or islands of the lake, whereas they are included in the French text.

That several divergencies exist between the French and the Siamese texts. Consequently, in a spirit of perfect equity, it has been agreed as follows :

1. The right to avail themselves of the said additional Article is secured to French subjects, according to the clauses and conditions enunciated therein.

2. That the word "*Nature,*" in paragraph 4, is suppressed, and replaced by the word "*Espèce.*"

3. That the last phrase of paragraph 4, as follows :

"*Les rives de ces deux pres et des canaux appartienment â l'une et à l'autre des deux provinces Siamoises cidessus*"

(which is not reproduced in the Siamese text) is hereby suppressed, and remains null and void.

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That the Siamese text, which is only a translation of the Treaty in question, written in French, not conforming in all points to the said French text, is hereby rectified as follows:

In paragraph 2, correction A, the words "*une suite*" are suppressed, and replaced by the words "*soient des hangars.*"

In paragraph 2, correction B, the phrase "*des quelque espèce de poisson qu'il s'agisse*" is suppressed, and remains null and void.

In paragraph 2, correction C, the words "*sujets Siamois*" are added after he words "*sujets Francais.*"

In paragraph 2, correction D, after the word "*poisson*" is added the phrase "*de la même espèce que celui qui sera exporté.*"

In paragraph 4, correction E, the word "*milieu*" is supressed, and replaced by the word "*lit*"

In paragragh 4, correction F, the phrase "*si l'on ne construit pas de, hangars*" is introduced after the conjunction "*et*"

In the additional paragraph correction G, the words "*dans tous les cas*" shall precede the words "*tout hangar.*"

In correction H, the phrase "*découverte par le eaux*" is suppressed.

In correction K, the "*d'exportation*" is added after "*impôt.*"

Saving all reserves, the acts of Ratification have been acknowledged in good and due form, and the exchange of the same has operated.

In witness whereof the undersigned have drawn up the present procesaerbal, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Bangkok, the 7th of June, 1872.

Importation and Sale of Spirits.

Arrangement between the Kingdom of Siam and the French Republic relating to the Importation and the Sale of Spirituous Drinks in Siam—Signed at Paris May 23, 1883.

[Ratifications exchanged at Paris the 12th August, 1885.]

TRANSLATION.

His Majesty the King of Siam and the President of the French Republic having recognised the necessity for regulating the traffic in spirituous drinks in the Kingdom of Siam, have nominated to that effect their respective Plenipotentiaries, viz.:—

His Majesty the King of Siam, Prince Prisdang, his Enovy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, &c.; and the President of the French Republic, M. Challemel-Lacour, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who after having communicated to each other their powers, and the same having been found in good and due form have agreed upon the following articles:

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Art. I. French subjects may import into the Kingdom of Siam from any country and under any flag whatsoever, fermented drinks, as well as all kinds of distilled drinks of which the alcoholic strength does not exceed 50 degrees, as measured by the Gay-Lussac alcoholometer, upon payment of an import duty which shall not be higher than that levied by the Siamese excise laws upon fermented or distilled drinks of Siamese origin.

Spirits exceeding in strength 50 degrees may also be imported, but such drinks may be subjected to an additional duty to be established proportionately upon the same basis as that adopted for spirits of an inferior strength, provided that spirits of the same strength are not manufactured in Siam.

The import duty on wines shall in no case exceed 8 per cent. on their value.

II. The excise duty established upon spirits manufactured in Siam must be communicated by the Siamese Government to the Consul and Commissioner of France at Bangkok ; and in case such excise duty be raised, the new duty will not be leviable upon spirits imported by French subjects until six months shall have expired from the date upon which such new duties shall have been notified by the Siamese Government to the French Consul at Bangkok.

III. The testing of spirits imported into the Kingdom of Siam shall be carried out by experts, one to be nominated by the Siamese authorities, and the other by the merchant importing the spirits, or in his default by the French Consul in Bangkok.

In case of difference, the experts shall nominate a third person, who shall act as umpire.

IV. All persons desirous of selling by retail fermented or distilled drinks must take out a special permission (licence) for that purpose. This permission can only be granted by the Siamese Government, and shall not be refused without just and reasonable cause.

Siamese retailers or foreigners who desire to sell drinks of foreign origin imported by French subjects, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties than are charged to those who sell drinks of Siamese manufacture.

The other conditions to which the granting of the said permission or licence may be subjected, shall be fixed hereafter by common consent between the two Governments.

It is nevertheless clearly understood that the holders of the permission or licence for the sale of drinks shall conform to the laws and regulations of the Kingdom of Siam.

The Siamese Government undertakes not to interfere in any way with the sale by retail of fermented or distilled drinks of foreign origin which shall not have been declared deleterious to the public health.

V. The analysis of drinks said to be injurious shall be carried out under the conditions indicated in Article III.

Whenever such drinks shall, after being subjected to an analysis according to the said conditions, have been declared deleterious to the public health, the Siamese Government shall give notice thereof to the importers, consignees, or holders of such drinks, who shall be bound to re-export the same within three months from the date of such notification.

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In case the re-exportation has not been effected within the time prescribed, the Siamese Government may seize and destroy the said drinks, on refunding the duty paid upon their importation into the Kingdom of Siam.

VI. French subjects being entitled to enjoy, according to the provisions of the Treaty of the 15th of August 1856, the same treatment as the subjects of the most favoured nation, it is clearly understood that they are bound to conform to the provisions of the present Convention, in so far as the subjects of other nations are equally so bound and shall observe them in all circumstances.

VII. The present arrangement shall come into force upon a date to be agreed upon hereafter by common consent between the two Governments, and it will remain in force until the expiration of six months from the day upon which notice shall have been given of its termination.

If the present arrangement is terminated, the engagements resulting from the treaties existing between Siam and France shall revive and remain as they existed before the signature of the said arrangement, so far as concerns the importation and the sale of drinks in Siam.

VIII. The present arrangement shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Paris as soon as possible.

Done in double originals at Paris, the 23 May, 1883.

Treaty of 1907.

In consequence of the operations of the delimitation undertaken in accordance with the convention of 13th February, 1904, desirous on the one hand of assuring the final settlement of all questions relative to the common frontiers of French Indo-China and Siam by a reciprocal and rational system of exchange desirous, on the other hand, of facilitating the economic relations existing between the two countries by the progressive introduction of a uniform system of jurisdiction and by the extension of the rights of French subjects established in Siam, have decided to conclude a new treaty and have appointed for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM

His Royal Highness Prince Devawongse Varoprakar, Knight of the Order of Maha Chakri, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, etc, Minister for Foreign Affairs :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

Mr. Victor Emile Marie Joseph Collin (de Plancy), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to Siam, Officer of the Legion of Honour and of Public Instruction : who, having full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following provisions :

ART. I.

The Siamese Government cedes to France the territories of Battambong, Siemreap, and Srisophon, the frontier of which are defined by Section I of the protocol of delimitation annexed hereto.

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ART. II.

The French Government cedes to Siam the territories of Dan Sai and Kratt the frontiers of which are defined by Sectons 1 and 2 of the said protocol as well as all the islands situated to the south of Cape Lemling as far as and including Koh Kut.

ART. III.

The delivery of the respective territories shall take place within a delay of 20 days after the ratification of the present treaty.

ART. IV.

A mixed Commission, composed of French and Siamese officers and officials, shall be appointed within a delay of four months after the ratification of the present treaty and be charged with the delimitation of the new frontier. This commission will begin its labours as soon as the season shall allow, and shall continue them in accordance with the protocol of delimitation annexed to the present treaty.

ART. V.

All French Asiatic subjects and proteges who by application of Article XI of the Convention of 13 February, 1904, shall be registered after the signature of the present treaty in the Consulates of France in Siam shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Siamese courts.

The jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts established by Article XII of the Convention of 13 February, 1904, shall under conditions defined in the protocol of jurisdiction annexed hereto, be extended through the whole of Siam to French Asiatic subjects and proteges affected by Articles X and XI of the same Convention and at present registered in the Consulates of France in Siam.

The system will come to an end and the jurisdiction of the International Courts shall be transferred to the ordinary Siamese courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of the Siamese codes, namely the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Codes, the codes of Procedure, and the Law of Organization of Courts.

ART. VI.

French Asiatic subjects and proteges shall enjoy throughout the whole extent of Siam the rights and prerogatives enjoyed by the natives of the country, notably the right of property, the right of free residence and travel.

They shall be subject to ordinary taxes and services.

They shall be exempt from military service and shall not be subject to extraordinary requisitions and taxes.

ART. VII.

The provisions of the former treaties, agreements and conventions, between Siam and France, not modified by the present treaty, remain in full force.

ART. VIII.

In case of difficulties arising from the interpretation of the present Treaty, which is drawn up in French and Siamese, the French text shall govern.

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ART. IX.

The present treaty shall be ratified within four months or earlier if possible.

In witness Whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok, in duplicate, the 23rd of March 1907.

(L. S.) Signed : DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

(L. S.) Signed : COLLIN (DE PLANCY).

PROTOCOL.

CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF THE FRONTIERS AND ANNEXED TO THE TREATY OF MARCH 23, 1907.

For the purpose of facilitating the labours of the Commission provided for by Article IV. of the treaty of this day's date and for the purpose of avoiding every possibility of difficulty in the delimitation, the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam and the Government of the French Republic have agreed as follows :

SECTION I.

The frontier between French Indo-China and Siam starts from the sea at a point opposite the highest point of the island of Koh Kut. From this point it follows a northeasterly direction to the ridge of Phom Krevanh. It is formally understood that under any circumstances the eastern slopes of those mountains including the entire basin of the Klong Kopo shall remain to French Indo-China. The frontier then follows along the ridge of the Phom Krevanh in a northerly direction to Pnom Thom, which is on the main watershed between the streams flowing into the Gulf of Siam and those flowing into the Great Lake. From Pnom Thom the frontier follows first in a northwesterly and then in a northerly direction the present boundaries between the provinces of Battambong on the one hand and the Provinces Chantaboon and Krat on the other hand, to the point where this frontier cuts the stream called Nam Sai ; thence following the course of that stream to its junction with the Srisophon River and then the Srisophon river to a point ten kilometres below the town of Aranh ; from the last mentioned point in a straight line a point in the Dang Rek, halfway between the passes called Chong Ta Koh and Chong Sa Met. It is understood that this last mentioned line shall be so drawn as to leave within Siamese territory the direct route between Aranh and Chong Ta Kho. From the point in the Dang Rek above mentioned the frontier follows the watershed between the basin of the Great Lake and the Mekong on one side and the basin of the Nan Moun on the other till it reaches the Mekong below Pakmoun, of the mouth of the Huei Don, in conformity with the line agreed to by the preceding Commission of Delimitation on the 18th of January 1907.

A rough sketch of the boundary described in this Section is annexed hereto.

SECTION II.

With regard to Luang Prabang, the frontier starts, in the southern part, from the Mekong, at the mouth of the Nam Huong, and follows the thalweg of that river to its source at a point named Phu Khao Mieng. Thence the frontier

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follows the watershed between the Mekong and the Menam, and reaches the Mekong at the point called Keng Pha Dai, in conformity with the line adopted by the preceding Commission of Delimitation on the 16th January, 1906.

SECTION III.

The Boundary Commission provided for in the Article IV of the Treaty of this day's date shall have to determine and eventually mark out on the field that part of the frontier described in Section I hereof. If, during the operations of delimitation, the French Government should wish to make any change in the frontier, in order to substitute natural lines for conventional ones, such rectification cannot under any circumstances be made to the prejudice of the Siamese Government.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present protocol and affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok, in duplicate, the 23rd of March 1907.

Sd. DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

Sd. COLLIN (DE PLANCY.)

PROTOCOL.

CONCERNING THE JURISDICTION APPLICABLE IN THE KINGDOM OF SIAM, TO FRENCH ASIATIC SUBJECTS AND PROTEGES AND ANNEXED TO THE TREATY OF MARCH 23RD, 1907.

In execution of Article V. of the treaty of this day's date the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam and the Government of the French Republic desirous of regulating the organisation and operation of the International Courts, have agreed as follows :

SECTION I.

International Courts will be established at all points where the good administration of justice demands, after an understanding between the Minister of France at Bangkok and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Siam.

SECTION II.

Jurisdiction of the International Courts extend :

1. In civil matters : To all civil and commercial matters to which French Asiatic subjects or proteges shall be parties.

2. In penal matters ; To breaches of law of every kind, whether committed by French Asiatic subjects or proteges to their injury.

SECTION III.

In Monthon Udon and Monthon Isan the jurisdiction of the International Courts shall extend provisionally to all French Asiatic subjects and proteges, whatever be the date of their registration in the Consulate of France.

SECTION IV.

The right of evocation shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of Article XII of the Convention of the 13th of February, 1904.

Nevertheless this right shall cease to be exercised in all matters which shall be the subject of codes or laws regularly promulgated, as soon as the communication of such codes or law shall have been made to the Legation of France and they have been put into force. There shall be an understanding

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between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Legation of France at Bangkok for the disposal of cases which shall be pending at the time that the said codes and laws come into force.

SECTION V.

All appeals against the decisions of the International Courts of first instance shall be communicated to the Consul of France, who shall have the right to give a written opinion upon the case to be annexed to the record.

The judgment on appeal shall bear the signature of two European judges.

SECTION VI.

An appeal on a question of law may be made against judgments of appeal courts.

The ground of this appeal may be want of jurisdiction, abuse of power, or in general for every violation of the law. This appeal shall be judged by the Supreme or Dika Court.

[SECTION VII.

Whatever be the court which has taken cognizance of a civil or penal matter, the pleas of want of jurisdiction based on the rules prescribed by the present Treaty must be made before any defence on the main issue is offered.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present protocol, and have affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok, in duplicate, the 23rd of March 1907.

(L. S.) SIGNED : DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.
(L. S.) SIGNED : COLLIN (DE PLANCY.)

Agreement Concerning Phya Kathathorn.

Art. 1.—The personal status of Phya Kathathorn shall not be modified by the cession of the province of Battambong. Phya Kathathorn shall retain the Siamese nationality unless there is a formal renunciation on his part. The titles and dignities to which he had succeeded his father are maintained in the measure which that maintenance is compatible with the new administration of the province.

Art. 2.—Phya Kathathorn shall enjoy the rights which French citizens are entitled to, such as the liberty of residence and travel, the privilege of carrying arms, and the free and easy access to the Courts. He shall not be bound to appear as witness before the Court of the country, but he cannot refuse his evidence to the judicial authority who may go to his domicile to receive it orally or who may delegate to that effect a competent official.

Art. 3.—Phya Kathathorn continues to possess, as a private individual, all the land included in the interior of the walls of the Citadel of Battambong, with all buildings and out-houses which are thereon, under the reservation of any private rights which have been already established. Phya Kathathorn having expressed the intention to pull down the enclosure wall to the extent of a hundred metres at least in order to secure an easy access to the new

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palace now building due note is taken of that decision destined to mark without dispute the private character of that residence.

The services now installed in the interior of the Citadel, (Court of Justice and prisons), shall, unless by a common agreement it would be decided otherwise, be transferred outside when other places shall have been prepared by the French Administration.

Phya Kathathorn shall enjoy personally and for life the exemption from tax on real estate.

Art. 4.—In exchange for the concessions that are made him, Phya Kathathorn shall gratuitously cede to the French Administration, of the border of the principal road and of the Stung Sangke and in preference in the quarter of the Consulate, in view of the installion of public services, plots of land of a total area of about four hectares as much as possible in one plot.

It is well understood that this cession shall be exacted to Phya Kathathorn, wholly or partly, only if the extent of the landed properties he possesses in the city of Battambong, not including the Citadel, permits it, the appreciation being left to the discretion of the Arbitration Court.

That Court shall equally be competent to fix a limit to the exemption provided in Art. 3, in case where the suppositions in view of which they have been granted, should be too largely exceeded.

The former French Commissariat, on the right bank of the Sangke, shall remain destined to the public services.

Art. 5.—There shall be constituted for the settlement of the financial position and of the personal properties of Phya Kathathorn an Arbitration Court composed of two arbitrators, appointed one by the Governor General of French Indo-China, the other by H. R. H. Prince Damrong, Minister of the Interior of the Siamese Government. In case of disagreement, the said arbitrators shall themselves choose a third arbitrator whose decision shall be final.

The house now occupied by the Colonel commanding the Gendarmerie of Battambong shall be put at the disposal of the Arbitration Court.

Art. 6.—In the three months following the date of the notification of the constitution of the Arbitration Court to Phya Kathathorn, the latter shall hand to the said Court the list of all those whom he claims as bound to him for debts (debt slaves). The documents in these cases shall be examined. The reduction shall take place in accordance to the provisions applied by the French Consulate at Battambong to French ressortissant. The reduction of four ticals a month shall begin from 22nd November 1901, date of the establishment of the Consulate. The benefit of a more favourable regime should be naturally granted to Phya Kathathorn in case where the French Administration should renounce to apply in Battambong the provisions in force, at the moment of the cession of territory.

Art. 7.—Except what regards the public and private domain of the State, all claims growing out of real or personal property against Phya Kathathorn the cause of which shall be anterior to the date of the handing over the territories must, under penalty of estoppel, be brought before the Arbitration Court within a delay of six months beginning from the day on which the constitution of that Court, shall have been brought to the knowledge of the public.

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In order to facilitate the examination of the claims growing out of real property, Phya Kathathorn shall hand to the Court within the delay of three months the detailed list of the real estate which he possesses or claims, as a private individual, outside the Citadel, either in the city, or in the province of Battambong. He shall, at the same time, hand to the Court his little-deeds and all other documents of a nature to establish his rights.

The decision of the Arbitration Court shall be final and without appeal.

Art. 8.—Beginning with the date of the delivery of the territory to French Administration, an annual allowance for life of 60,000 piastres shall be made by the French Government to Phya Kathathorn regardless of the residence chosen by him. This payment shall be made at Battambong, monthly, either to Phya Kathathorn himself or to an agent duly appointed to that purpose.

Done at Bangkok, in duplicate, 23rd of March, 1907.

(L. S.) Signed DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.
(L. S.) Signed COLLIN (DE PLANCY.)

Agreement.

RELATIVE TO CONCESSIONS ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE MEKONG (ARTICLE VIII OF THE CONVENTION OF 13 FEBRUARY, ~~1907~~ 1904.

ART. I.

In execution of Article VIII of the Convention of the 13th of February, 1904, the Siamese Government grants on lease to the General Government of French Indo-China, which agrees thereto, lands free of all servitude, active or passive, situated at Xieng-Khan, Nong-Khay, Muang Saniabou i, the mouth of the Nam-Khan, Bing-Mouk-Dahan, Kemmarat and Pakmoun, the descriptions and plans of which are annexed to the present agreement.

ART. II.

Leases are agreed upon for a period of 50 years, to be renewed for an equal period at the desire of the General Government of French Indo-China.

ART. III.

The General Government of French Indo-China shall pay annually to the Siamese Government, beginning with the 1st of January, 1908, a nominal rent of one tical per hectare and fraction of hectare.

ART. IV.

In accordance with Article VI of the Treaty of the 3rd October, 1893, and Article VIII of the Convention of the 13th February, 1904, the concessions are destined exclusively to facilitate commercial navigation. The following establishment may be created, namely, deposits of wood, materials for heating and coal : deposit of material such as timber, iron, bamboo, dynamite etc. ;

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warshouses for merchandise in tranist : lodgings for the passengers and crews of boats and launches, and quarters and offices for the personnel of the companies of navigation and public works.

Commercial establishment on the express condition that they may not be used for the sale of liquors, opium, arms and ammunitions.

The lands are subject to the Siamese jurisdiction as in force in the rest of Siam according to the treaties between Siam and France.

Done at Bangkok, in Duplicate, the 23rd March, 1907.

(Sd.) CHATIDEJ.

Witnessed : (Sd.) F. BERNARD.

Sd. DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

Sd. COLLIN (DE PLANCY.)

Correspondence.

LETTER TO PRINCE DEVAWONGSE FROM MON. DE PLANCY.

BANGKOK, 23RD MARCH, 1907.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE :

The Government of the French Republic by retroceding to the Siamese Government the Island of Koh Chang and the islands situated to the south, and by thus renouncing the strategic advantages given by the possession of those islands, desire, however, that foreign powers may not use, for military purposes, territories situated in the immediate neighbourhood of French Indo-China.

The French Government consequently requests that the Siamese Government may make an engagement not to cede to any foreign power any one of the islands situated to the south of Cape Lem Ling, either in perpetuity or on a lease, and not to grant the right to establish in those islands coaling stations to any foreign company or government, except to France. As far as concerns France, the conditions of such an establishment would be, if the necessity arises, the subject of a special agreement between the French Government and the Siamese Government.

I shall be glad if Your Royal Highness will give me some assurance in the above sense.

Be good enough to accept, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) V. COLLIN DE PLANCY.

LETTER FROM PRINCE DEVAWONGSE TO MON. DE PLANCY.

BANGKOK, 24TH MARCH, 1907.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE :

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of yesterday, in which you express the desire of the Government of the Republic to see the islands situated to the South of Cape Lem Ling remain always and without

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reserve an integral part of Siamese territory; and to effect this object by not establishing there any coaling station to the advantage of any foreign company or any other Government except the French Government. The conditions of the establishment of a coaling station by the latter, if the necessity arises, will be the subject of an agreement between two Governments.

In reply to your communication I hasten to inform you that I am authorized to give you the most formal assurances in this sense.

Be good enough to accept, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurances of my very highest consideration.

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

LETTER RE. COURTS JURISDICTION.

Bangkok, 23rd March, 190 7

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE:

In accordance with what has been agreed between us, I have the honour to confirm to Your Royal Highness the explanations regarding certain Articles of the Protocols and the agreements signed to-day.

The International Courts, referred to in Article I. of the Protocol concerning jurisdiction, need not necessarily be courts specially organized for this purpose. They may be constituted, according to the case, by the courts of circles (Monthon) or of provinces (Muang), according as French Asiatic subjects or protéges may be established in greater or less number within the jurisdiction of these courts. The fact that an ordinary court is designated as an international court will have as a consequence the introduction into that ordinary court of the particular rules of procedure and the special guarantees for appeal fixed by the Protocol concerning jurisdiction whenever these courts shall judge cases affecting French subjects and protéges.

The exception provided for the Monthon Udon and Monthon Isan is caused by the fact that in those provinces the organization of justice has not realized the improvement which exist in the other parts of the kingdom.

As soon as a reform shall have been accomplished in the operation of the tribunals mentioned above, the exceptional system will come to an end.

"Protection" in the sense that this term is used in International Law in contradistinction to that of "jurisdiction", shall naturally continue to be exercised by the consuls of France in regard to French Asiatic subjects and proteges, who are beside alone affected by the Treaty and the Protocol regarding jurisdiction, signed to-day.

Finally it is to be understood that the rights acquired at Dansai and at Kratt, during the French occupation, shall be respected.

I should be happy if Your Royal Highness will good enough to give me the assurance that we are in agreement upon the points mentioned in the present communication.

I take advantage of this occasion to renew to Your Royal Highness the expression of my very high consideration.

(Signed) V. COLLIN DE PLANCY.

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The Reply.

Bangkok, 24th March, 1907.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of yesterday, in which you are good enough to inform me that the International Courts need not necessarily be special courts; that they may, according to the case, be court of the Muang or of the Monthon, with the understanding that the particular rules of procedure and the special guarantees for appeal fixed by the Protocol shall be introduced into the ordinary courts whenever these courts shall judge cases affecting French subjects and proteges. You also state that the exception provided for the Monthon Udon and Monthon Isan will disappear as soon as in those provinces the organization of justice shall have been assimilated to the system existing in other parts of the kingdom.

It is with pleasure that I learn of the above assurances which you have been good enough to give, and which agree with the previous understanding between us.

In reply to your statement regarding protection, I may say that it is of course admitted that protection in the ordinary sense of the word in international law, and in contradistinction of jurisdiction, will continue to be exercised by Consuls of France on behalf of French subjects. This is the rule in all countries, and of course there can be no exception to the rule in this country. I can also give the assurance in accordance with the ordinary rule when there is a change of sovereignty over territory that private rights such as have been acquired at Dansai and at Kratt as well as Battambong will not be affected by the transfer.

I may add that the introduction of the new system of jurisdiction provided for by the Treaty will give a special impulse to the important work of condification which has been going on for several years. The Penal Code is about to be promulgated. The Siamese Government has highly appreciated the assistance rendered by Monsieur Padoux, and as a result he will be authorized to select a collaborator, chosen by him. His Majesty's Government can to-day only regard with favour the extention of the service in charge of the Legislative adviser.

His Majesty's Government is no less desirous of assuring the success of the new system of jurisdiction. It is therefore believed that in order to obtain this result the aid of some French advisers may be useful in connection with the different classes of jurisdiction. In order to form the material which may be called upon to contribute to this work the Government of His Majesty intends at once, after the ratification of the Treaty, to look for and engage some young lawyers who, by devoting themselves to the study of the Siamese language, may prepare profitably to fulfil the functions entrusted to them.

The Government of His Majesty appreciates at its value the initiative taken by the Government of the Republic in preparing to modify the system of jurisdiction in force in this country and does not doubt that the new agreement will have a happy effect upon the development of the country. Should the public service necessary to second and direct this development be enlarged the

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Government of His Majesty will remember the support which has been given to it by the French Government in the present circumstances.

I avail, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

Declaration between Great Britain and France with regard to the Kingdom of Siam and other Matters.

SIGNED AT LONDON, JANUARY 15, 1896.

The undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the following Declaration :—

I.—The Governments of Great Britain and France engage to one another that neither of them will, without the consent of the other, in any case, or under any pretext, advance their armed forces into the region which is comprised in the basins of the Petchaburi, Meklong, Menam and Bang Pa Kong (Petrieu) Rivers and their respective tributaries, together with the extent of coast from Muang Bang Tapan to Muang Pase, the basins of the rivers on which those two places are situated and the basins of the other rivers, the estuaries of which are included in that coast: and including also the territory lying to the north of the basin of the Menam, and situated between the Anglo-Siamese frontier, the Mekong Rivers, and the eastern watershed of the Me Ing. They further engage not to acquire within this region any special privilege or advantage which shall not be enjoyed in common by, or equally open to, Great Britain and France and their nationals and dependents. These stipulations, however, shall not be interpreted as derogating from the special clauses which, in virtue of the Treaty concluded on the 3rd October, 1893, between France and Siam, apply to a zone of 25 kilom. on the right bank of the Mekong and to the navigation of that river.

II.—Nothing in the foregoing clause shall hinder any action on which the two Powers may agree, and which they shall think necessary in order to uphold the independence of the Kingdom of Siam. But they engage not to enter into any separate Agreement permitting a third Power to take any action from which they are bound by the present Declaration themselves to abstain.

Made at London, the 15th January, 1896.

(L. S.) SALISBURY.

(L. S.) ALPH. DE COURCEL.

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TREATIES.

Between Siam and United States.

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Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

SIGNED AT BANGKOK, MAY, 29TH, 1857.

[RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT BANGKOK, JUNE 15, 1856.

ART. 1.—There shall henceforward, be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States and Their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam and their successors.

All American citizens coming to Siam shall receive from the Siamese Government full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in all security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese. Inasmuch as Siam has no ships trading to the ports of the United States, it is agreed that the ships-of-war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance to such Siamese vessels as they may meet on the high seas, so far as can be done without a breach of neutrality; and all American Consuls residing at ports visited by Siamese vessels, shall also give them such friendly aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries in which they reside.

ART. II.—The interests of all American citizens coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulations and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok. He will himself conform to and will enforce the observance by American citizens of all the provisions of this treaty and such of the former treaty, negotiated by Mr. Edmund Roberts in 1883, as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules and regulations as are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of American citizens in Siam, the conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between American citizens and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the Consul, in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers: and criminal offences will be punished in the case of American offenders, by the Consul, according to American laws, and in the case of Siamese offenders, by their own laws through the Siamese authorities. But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to the Siamese; neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the citizens of the United States.

ART. III.—If Siamese in the employ of American citizens offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese, having so offended, or desiring to desert, take refuge with American citizens in Siam, they shall be searched for and, upon proof of their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner, any American offenders, resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to or hide themselves in Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the American Consul on his requisition.

ART. IV.—American citizens are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this treaty.

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American citizens coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land, and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase land within a circuit of two hundred *sens* (not more than four miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so. But with the exception of this limitation, American residents in Siam may, at any time, buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such lands or houses, it will be necessary that the American citizen shall, in the first place, make application through the Consul to the proper Siamese officer, and the Siamese officer and the Consul having satisfied themselves of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of purchse-money, will make out and fix the boundaries of the property and will convey the same to the American purchaser under sealed deeds, whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the governor of the district, and that of the particular local authorities. He shall conform in ordinary matters to any just direction given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if, through negligence, the want ofe capital, or other cause, an American citizen should fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the land so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property upon returning to the American citizen the purchase money paid by him for the same.

ART. V.—All American citizens visiting or residing in Siam shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and liberty to build places of worship in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese Government will place no restriction upon the employment by the Americans of Siamese as servants, or in any other capacity. But wherever a Siamese subject belongs or owes service of some particular master, the servant who engages himself to an American citizen without the consent of his master may be reclaimed by him, and the Siamese Government will not enforce an agreement between an American citizen and any Siamese in his employ; unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master who has a right to dispose of the services of the persons engaged.

ART. VI.—American ships of war may enter the river and anchor at Paknam; but they shall not proceed above Paknam unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given where it is necessary that a ship shall go into dock for repairs. Any American ship of war conveying to Siam a public functionary accredited by the American Government to the Court of Bangkok, shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Phrachamit and Pitpach-nuck unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the Consul with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over American citizens and to enforce discipline among American shipping.

ART. VII.—The measurement duty hitherto paid by American vessels trading to Bangkok under the treaty of 1883 shall be abolished from the date of this treaty coming into operation, and American shipping or trade will thenceforth only be subject to the payment of import and export duties on the goods landed or shipped.

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On the articles of import the duty shall be three per cent., payable, at the option of the importer, either in kind or money, calculated on the market-value of the goods. Drawback of the full amount of duty sha l be allowed upon goods found unsaleable and re-exported. Should the American merchant and the Custom house officers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported articles, such disputes shall be referred to the Consul and a proper Siamese officer, who shall each have the power to call in an equal number of merchants as assessors, not exceeding two on either side, to assist them in coming to an equitable decision.

Opium may be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. In the event of no arrangement being effected with them for the sale of the opium, it shall be re-exported, and no impost or duty shall be levied thereon. Any infringement of this regulation shall subject the opium to seizure and confiscation.

Articles of export, from the time of production to the date of shipment, shall pay one impost only, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid each article of Siamese produce previous to or upon exportation is specified in the tariff attached to treaty (see Schedule in English Treaty), and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce that pay any description of tax in the interior shall be exempted from any further payment of duty on exportation. American merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in like manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same, without the interference in either case of any other person.

The rates of duty laid down in the tariff attached to this treaty are those that are now paid upon the goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks, and it is agreed that American shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

American citizens will be allowed to build ships in Siam on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt, rice and fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting by public proclamation the exportation of these articles, giving 30 days' (say thirty days') notice except in case of war.

Bullion or personal effects may be imported or exported free of charge.

ART. VIII.—The code of regulations appended to this treaty shall be enforced by the Consul, with the co-operation of the Siamese authorities; and they, the said authorities and Consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations which may be found necessary in order to give effect to the objects of this treaty.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this treaty shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

ART. IX.—The American Government and its citizens will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government, citizens, or subjects of any other nation.

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ART. X.—After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this Treaty, upon the desire of either the American or Siamese Government, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, the present and such portions of the Treaty of 1833 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations thereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

General Regulations under which American Trade is to be conducted in Siam.

REGULATION I.—The master of every American ship coming to Bangkok to trade, must, either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival of his vessel at the Custom-house at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam, he will deliver into the custody of the Custom-house officers all his guns and ammunition, and a Custom-house officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

II.—A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition, as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam, to comply with its provisions, and will be fined 800 ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

III.—When an American vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master, unless a Sunday should intervene, will, within four-and-twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the American Consulate and deposit there his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo; and upon the Consul's reporting these particulars to the Custom-house, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report his arrival, or for presenting a false manifest the master will subject himself, in each instance, to a penalty of four hundred ticals; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Consul, any mistake he may discover in his manifest without incurring the above-mentioned penalty.

IV.—An American vessel breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, or smuggling either when in the river, or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of 800 ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

V.—As soon as an American vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the American Consul, a Siamese port clearance shall be granted her on application from the Consul, who in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers and allow the vessel to leave. A custom-house officer will accompany the vessel

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to Paknam, and on arriving there she will be inspected by the Custom-house officers of that station, and will receive from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

VI.—The American Plenipotentiary having no knowledge of the Siamese language, the Siamese Government have agreed that the English text of these regulations, together with the Treaty of which they form a portion, and the tariff hereunto annexed, shall be accepted as conveying in every respect their true meaning and intention.

VII.—All American citizens intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the American Consulate: they shall not go out to sea or proceed beyond the limits assigned by the Treaty for the residence of the American citizens, without a passport from the Siamese authorities: to be applied for by the American Consul; nor shall they leave Siam, if the Siamese authorities show to the American Consul that legitimate objections exist to their quitting the country. But within the limits appointed under Article IV of the Treaty, American citizens are at liberty to travel to and fro, under the protection of a pass to be furnished them by the American Consul, and countersealed by the proper Siamese officer, stating in the Siamese character their names, calling, and description. The Siamese officers at the Government stations in the interior may at any time call for the production of this pass; and immediately on its being exhibited they must allow the parties to proceed; but it will be their duty to detain those persons who by travelling without a pass from the Consul, render themselves liable to the suspicion of being deserters, and such detention shall be immediately reported to the Consul.

[The tariff of export and inland duties is the same as in English Treaty.]

Declaration Between Siam and the United States.

MODIFYING THE TREATY OF MAY 29, 1856—SIGNED AT BANGKOK DECEMBER 17/31, 1867.

[RATIFIED AUGUST 11, 1867.]

United States Consulate, Bangkok, December 31, 1867.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform the Department that I have received a letter from His Excellency Chow Phya Praklang Minister of Foreign Affairs, informing me that the Royal Counsellors for the Kingdom of Siam desire to change Article I, of the Treaty Regulations, and that the change shall go into effect on January 1st 1868. The Article alluded to is as follows, viz:

"Every shipmaster upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam will deliver into the custody of the Custom-house officers all his guns and ammunitions, and a Custom house officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok."

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The Article as changed will require that the powder alone be left at Paknam, but that guns be allowed to remain in the vessel. I have given my assent to the change, and all the other Consuls have done the same.

The change is a very advantageous one to shipmasters, as in [the] shipping and re-shipping of their guns some of which were heavy, was attended with much delay and expense; whereas they generally have but a few pounds of powder on board, which can be boxed up and put ashore in a very short time

I have, etc.,

HON. F. W. SEWARD, Asst. Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

J. M. HOOD, United States Consul.

Saying: That the Senabodees of the Kingdom of Siam have considered this matter, and have come to the conclusion that as they saw that Siam was near the water, and that trading ships could ascend to the city for this reason they asked a clause in the Treaties that all guns and powder should be landed at Paknam before the ship would ascend the river. The Minister Plenipotentiary also was of the same opinion, and yielded this point to the Siamese in the Treaties.

When a vessel came in and the Chaw Panak-nan received the guns and powder off the vessel that [they] found it very difficult to take care of the powder, and were afraid of an explosion and for this reason they did not receive the powder from the vessel, but simply the guns. But now a long time since the Senabodees are of the opinion that the taking off of the guns at Paknam is a source of trouble to the vessels, for they took off guns belonging to many persons, and when the vessels came down again it was often after night, and when the captains went for their guns the wrong ones were frequently taken, and when the vessel coming afterwards could not find her own guns there was a fuss and the Siamese officers had frequently to pay for the guns. Again, the powder was left in the vessels, and they coming up and anchoring in the river, there was danger of an explosion and injury to the citizens here.

Therefore the Senabodees have ordered me to write to all the Consuls and ask that the custom be changed from January 1st, 1868. We ask to take out the powder of the vessels at Paknam but the guns can be left in the vessels and need not be taken out. If you are also of the same opinion, you will please inform masters of vessels and others under your protection to this effect. When the vessel comes to Paknam let them take out all the powder, but if they refuse to let the powder be take out, and it remains in the vessel, and there arises any difficulty from the fact, we [beg to] claim indemnity according to the Treaty.

Given, Tuesday, December 17th, 1867.

CHOW PHYA PRAKLANG, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Siam.

MR. J. M. HOOD, United States' Consul

[Agreement between the Governments of Siam and the United States of America for regulating the Traffic in Spirituous Liquors, signed at Washington, May 17, 1884—is in similar terms to the other Agreements.]

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TREATIES

Between Siam and Netherlands

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TREATIES

Between Siam and Netherlands

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Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

(Signed at Bangkok, December 17th 1860)
(Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok, March 24th, 1862).

ART. 1.—There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between His Majesty the King of Netherlands, His Heirs and Successors on the one part, and Their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam, their Heirs and Successors on the other part, as well as between the subjects of both States, without exception of persons and places.

The subjects of each shall enjoy in the country of the other full and entire protection for their persons and property agreeable to the established laws.

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation for the subjects and vessels of the two High Contracting Powers in every portion of their respective territories, where trade of navigation is actually allowed, or may hereafter be allowed, to the subjects and vessels of the most favoured nation.

Netherlands ships of war and Siamese ships of war shall render mutual aid and assistance to such Siamese or Netherlands vessels, as they meet on the high seas as far as can be done in accordance with international laws, and all Netherlands Consuls, residing at ports visited by Siamese, and all Siamese Consuls residing at ports visited by Netherlands subjects, shall also afford each other such friendly aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries in which the Consuls reside.

ART. 2.—The two High Contracting Powers recognise reciprocally the right to establish and appoint in the ports and the towns of their respective States, Consuls and Consular agents; and that these officers shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, powers and exemptions, as are or may be enjoyed by those of the most favoured nation.

Such Consuls or Consular agents, however, shall not begin to exercise their functions, until they shall have received the exequatur of the local Government. Netherlands Consuls or Consular agents in Siam shall be at liberty to hoist their national flag over their Consulates.

As the custom of the Netherlands at the present time forbids Consuls to hoist the flag of their respective countries, it is agreed, that if in future the Netherlands shall allow the Consuls of other nations to hoist their flags, the same privilege shall be granted to Siamese Consuls.

The Netherlands Consul or Consular Agent in Siam shall have the interests of all Netherlands subjects in or coming to Siam under his protection, regulation and control. He shall himself conform to all the provisions of this treaty, and enforce the observance of the same by Netherlands subjects. He shall also promulgate, and give due effect to, all rules and regulations which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the Government of Netherlands subjects in Siam, the conduct of their business, and their due observance of the laws of Siam.

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Should the Consul or Consular Agent be absent, Netherlands subjects visiting or residing in Siam may have recourse to the intervention of a Consul of a friendly nation, or they may address themselves directly to the local authorities, and the said authorities shall take means to secure to such Netherlands subjects all the benefits of the present treaty. As subjects of foreign nations residing temporarily or perpetually in the Netherlands, or in the Netherlands Colonies, are submitted to the laws of the Netherlands, so the Siamese coming to the Netherlands Colonies will be submitted to the laws of the country where they live. But Siamese subjects going to the Netherlands or Netherlands Colonies shall receive from the Netherlands Government the same complete protection and assistance that shall be granted to the most favoured nation and as are granted to Netherlands subjects in Siam.

ART. 3.—Netherlands subjects visiting or residing in Siam shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and be at liberty to build churches in such convenient localities, as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities, and such consent shall not be witheld without sufficient reason being assigned.

ART. 4.—Netherlands subjects wishing to reside in the Kingdom of Siam must be registered at the Consulate of the Netherlands, a copy of which registration is to be furnished to the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a Netherlands subject shall have recourse to the Siamese authorities, his petition or claim must be first submitted to the Consul of the Netherlands, and if the petition or claim appear to the Consul to be reasonable and written with propriety, he shall forward it, or otherwise order to modify its contents.

The Siamese on their part, when they shall have to address themselves to the Consul of the Netherlands, shall follow a similar course, in first addressing themselves to the Siamese authorities, who shall act in like manner.

ART. 5.—Netherlands subjects are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this treaty.

1st on the North. By the Bang Putsa canal, from its mouth on the Chao Phya river to the old city walls of Lopburi and a straight line from Lopburi to the landing place of Tha Phrangham near to the Town of Saraburi, on the river Pasak.

2nd on the East. By a straight line drawn from the landing place of Tha Phrangham to the junction of the Klongkut canal, with the Bangpakong river : the Bangpakong river from the junction of the Klongkut canal to its mouth ; and the coast from the mouth of the Bangpakong river through the island of Srimaharajah, to such distance inland as can be reached within twenty-four hours' journey from Bangkok.

3rd on the South. By the island of Srimaharajah and the islands of Se-Chang on the east side of the Gulf and the city walls of Petchaburi on the west side.

4th on the West. By the western coast of the Gulf of the mouth of the Meklong river, to such a distance inland as can be reached within twenty-four hours' journey from Bangkok. The Meklong river from its mouth to the city walls of Rajburi. A straight line from the city walls of Rajburi, to the town of Suphanaburi : and a straight line from Suphanaburi to the mouth of the Bang Putsa canal, on the Chao Phya river.

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But Netherlands subjects may reside beyond these boundaries on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

All Netherland subjects are at liberty to travel throughout the entire Kingdom of Siam, and to trade by buying and selling merchandise, not being contraband, from and to whomsoever they shall think proper: this privilege being in no way whatever affected by any form or exclusive right of sale and purchase.

ART. 6.—The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment by Netherlands subjects of Siamese subjects, in any capacity whatever. But as all Siamese subjects, belong or owe services to some chief or lord, the servant who engages himself to a Netherlands subject without the consent of his chief or lord, may be reclaimed by him, and the Siamese Government will not enforce such an agreement for services between a Netherlands subject and any Siamese in his employment: but if made with the knowledge and by a written consent of the said chief or lord, that engagement shall be kept. If Siamese in the employment of a Netherlands subject offend against the laws of Siam, or if any Siamese having so offended, or desiring to desert, take refuge with a Netherlands subject in Siam, they shall be searched for, and upon proof of their guilt or desertion, they shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities.

ART. 7.—Netherlands subjects shall not be detained against their will in the Kingdom of Siam, unless the Siamese authorities shall prove to the Consul of the Netherlands that there are lawful reasons for such detention, and the Netherlands Consul or the Netherlands authorities mentioned in Art. 9 shall then examine the case, and if they find the reason to be good, they shall then cause the Netherlands subject to be detained.

Within the boundaries fixed by Art. 5 of this treaty, Netherlands subjects shall be at liberty to travel without hindrance or delay of any kind whatsoever, provided they have a passport, signed by the Consul or Consular agent of the Netherlands, containing in Siamese character their names, profession and identity, and countersigned by the competent Siamese authorities.

Should they wish to go beyond the said limit and travel in the interior of the Kingdom of Siam, they shall procure for themselves a passport, which shall be delivered to them, on request of the Consul or consular Agent, by the Siamese authorities; and such passport shall not be refused in any instance except with the concurrence of the Netherlands Consul or Consular Agent.

ART. 8.—Netherlands subjects may purchase land or plantations, and may take on lease or let land or plantations, and may hire, buy or build houses within the boundaries specified by Article 5, with the exception and limitation only, that the power to purchase lands in the city of Bangkok, or within four British statute miles from its walls, shall be confined to those who shall have resided in Siam for ten years, or who shall obtain a special licence from the Siamese Government.

In order to obtain possession of such property, the Netherlands subjects shall in the first place make application through the Consul to the Siamese Government, and the Siamese Government shall name an officer, who along with the Consul (having satisfied themselves of the honest intentions of the applicant) shall adjust and settle upon equitable terms the amount of the purchase money, and shall make out and fix the boundaries of the property. The

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Siamese Government shall then convey the property to the Netherlands purchaser, and such property shall thereupon be under the protection of the governor of the district, and of the particular local authorities; the said purchaser shall conform in ordinary matters to any just direction to be given to him by them, and he shall be subject to the same taxation as that levied on Siamese subjects.

But if through negligence, the want of capital, or other causes, a Netherlands subject shall fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the lands so acquired, within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property upon returning to the Netherlands subject the purchase money paid by him for the same.

Netherlands subjects shall be at liberty to search for and open mines in any part of Siam, and on a proper exposition being furnished, the Consul, in conjunction with the Siamese authorities, shall arrange such suitable conditions and terms as shall admit of the mines being worked.

Netherlands subjects shall also be permitted to build ships and to engage in, and carry on, any description of manufacture in Siam (the same not being contrary to law), upon like reasonable conditions and terms arranged between the Consul and the Siamese authorities.

ART. 9.—All civil cases in which both parties are Netherlands subjects or in which the defendant is a Netherlands subject, and all criminal cases in which the defendant is a Netherlands subject, shall be tried and determined by the Netherlands Consul or by such a civil and criminal court, as may now or hereafter be competent to try and determine the same, according to the laws of the Netherlands.

All civil and criminal cases, in which both parties are Siamese, or in which the defendant is a Siamese, shall be heard and determined by the Siamese authorities.

ART. 10.—Should any act of piracy be committed on Netherlands vessels on the coast or in the vicinity of the Kingdom of Siam, the authorities of the nearest place, on being informed of the same, shall afford every assistance in the capture of the pirate and recovery of the stolen property, which shall be delivered to the Consul for restoration to the owners.

The same course shall be followed by the Siamese authorities in all acts of pillage and robbery committed on the property of Netherlands subjects on shore.

The Siamese Government shall not be held responsible for stolen property belonging to Netherlands subjects, when it is proved that every means in their power have been used for its recovery, and the same conditions shall apply equally to Siamese subjects and property under the control of the Netherlands Government.

ART. 11.—On the Netherlands Consul sending a written application to the Siamese authorities, he shall receive from them every aid and support in detecting and arresting Netherlands sailors or subjects or other individuals under the protection of the Netherlands flag, and the same shall apply equally to Siamese subjects coming to the Netherlands. On the requisition of the Netherlands Consul he shall also receive from the Siamese authorities every aid

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and assistance and such force as may be necessary to enable him to give due effect to his authority over Netherlands subjects and to enforce discipline among Netherlands shipping in Siam.

In like manner, should a Siamese guilty of desertion or any other crime, take refuge in the house of a Netherlands subject or on board of a Netherlands vessel, the local authorities shall address themselves to the Consul of the Netherlands, and he shall, on proof of the culpability of the accused, immediately authorize his arrest.

All concealment and connivance shall be carefully avoided by both parties.

ART. 12.—Should a Netherlands subject, engaged in business in the Kingdom of Siam, become bankrupt, the Consul of the Netherlands or the Netherlands authorities mentioned in Article 9, shall take possession of all his goods, in order that the same may be distributed ratably amongst his creditors and the Consul shall neglect no means to seize on behalf of his creditors all the goods the said bankrupt may possess in other countries, and the Consul shall have the aid of the Siamese authorities for the purpose. And in like manner the Siamese authorities shall adjudicate and administer the effect of Siamese subjects, who may become bankrupt in their commercial transactions with Netherlands subjects.

ART. 13.—The goods and property of any Netherlands subject, who may die in the Kingdom of Siam or of any Siamese subject who may die in the Netherlands, shall be delivered to the executor of his will, or in case of intestacy, to the Consul or Consular agent to be dealt with according to the laws of the nation to which the deceased belonged.

ART. 14.—Netherlands ships of war shall be at liberty to enter the river and anchor at Paknam, but they must inform the Siamese authorities of their intention of going up to Bangkok, and have an understanding with the said authorities concerning the place where they are to anchor.

ART. 15.—Should a Netherlands vessel in distress enter into a Siamese port, the local authorities shall give every facility for her being repaired and revictualled, so that she may be enabled to continue her voyage. Should a Netherlands vessel be wrecked on the coast of the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese authorities of the nearest place, being informed thereof, shall immediately give all assistance to the crew, shall supply their wants and take all measures necessary for the salvage and protection of the vessel and cargo, and shall afterwards inform the Consul of the Netherlands of what has been done by the said authorities, in order that the Consul, together with the competetnt Siamese authorities, may take steps for sending the crew to their homes and for preserving and disposing of the wreck and cargo and adjusting any claims thereon.

Should a Siamese vessel be wrecked on the coast of Netherlands territory, the Netherlands authorities will likewise assist the crew and adjust any claims upon the wreck and cargo.

ART. 16.—By paying the duties of importation and exportation, as after mentioned, Netherlands vessels and their cargoes shall be free in Siamese ports of all taxes of tonnage, pilotage, anchorage, and of any other tax whatever, either on their arrival or on their departure.

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Netherlands vessels shall enjoy all privileges and immunities, which are or shall be granted to junks and to Siamese vessels themselves, as well as to the vessels of the most favoured nation.

ART. 17.—The duties to be levied on merchandise, imported by Netherlands vessels into the Kingdom of Siam, shall not exceed three per cent. on their value.

They shall be paid in kind or in money, at the choice of the importers. If the importer cannot agree with the Siamese officer as to the value of the imported merchandise, a reference shall be made to the Consul of the Netherlands and a competent Siamese functionary who, after having each called in for consultation one or two merchants as advisers, if they shall think it necessary, shall settle the difference according to justice.

After the payment of the said import duty of three per cent,, the merchandise may be sold by wholesale or retail, free of any other tax or charge whatsoever. Should merchandise be landed and not sold, and be again shipped for exportation, the whole of the duties paid on them shall be reimbursed.

No duty shall be levied on any cargo not sold. And no further duty, tax, or charge shall be imposed or levied on such imported merchandise, when it has passed into the hands of Siamese purchasers.

ART. 18.—The duties to be levied on Siamese produce, either before or at the time of shipment, shall be according to the tariff annexed to the present treaty. Every article of produce, subject by the tariff to duties of exportation, shall be free of any duty of transit or any other duty in any part of the Kingdom, and all Siamese produce, which shall have been already taxed either for transit or any other cause, shall be no more taxed, either under the tariff hereto annexed, or in any way whatever before or at the time of shipment.

The Siamese Government reserves to itself the right, at any time hereafter, to impose a single tax or duty upon any article which is or may become a production of Siam, and which is not specified in the annexed tariff, or at present subject either directly or indirectly to a governmental charge of any kind, but the Siamese Government agrees that the said tax or duty, if levied, shall be just and reasonable.

ART. 19.—By paying the duties above mentioned, which shall not be increased in future, Netherlands subjects shall be free to import into the Kingdom of Siam from the Netherlands and foreign ports, and likewise to export for all destinations, any merchandise, which shall not be, on the day of the signing of the present treaty, the object of a formal prohibition or of a special monoply.

The Siamese Government reserve to themselves, however, the right of prohibiting the exportation of salt, rice, or fish, whenever they think that there is reason to apprehend a dearth in the country. But the prohibition, which must be published one month before being enforced, shall not have any effect on the fulfilment of contracts made *bona fide* before the publication of such prohibition.

Netherlands merchants, however, shall inform the Siamese authorities of any purchases they may have made previous to the prohibition.

Specie, bullion, provisions and personal effects, may be imported and exported free of duty.

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Should the Siamese Government hereafter reduce the duties on the merchandise imported or exported by Siamese or any other vessels, the benefit of this reduction shall be immediately applied to similar produce imported by Netherlands vessels.

ART. 20.—The Consul of the Netherlands shall see that Netherlands merchants and shipmasters conform themselves to the regulations annexed to the present treaty, and the Siamese authorities shall aid him to that end.

All fines levied for infractions of the present duty, shall belong to the Siamese Government.

ART. 21.—The Netherlands Government and Netherlands subjects shall be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government, citizens or subjects of any other nation.

ART. 22.—After the lapse of twelve years from the date of the ratification of this treaty, upon the desire of the High Contracting Powers, and on twelve month notice thereof, this treaty, together with the tariff and regulations hereunto annexed, and those that may hereafter be introduced shall be subject to revision by commissioners to be appointed on both sides for the purpose, with power to make such alterations, additions, amendments as experience may prove to be desirable.

ART. 23.—The treaty executed in English, as the language of communication between the two High Contracting Powers, and of which treaty translations in the Dutch and Siamese languages are appended, shall take effect immediately and the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at Bangkok, within eighteen months from the date thereof.

In witness whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present treaty, in quadruplicate, at Bangkok, on the seventeenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty of the Christian era, corresponding with the fifty waxing day of the second moon of the one thousand two hundred and second year of the Siamese civil era.

(L. S.) J. H. DONKER CURTIUS (L. S.) KROM LUANG WONGSA.

„ CHOW PHYA SRI SURYWONGSE.
„ PHYA WORAWONGSE.
„ CHOW PHYA PHRAKLANG.
„ CHOW PHYA YOMRAJ.
„ PHYA CHAH DUCK.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

[The general regulations under which Netherlands trade is to be conducted in Siam and the tariff of export and inland duties are similar to those in the other treaties. Section VI. of the tariff runs:

"Munitions of war are prohibited, unless sold to the Siamese authorities or with their consent."]

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TREATIES

Between Siam and Japan

and

Between Siam and Other Nations.

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Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

SIGNED AT BANGKOK, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1898.
[RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT BANGKOK, MAY 31ST, 1898.]

His Majesty the King of Siam and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being equally animated by a desire to promote the relations of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation which happily exist between their respective States and subjects have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of Siam, H. R. H. Prince Krom Luang Devawongse Varoprakar, Knight of the Order of Maha Chakkri, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, &c., Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Siam; and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Inagaki Manjiro Shogoi, His Majesty's Minister Resident at the Court of His Majesty the King of Siam, who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

I.—There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between Siam and Japan, and the subjects of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other, full and entire protection for their persons and property according to the established law of the country.

II.—It shall be free to each of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents to reside in the towns and ports or the dominions and possessions of the other, where similar officers of other Powers are permitted to reside. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their function until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall enjoy all the honour, privileges, exemptions and immunities of every kind which are or may be granted to Consuls of the most favoured nation.

III.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties may enter, remain and reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other, where the subjects or citizens of the nation most favoured in those respects are permitted to enter, remain and reside; they may there hire and occupy houses, manufactories, shops and warehouses, and they may there engage in trade by wholesale and retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise, paying no other or higher taxes, imposts, charges or exactions of any kind that are now or may hereafter be paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

In all that relates to travel, trade and residence; to the acquisition possession, and disposal of property of all kinds, and to the right to engage in all kinds of business, occupation and enterprise, the subjects or each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall at all

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times enjoy the treatment accorded to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

IV.—There shall be reciprocally, full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties. The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely and securely to come and go with their ships and cargoes to and from all places, ports and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other which are now or may hereafter be opened to foreign commerce and navigation.

V.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other perfect equality of treatment with the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation in all that relates to transit duties, warehousing, bounties, facilities, the examination and appraisement of merchandise and drawbacks.

VI.—No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Siam of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Siam from whatever place arriving, than on the like article, produced or manufactured in any other foreign country : nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other country. This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

VII.—No other or higher duties, taxes or charges of any kind shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties in respect of any article exported to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable in respect of the like article exported to any other foreign country ; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

VIII.—All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Siam in Siamese vessels or in vessels of the most favoured nation, may likewise be imported into these ports in Japanese vessels without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Siamese vessels or vessels of the most favoured nation ; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in Japanese vessels or vessels of the most favoured nation, may likewise be imported into those ports in Siamese vessels, without being liable to any or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Japanese vessels

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or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such, reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction whether such article come directly from the place of origin or from any other place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same internal and export duties shall be paid and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions and possessions of either may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Siamese or Japanese vessels or in vessels of a third power, and whatever may be the place of destination whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third power.

IX.—No other higher duties or charges on account of tonnage, light or harbour dues, pilotage, quarantine, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck or any other local charges, shall be imposed in any ports of Siam on Japanese vessels or in any of the ports of Japan on Siamese vessels than are now or may hereafter be payable in like cases in the same ports on national vessels in general or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever port or place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

X.—In all that concerns the entering, clearing, stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted by one country to national vessels or vessels of any third power which shall not be equally granted in similar cases to vessels of the other country.

XI.—Any ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels. In cases, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel and all parts thereof, and all furnitures and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners, master, or their agents when claimed by them. If such owners, master or agents are not on the spot, the same shall be delivered to the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents, upon being claimed by them within the period fixed by the laws of the country : and such Consular officers, owners, master or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all the duties of the Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the ordinary duties.

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Declaration Exchanged Between Siam and Russia on 11-23 June 1899.

The Royal Government of Siam and the Imperial Government of Russia, desiring to facilitate the relations between the two countries, have come to an agreement in common, until the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and commerce, as follows :—

That in all that concerns jurisdiction, commerce, and navigation, Siamese subjects on the territory of Russia and Russian subjects on the territory o Siam shall henceforth enjoy, until the expiration of the present arrangement, all the rights and privileges granted to the subjects of other nations, respectively in Siam or in Russia, by the treaties actually in force, as well as by the treaties which may be contracted in the future.

This arrangement shall be binding on both parties from the date of the signature until after the expiration of six months from the date on which either the one or the other of the High Contracting Powers shall have denounced it.

The present declaration having been written in Siamese, Russian, and French, and the three versions having the same meaning and the same sense, the French text shall be the official version and shall prevail in all respects.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized to the effect, have made out the present Declaration, which they provided with their signatures and the Seals of their arms.

Done at Bangkok on the twenty-third of June one hundred and eighteenth year of Siamese Era equivalent to the eleventh of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine of Russian Calendar.

(L. S.) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

„ A. E. OLAROVSKY.

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Convention with Denmark.

(SIGNED MARCH 24TH, 1905).

His Majesty Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn, King of Siam and all its Dependencies, Laos Chiang, Laos, Kao, Malaya, Kareans, etc., etc.,

And His Majesty Christian the Ninth, King of Denmark, of the Vandals and Goths, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Storman, the Ditmarshes, Lanenburg and Oldenburg ;

Desiring to facilitate and extend the relations of friendship and good understanding between their respective countries, have resolved to conclude a convention concerning the registration of and jurisdiction over Danish subjects in Siam, and have to that end appointed the following Plenipotentiaries ;

His Majesty the King of Siam, His Royal Highness Prince Devawongse Varoprakar, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

And His Majesty the King of Denmark, A.E. Olarovsky, Esquire, Minister Resident of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia charged with Danish interests in Siam, Commander of the Royal Danish Order of the Danebrog ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles ;

I. The registration of Danish subjects residing in Siam shall comprise all persons residing in Siam upon whom the Danish laws confer Danish nationality. and no other persons shall be entitled to any protection from the Danish Government.

II. The lists of registration shall be open to the inspection of the Siamese Government on proper notice being given.

III. If any question arises to the right of any person to be registered at the Danish Consulate or as to the validity of a certificate of registration issued by that Consulate, a joint enquiry shall be held by the Consul for Denmark and a duly authorised representative of the Siamese Government, who will settle the question, giving due regard to the evidence to be produced on behalf of the validity of the certificate or of the right of the person to be registered.

If the representative of the Siam Government and the Consul for Denmark cannot agree, they shall be entitled to submit the evidence in the case to a third person to be agreed upon by them both, whose decision shall be final.

IV. Should any action, civil or criminal, be pending while such inquiry is going on, which by its nature cannot be deferred until the result of the inquiry is known, the question of the court in which such action shall be heard shall be determined conjointly by the Danish Consul and the representative of the Siamese Government.

V. If the person in respect of whom the inquiry is held come within the conditions for registration laid down in Article I. of this agreement, he may, if not yet registered, forthwith be registered as a Danish subject and provided with a certificate of registration at the Danish Consulate ; otherwise he will be recognised as falling under Siamese jurisdiction, and if already on the lists of the Danish Consulate his name shall be erased therefrom.

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VI. With regard to the jurisdiction which in the future without any exception all Danish subjects in Siam will be subjected, the two Governments agree :

A. (1) In criminal matters if the offender be a Danish subject, he shall be tried and punished by the Danish Consular officer.

(2) In civil matters all actions brought by a Siamese against a Danish subject shall be heard before the Danish Consular Court. If the defendant is a Siamese, the action shall be heard by the Siamese Court for Foreign Causes.

B. (1) But all civil or criminal cases arising in the Provinces of Chiengmai, Lakhon, Lampoon, Prae and Nan, brought or instituted either by the Siamese Government or by Siamese or Foreign subjects, in which a Danish subject may be a defendant, and likewise all civil and criminal cases in which a Danish subject may be the plaintiff or complainant, the defendant being a person under Siamese jurisdiction, shall be heard before the Siamese International Court.

(2) In any of the cases mentioned in the last preceeding paragraph, the Danish Consul shall have the right to be present at the trial or to be represented here by a duly authorized delegate and to make any observations which he may deem proper in th e interest of justice.

(3) In case where the defendant is a Danish subject, the Danish Consul may, at any stage of the proceedings, if he thinks proper, by means of a written requisition evoke the case before him. Such case shall then be transferred to the Danish Consular Court, which shall from that time alone be competent to try the case, and to which the Siamese authorities shall be bound to give their assistance.

(4) In all criminal cases where the law allows bail, the accused shall be admitted to bail instead of being imprisoned.

VII. Appeals from the judgments rendered by the Court for Foreign Causes, as well as by the International Court established in the Provinces of Chiengmai, Lakhon Lampoon, Prae and Nan shall be brought before the Court of Appeal of Bangkok.

VIII. All enactments in former treaties, agreements or conventions between Denmark and Siam that are not modified by the present convention remain in full force.

IX. The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged within six months from date of its signature.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Bangkok in two copies in English as the language of communication between the High Contracting Parties on this the twenty-fourth day of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and five of the Christian era.

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR. (Seal.)

(Signed) A. E. OLAROVSKY. (Seal.)

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Treaty of 1913.

(Signed at Copenhagen 15th March 1913.)
(Ratified on 12th July 1913.)

The foregoing is a treaty entered into by His Majesty the King of Siam and His Majesty the King of Denmark through their High Contracting Parties.

PROCES-VERBAL

The undersigned, duly authorized, having met in order to proceed to the exchange of Ratifications of the treaty concluded at Copenhagen the 15th March 1913 between Denmark and Siam concerning the renunciation by Denmark of the right of consular jurisdiction over Danish subjects in Siam, the instruments of these ratifications have been produced, and, the latter having been found correct and concordant, the exchange thereof has been made.

In witness whereof the undersigned have drawn the present Procès-Verbal which they have signed in duplicate and affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok the 12th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteenth Year of Christ, corresponding to two thousand four hundred and fifty sixth Year of Buddha.

(Signed) GEORGES DE PLANCON.
(Signed) DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR.

TREATY.

His Majesty the King of Denmark and His Majesty the King of Siam desirous of improving the relations existing between the two countries by a recognition, through the introduction of a new plan of jurisdiction, of the altered conditions in Siam since the signature of the treaty of March 14th, 1905, and by an extension of the rights of Danish citizens in Siam, have decided to conclude a new treaty and have appointed for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK.

Carl William Count Ahlefeldt Laurvig, His Minister for Foreign Affairs etc. ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM.

Phya Sridhamasasana, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary ; who, duly empowered, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :

ARTICLE I. The jurisdiction hitherto exercised in Siam by the Danish Consul or the Danish Consular Court is hereby transferred to the Siamese Government in accordance with the provisions of the article.

ARTICLE II. In regard to the trial of cases the two Governments have agreed to substitute the following in place of the provisions contained in the Convention of March 24th, 1905.

All Danish subjects in Siam shall hereafter be subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Siamese Courts provided that all Danish subjects registered at

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the Danish Consulate before the date of the ratification of this treaty shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts under the conditions hereinafter defined.

ARTICLE III. The jurisdiction of the International Courts shall extend :

1. In civil matters :—to all civil and commercial matters to which Danish subjects shall be parties.

2. In penal matters :—to all breaches of law of every kind, whether committed by Danish subjects or to their injury.

ARTICLE IV. In cases in the International Courts when the defendant or accused is a Danish subject the Danish Consul may, at any time before judgment in the Court of First Instance, by means of a written requisition evoke the case, if he shall think proper in the interests of justice.

Such case shall then be transferred for adjudication to the Danish Consul who from this moment shall alone be competent and to whom the Siamese authorities shall be bound to give their assistance.

The right of evocation in the International Courts shall cease to be exercised in all matters coming within the scope of codes or laws regularly promulgated, as soon as the text of such codes or laws shall have been communicated to the Danish Diplomatic representative at Bangkok. There shall be an understanding between the Siamese Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Danish diplomatic representative at Bangkok for the disposal of cases pending at the time that the said codes and laws are communicated.

ARTICLE V. Appeal against the decisions of the International Courts of First Instance shall be adjudged by the Siamese Court of Appeal at Bangkok.

Notice of all such appeals shall be communicated to the Danish Consul, who shall have the right to give a written opinion upon the case to be annexed to the record.

An appeal on a question of law shall lie from the Court of Appeal at Bangkok to the Supreme or Dika Court.

ARTICLE VI. The system of International Courts shall come to an end and the jurisdiction of those Courts shall be transferred to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of all of the following Siamese Codes, namely the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Codes, the Codes of Procedure and the law for the Organisation of Courts.

ARTICLE VII. In all cases brought before the ordinary Siamese Courts as well as before the International Courts Danish subjects shall enjoy, on similar conditions equal rights and advantages with those which the Siamese Government has already granted or which it may grant to the citizens or subjects of any other nation.

The benefit of the treatment of the most-favoured nation is, at the present moment, particularly extended :

1. To the right of the defendant or accused in any case arising in the provinces to apply for a change of venue to Bangkok.

2. To the sitting of European legal advisers either in the capacity of advisers or in the capacity of judges, in any of the different grades of courts of their class.

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ARTICLE VIII. No plea of want of jurisdiction based on the rules prescribed by the present treaty shall be advanced in any court after a defence on the main issue has been offered.

ARTICLE IX. In order to prevent difficulties which may arise in future from the transfer of the jurisdiction contemplated by the present Treaty, it is agreed :

a. All cases in which action shall be taken subsequently to the date of the ratification of this Treaty shall be entered and decided in the International or Siamese Court, whether the cause of action arose before or after the date of ratification.

b. All cases pending in the Danish Court in Siam on the date of the ratification of this Treaty shall take their usual course in such Court and in any Appeal Court until cases have been finally disposed of, and the jurisdiction of the Danish Court shall remain in full force for this purpose.

The execution of the judgement rendered in any such pending case shall be carried out by the International Court.

ARTICLE X. Danish citizens and subjects shall enjoy throughout the whole extent of Siam the rights and privileges enjoyed by the natives of the country, notably the right of property, the right of residence and travel.

They and their property shall be subject to all taxes and services but these shall not be other or higher than the taxes and services which are or may be imposed by law on Siamese subjects.

Danish subjects in Siam shall be exempted from all military service either in the army or navy, from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

Limited liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either high contracting party, are authorized in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other party.

The foregoing stipulation has no bearing upon the question whether a company or association organized in one of the two countries will or will not be permitted to transact its business or industry in the other, this permission remaining always subject to the laws and regulations enacted or established in the respective countries or in any part thereof.

ARTICLE XI. The provisions of all treaties, agreements and conventions between Denmark and Siam, not modified by the present treaty, remain in full force.

ARTICLE XII. The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Bangkok within six months from its date; and shall come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Copenhagen, in duplicate, the 15th day of March, in the year 1913.

(Signed) C. W. AHLEFELDT LAURVIG. [L. S.]

(Signed) PHYA SRIDHAMASASANA. [L. S.]

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The Peace Treaty.

SIGNED AT VERSAILLES ON THE 28th DAY OF JUNE, 1919.

BETWEEN THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS AND GERMANY

SECTIONS REFERRING TO SIAM.

SECTION III.—SIAM.

ART 135.

Germany recognizes that all treaties, conventions, and agreements between her and Siam, and all rights, title, and privileges derived thereform, including all rights of extraterritorial jurisdiction, treminated as from July 22, 1917.

ART. 136.

All goods and property in Siam belonging to the German Empire or to any German State, with the exception of premises used as diplomatic or consular residences of offices, pass *ipso facto* and without compensation to the Siamese Government.

The goods, property, and private rights of German nationals in Siam shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the pressnt Treaty.

ART. 137.

Germany waives all claims against the Siamese Government on behalf of herself or her nationals arising out of the seizure or condemnation of German ships, the liquidation of German property, or the internment of German nationals in Siam. This provision shall not affect the rights of the parties interested in the proceeds of any such liquidation, which shall be governed by the provisions of Part X. (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

PART X.—ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

SECTION I.—COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

CHAPTER I.—CUSTOMS, REGULATIONS, DUTIES, AND RESTRICTIONS.

ART. 264.

Germany undertakes that goods the produce or monufacture of any one of the Allied or Associated States imported into German territory, from whatsoever place arriving, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges (including internal charges) than those to which the like goods the produce or manufacture of any other such State or of any other foreign country are subject.

Germany will not maintain or impose any prohibition or restriction nc the importation into German territory of any goods the produce or manufacture of the territories of any one of the Allied or Associated States, from whatsoever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like goods the produce or manufacture of any other such State or of any other foreign country.

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ART. 265.

Germany further undertakes that, in the matter of the *régime* applicable on importation, no discrimination against the commerce of any of the Allied and Associated States as compared with any other of the said States or any other foreign country shall be made, even by indirect means, such as customs regulations or procedure, methods of verification or analysis, conditions of payment of duties, tariff classification or interpretation, or the operation of monopolies.

ART. 266.

In all that concerns exportation Germany undertakes that goods, natural products or manufactured articles exported from German territory to the territories or any one of the Allied or Associated States shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges (including internal charges) than those paid on the like goods exported to any other such State or to any foreign country.

Germany will not maintain or impose any prohibition or restriction on the exportation of any goods sent from her territory to any one of the Allied or Associated States which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like goods, natural products or manufactured articles, sent to any other such State or to any other foreign country.

ART. 267.

Every favour, immunity, or privilege in regard to the importation or transit of goods granted by Germany to any Allied Associated State or to any other foreign country whatever shall simultaneously and unconditionally without request and without compensation, be extended to all the Allied and Associated States.

ART. 269.

During the first six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the duties imposed by Germany on imports from Allied and Associated States shall not be higher than the most favourable duties which were applied to imports into Germany on July 31, 1914.

During a further period of thirty months after the expiration of the first six months, this provision shall continue to be applied exclusively with regard to products which, being comprised in Section A. of the First Category of the German Customs Tariff of December 25, 1902, enjoyed at the above-mentioned date (July 31, 1914) rates conventionalised by treaties with the Allied and Associated Powers, with the addition of all kinds of wine and vegetable oils, of artifical silk and of washed or scoured wool, whether or not they were the subject of special Conventions before the July 31, 1914.

ART. 270.

The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to apply to German territory occupied by their troops, a special customs *régime* as regards imports and exports, in the event of such a measure being necessary in their opinion in order to safeguard the economic interests of the population of these territories.

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CHAPTER III.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

ART. 274.

Germany undertakes to adopt all the necessary legislative and administrative measures to protect goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the Allied and Associated Powers from all forms of unfair competition in commercial transactions.

Germany undertakes to prohibit and repress by seizure and by other appropriate remedies the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale in its territory of all goods bearing upon themselves or their usual get-up or wrappings any marks, names devices, or descriptions whatsoever which are calculated to convey directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin, type, nature, or special characteristics of such goods.

ART. 275.

Germany undertakes on condition that reciprocity is accorded in these matters to respect any law, or any administrative or judicial decision given in conformity with such law, in force in any Allied or Associated State and duly communicated to her by the proper authorities, defining or regulating the right to any regional appelation in respect of wine or spirits produced in the State to which the region belongs or the conditions under which the use of any such appellation may be permitted ; and the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale of products or articles bearing regional appellations inconsistent with such law or order shall be prohibited by the German Government and repressed by the measures prescribed in the preceding article.

CHAPTER IV.

TREATMENT OF NATIONALS OF ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS.

ART. 276.

Germany undertakes : —

(*a*) not to subject the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers to any prohibition in regard to the exercise of occupation, professions, trade and industry, which shall not be equally applicable to all aliens without exception ;

(*b*) not to subject the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers in regard to the rights referred to in paragraph (*a*) to any regulation or restriction which might contravene directly or indirectly the stipulations of the said paragraph, or which shall be other or more disadvantageous than those which are applicable to nationals of the most favoured nations ;

(*c*) not to subject the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers, their property, rights or interests, including Companies and Associations in which they are interested, to any charge, tax or impost, direct or indirect, other or higher than those which are or may be imposed on her own nationals or their property, rights or interests :

(*d*) Not to subject the nationals of any one of the Allied and Associated Powers to any restriction which was not applicable on July, 1, 1914, to the

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nationals of such Powers unless such restriction is likewise imposed on her own nationals.

ART. 277.

The nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy in German territory a constant protection for their persons and for their property, rights and interests, and shall have free access to the courts of law.

ART. 278.

Germany undertakes to recognize any new nationality which has been or may be acquired by her nationals under the laws of the Allied and Associated Powers and in accordance with the decision of the competent authorities of these Powers pursuant to naturalization laws or under treaty stipulations, and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed their allegiance to their country of origin.

ART. 279.

The Allied and Associated Powers may appoint consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents in German towns and ports. Germany undertakes to approve the designation of the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents, whose names shall be notified to her, and to admit them to the exercise of their functions in conformity with usual rules and customs.

CHAPTER V.
GENERAL ARTICLES.

ART. 280.

The obligations imposed on Germany by Chapter I. and by Article 271 and 272 of Chapter II. above shall cease to have effect five years from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, unless otherwise provided in the text, or unless the Council of the League of Nations shall, at least twelve months before the expiration of that period, decide that these obligations shall be maintained for a further period with or without amendment.

Article 276 of Chapter IV. shall remain in operation, with or without amendment, after the period of five years for further period, if any, not exceeding five years, as may be determined by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

ART. 281.

If the German Government engages in international trade, it shall not in respect thereof have or be deemed to have any rights, privileges or immunities of sovereignty.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply the conventions and agreements hereinafter mentioned, in so far as concerns them, on condition that the special stipulations contained in this Article are fulfilled by Germany.

Postal Conventions :

Conventions and agreements of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna, July 4, 1891.

Conventions and agreements of the Postal Union signed at Washington, June 15, 1897.

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Conventions and agreements of the Postal Union signed at Rome, May 26, 1906.

Telegraphic Conventions :

International Telegraphic Conventions signed at St. Petersburg July 10/22, 1875.

Regulations and Tariffs drawn up by the International Telegraphic Conference, Lisbon, June 11, 1908.

Germany undertakes not to refuse her assent to the conclusion by the new States of the special arrangements referred to in the Conventions and Agreements relating to the Universal Postal Union and to the International Telegraphic Union, to which the said new States have adhered or may adhere.

ART. 284.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply, in so far as concerns them, the International Radio-Telegraphic Convention of July 5, 1912, on condition that Germany fulfils the provisional regulations which will be indicated to her by the Allied and Associated Powers.

If within five years after the coming into force of the present Treaty a new convention regulating international radio-telegraphic communications should have been concluded to take the place of the Convention of July 4, 1921, this new Convention shall bind Germany, even if Germany should refuse either to take part in drawing up the convention, or to subscribe thereto.

This new convention will likewise replace the provisional regulations in force.

ART. 295.

Those of the High Contracting Parties who have not yet signed, or who have signed but not yet ratified, the Opium Convention signed at The Hague on January 23, 1912, agree to bring that said Convention into force, and for this purpose to enact the necessary legislation without delay and in any case within a period of twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Furthermore, they agree that ratification of the present Treaty should in the case of Powers which have not yet ratification of that Convention be deemed in all respects equivalent to the ratification of that Convention and to the signature of the Special Protocol which was opened at The Hague in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Third Opium Conference in 1914 for bringing the said Convention into force.

For this purpose the Government of the French Republic will communicate to the Government of the Netherlands a certified copy of the protocol of the deposit of ratifications of the present Treaty, and will invite the Government of the Netherlands to accept and deposit the said certified copy as if it were a deposit of ratifications of the Opium Convention and a signature of the Additional Protocol of 1914.

SECTION III.—DEBTS.

ART. 296.

There shall be settled through the intervention of clearing offices to be established by each of the High Contracting Parties within three months of the

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notification referred to in paragraph (*e*) hereafter the following classes of pecuniary obligations :—

Debts payable before the war and due by a national or one of the Contracting Powers, residing within its territory, to a national of an Opposing Power residing within its territory.

2. Debts which become payable during the war to nationals of one Contracting Power residing within its territory and arose out of transactions or contracts with the nationals of an Opposing Power, resident within its territory, of which the total or partial execution was suspended on account of the declaration of war.

3. Interest which has accrued due before and during the war to a national of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by an Opposing Power, provided that the payment of interest on such securities to the nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war.

4. Capital sums which have become payable before and during the war to nationals of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by one of the Opposing Powers, provided that the payment of such capital sums to nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war.

The proceeds of the Liquidation of enemy property, rights, interests mentioned in Section IV. and to the Annex thereto will be accounted for through the clearing offices, in the currency and at the rate of exchange hereinafter provided in paragraph (*d*) and disposed of by them under the conditions provided by the said Section and Annex.

The settlements provided for in this Article shall be effected according to the following principles and in accordance with the Annex to the Section :

(*a*) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prohibit, as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, both the payment and acceptance of payment of such debts, and also all communications between the interested parties with regard to the settlement of the said debts otherwise than through the clearing offices.

(*b*) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall be respectively responsible for the payment of such debts due by its nationals, except in the cases where before the war the debtor was in a state of bankruptcy or failure, or had given formal indication of insolvency of where the debt was due by a company whose business has been liquidated under emergency legislation during the war. Nevertheless, debts due by the inhabitants of territory invaded or occupied by the enemy before the Armistice will not be guaranteed by the States of which those territories form part.

(*c*) The sums due to the nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties by the nationals of an Opposing State will be debited to the clearing office of the country of the debtor, and paid to the creditor by the clearing offices of the country of the creditor.

(*d*) Debts shall be paid or credited in the currency of such one of the Allied and Associated Powers their colonies or protectorates, or the British Dominions or India, as may be concerned. If the debts are payable in some other currency they shall be paid or credited in the currency of the country concerned, whether an Allied or Associated Power, Colony, Protectorate, British Dominion or India, at the pre-war rate of exchange.

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For the purpose of this provision the pre-war rate of exchange shall be defined as the average cable transfer rate prevailing in the Allied or Associated country concerned during the month immediately preceeding the outbreak of war between the said country concerned and Germany.

If a contract provides for a fixed rate of exchange governing the convension of the currency in which the debt is stated into the currency of the Allied or Associated country concerned, then the above provisions concerning the rate of exchange shall not apply.

In the case of new States the currency in which and the rate of exchange at which debts shall be paid or credited shall be determined by the Reparation Commission provided for in Part VIII. (Reparation).

(*e*) The provisions of this Article and of the Annex hereto shall not apply as between Germany on the one hand, and any one of the Allied and Associated Powers, their colonies or protectorates, or any one of the British Dominions or India on the other hand, unless within a period of one month from the deposit of the ratifications of the present Treaty by the Power in question, or of the ratification on behalf of such Dominion or of India notice to that effect is given to Germany by the Government of such Allied or Associtated Power or of such Dominion or of India as the case may be.

(*f*) The Allied and Associated Powers who have adopted this Article and the Annex hereto may agree between themselves to apply them to their respective nationals established in their territory so far as regards matters between their nationals and German nationals. In this case the payments made by application of this provision will be subject to arrangements between the allied and associated clearing offices concerned.

ANNEX.

1. Each of the High Contracting Parties will, within three months from the notification provided for in Article 296, paragraph (*e*), establish a clearing office for the collection and payment of enemy debts.

Local clearing offices may be established for any particular portion of the territories of the High Contracting Parties. Such local clearing offices may perform all the functions of a central clearing office in their respective districts, except that all transactions with the clearing office in the Opposing State must be effected through the central clearing office.

2. In this Annex pecuniary obligations referred to in the first paragraph of Article 296 are described as "enemy debts," the persons from whom the same are due as "enemy debtors," the persons to whom they are due as "enemy creditors," the clearing office in the country of the creditor is called the "Creditor Clearing Office," and the clearing office in the country of the debtor is called the "Debtor Clearing Office."

3. The High Contracting Parties will subject contraventions of paragraph (a) of Article 296 to the same penalties as are at present provided by their legislation for trading with the enemy. They will similarly prohibit within their territory all legal process relating to payment of enemy debts, except in accordance with the provisions of this Annex.

4. The Government guarantee specified in paragraph (b) of Article 296 shall take effect whenever, for any reason, a debt shall not be recoverable, except in a case where at the date of the outbreak of war the debt was barred by

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the laws of prescription in force in the country of the debtor, or where the debtor was at that time in a state of bankruptcy or failure or had given formal indication of insolvency, or where the debt was due by a company whose business has been liquidated under emergency legislation during the war. In such case the procedure specified by this Annex shall apply to payment of the dividends.

The terms "bankruptcy" and "failure" refer to the applications, of legislation providing for such juridical conditions. The expression "formal indication of insolvency" bears the same meaning as it has in English law.

5. Creditors shall give notice to the Creditor Clearing Office within six months of its establishment of debts due to them, and shall furnish the Clearing Office with any documents and information required of them.

The High Contracting Parties will take all suitable measures to trace and punish collusion between enemy creditors and debtors. The clearing offices will communicate to one another any evidence and information which might help the discovery and punishment of such collusion.

The High Contracting Parties will facilitate as much as possible postal and telegraphic communication at the expense of the parties concerned and through the intervention of the clearing offices between debtors and creditors desirous of coming to an agreement as to the amount of their debt.

The Creditor Clearing Office will notify the Debtor Clearing Office of all debts declared to it. The Debtor Clearing Office will, in due course, inform the Creditor Clearing Office which debts are admitted and which debts are contested. In the latter case, the Debtor Clearing Office will give the grounds for the non-admission of debt.

6. When a debt has been admitted, in whole or in part, the Debtor Clearing Office will at once credit the Creditor Clearing Office with the amount admitted, and at the same time notify it of such credit.

7. The debt shall be deemed to be admitted in full and shall be credited forthwith to the Creditor Clearing Office unless within three months from the receipt of the notification or such longer time as may by agreed to by the Creditor Clearing Office notice has been given by the Debtor Clearing Office that it is not admitted.

8. When the whole or part of a debt is not admitted the two clearing offices will examine into the matter jointly and will endeavour to bring the parties to an agreement.

9. The Creditor Clearing Office will pay to the individual creditor the sums credited to it out of the funds placed at its disposal by the Government of its country and in accordance with the conditions fixed by the said Government, retaining any sums considered necessary to cover risks, expenses of commissions.

10. Any person having claimed payment of an enemy debt which is not admitted in whole or in part shall pay to the clearing office, by way of fine, interest at 5 per cent. on the part not admitted. Any person having unduly refused to admit the whole or part of a debt claimed from him shall pay, by way of fine, interest at 5 per cent. on the amount with regard to which his refusal shall be disallowed.

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Such interest shall run from the date of expiration of the period provided for in paragraph 7 until the date on which the claim shall have been disallowed or the debt paid.

Each clearing office shall in so far as it is concerned take steps to collect the fines above provided for, and will be responsible if such fines cannot be collected.

The fines will be credited to the other clearing office, which shall return them as a contribution towards the cost of carrying out the present provisions.

11. The balance between the clearing office, shall be struck monthly and the credit balance paid in cash by the debtor State within a week.

Nevertheless, any credit balances which may be due by one or more of the Allied and Associated Powers shall be retained until complete payment shall have been effected of the sums due to the Allied or Associated Powers of their nationals on account of the war.

12. To facilitate discussion between the clearing offices each of them shall have a representative at the place where the other is established.

13. Except for special reasons all discussions in regard to claims will, so far as possible, take place at the Debtor Clearing Office.

14. In conformity with Article 296, paragraph (*b*), the High Contracting Parties are responsible for the payment of the enemy debts owing by their nationals.

The Debtor Clearing Office will therefore credit the Clearing Office with all debts admitted, even in case of inability to collect them from the individual debtor. The Government concerned will, nevertheless, invest their respective clearing offices with all necessary powers for the recovery of debts which have been admitted.

As an exception, the admitted debts owing by persons having suffered injury from acts of war shall only be credited to the Creditor Clearing Office when the compensation due to the person concerned in respect of such injury shall have been paid.

15. Each Government will defray the expenses of the clearing office set up in its territory, including the salaries of the staff.

16. Where the two clearing offices are unable to agree whether a debt claimed is due, or in case of a difference between an enemy debtor and an enemy creditor or between the clearing offices, the dispute shall either be referred to arbitration if the parties so agree under condition fixed by agreement between them, or referred to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI. hereafter.

At the request of the Creditor Clearing Office the dispute may, however, be submitted to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the place of domicile of the debtor.

17. Recovery of sums found by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, the Court, or the Arbitration Tribunal to be due shall be effected through the clearing offices as if these sums were debts admitted by the Debtor Clearing Office.

18. Each of the Governments concerned shall appoint an agent who will be responsible for the presentation to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal of the cases

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conducted on behalf of its clearing office. This agent will exercise a general control over the representatives or counsel employed by its nationals.

Decisions will be arrived at on documentary evidence, but it will be open to the Tribunal to hear the parties in person, or acoording to their preference by their representatives approved by the two Governments, or by the agent referred to above, who shall be competent to intervene along with the party or to re-open and maintain a claim abandoned by the same.

19. The clearing offices concerned will lay before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal all the information and documents in their posession, so as to enable the Tribunal to decide rapidly on the cases which are brought before it.

20. Where one of the parties concerned appeals against the joint decision of the two clearing offices he shall make a deposit against the costs, which deposit shall only be refunded when the first judgment is modified in favour of the appellant and in proportion to the success he may attain, his opponent in case of such a refund being required to pay an equivalent proportion of the costs and expenses. Security accepted by the Tribunal may be substituted for a deposit.

A fee of 5 per cent. of the amount in dispute shall be charged in respect of all cases brought before the Tribunal. This fee shall, unless the Tribunal directs otherwise, be borne by the unsuccessful party. Such fee shall be added to the deposit referred to. It is also independent of the security.

The Tribunal may award to one of the parties a sum in respect of the expenses of the proceedings.

Any sum payable under this paragraph shall be credited to the clearing office of the successful party as a separate item.

21. With a view to the rapid settlement of claims, due regard shall be paid in the appointment of all persons connected with the clearing offices or with the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal to their knowledge of the language of the other country concerned. Each of the clearing offices will be at liberty to correspond with the other, and to forward documents in its own language.

22. Subject to any special agreement to the contrary between the Governments concerned, debts shall carry interest in accordance with the following provisions:—

Interest shall not be payable on sums of money due by way of dividendt, interest, or other periodical payment which themselves represent interest on capital.

The rate of interest shall be 5 per cent per annum except in cases where, by contract, law, or custom, the creditor is entitled to payment of interest at a different rate. In such cases the rate to which he is entitled shall prevail.

Interest shall run from the date of commencement of hostilities (or, if the sum of money to be recovered fell due during the war, from the date at which it fell due) until the sum is credited to the clearing office of the creditor.

Sums due by way of interest shall be treated as debts admitted by the clearing offices and shall be credited to the Creditor Clearing Office in the same way as such debts.

23. Where by decision of the clearing offices or the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal a claim is held not to fall within Article 296, the creditor shall be at

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liberty to prosecute the claim before the Courts or to take such other proceedings as may be open to him.

The presentation of a claim to the clearing office suspends the operation of any period of prescription.

24. The High Contracting Parties agree to regard the decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

25. In any case where a Creditor Clearing Office decline to notify a claim to the Debtor Clearing Office, or to take any step provided for in this Annex, intended to make effective in whole or in part a request of which it has received due notice, the enemy creditor shall be entitled to receive from the clearing office a certificate setting out the amount of the claim, and shall then be entitled to prosecute the claim before the Courts or to take such other proceedings as may be open to them.

SECTION VI.—PROPERTY, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS.

ART. 297.

The question of private property, rights and interests in an enemy country shall be settled according to the principles laid down in this Section and to the provisions of the annex hereto:

(*a*) The exceptional war measures and measures of transfer (defined in paragraph 3 of the Annex hereto) taken by Germany with respect to the property, rights and interests of nationals of Allied or Associated Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, when liquidation has not been completed, shall be immediately discontinued or stayed and the property, rights and interests concerned restored to their owners, who shall enjoy full rights therein in accordance with the provisions of Article 298.

(*b*) Subject to any contrary stipulations which may be provided for in the present Treaty, the Allied and Associated Powers, reserve the right to retain and liquidate all property, rights, and interests belonging at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty to German nationals or companies controlled by them, within their territories, colonies, possessions and protectorates including territories ceded to them by the present Treaty.

The liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the Allied or Associated State concerned, and the German owner shall not be able to dispose of such property, rights, or interests nor to subject them to any charge without the consent of that State.

German nationals who require *ipso facto* the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty will not be considered as German nationals within the meaning of this paragraph.

(*c*) The price of the amount of compensation in respect of the exercise of the right referred to in the proceeding paragraph (*b*) will be fixed in accordance with the methods of sale or valuation adopted by the laws of the country in which the property has been retained or liquidated.

(*d*) As between the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals on the one hand and Germany or her nationals on the other hand, all the exceptional war measures, or measures of transfer, or acts done or to be done in ex-

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ecution of such measures as defined in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex hereto shall be considered as final and binding upon all persons except as regards the reservations laid down in the present Treaty.

(*e*) The nationals of Allied and Associated Powers shall be entitled to compensation in respect of damage or injury inflicted upon their property, rights, or interests, including any company or association in which they are interested, in German territory as it existed on August 1, 1914, by the application either of the exceptional war measures or measures of transfer mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex hereto. The claims made in this respect by such nationals shall be investigated, and the total of the compensation shall be determined by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI. or by an Arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal. This compensation shall be borne by Germany, and may be charged upon the property of German nationals within territory or under the control of the claimant's State. This property may by constituted as a pledge for enemy liabilities under the conditions fixed by paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. The payment of this compensation may be made by the Allied or Associated State, and the amount will be debited to Germany.

(*f*) Whenever a national of an Allied or Associated Power is entitled to property which has been subjected to a measure of transfer in German territory and expresses a desire for its restitution, his claim for compensation, in accordance with paragraph (*e*) shall be satisfied by the restitution of the said property if it still exists in specie.

In such case Germany shall take all necessary steps to restore the evicted owner to the possession of his property, free from all encumbrances or burdens with which it may have been charged after the liquidation, and to indemnify all third parties injured by the restitution.

If the restitution provided for in this paragraph cannot be effected, private agreements arranged by the intermediation of the Powers concerned or the clearing offices provided for in the Annex to Section III. may be made, in order to secure that the national of the Allied or Associated Power may secure compensation for the injury referred to in paragraph (*e*) by the grant of advantages of equivalents which he agrees to accept in place of the property, rights, or interests of which he was deprived.

Through restitution in accordance with this Article, the price of the amount of compensation fixed by the application of paragraph (*e*) will be reduced by the actual value of the property restored, account being taken of compensation in respect of loss of use or deterioration.

(*g*) The rights conferred by paragraph (*f*) are reserved to owners who are nationals of Allied or Associated Powers within whose territory legislative measures prescribing the general liquidation of enemy property, rights, or interests were not applied before the signature of the Armistice.

(*h*) Except in cases where, by application of paragraph (*f*), restitutions in specie have been made, the net proceeds of sales of enemy property, rights or interests, wherever situated, carried out either by virtue of war legislation, or by application of this Article, and in general all cash assets of enemies, shall be dealt with as follows :—

(1) As regards Powers adopting Section III and the Annex thereto, the said proceeds and cash assets shall be credited to the Power of which the owner is a national, through the clearing office established thereunder ; any credit

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balance in favour of Germany resulting therefrom shall be dealt with as provided in Article 243.

(2) As regards Powers not adopting Section III and the Annex thereto the proceeds of the property, rights and interests, and the cash assets, of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers held by Germany shall be paid immediately to the person entitled thereto or to his Government; the proceeds of the property, rights and interests, and the cash assets, of German nationals received by an Allied or Associated Power shall be subject to disposal by such Power in accordance with its laws and regulations and may be applied in payment of the claims and debts defined by this Article or paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. Any property, rights and interests or proceeds thereof of cash assets not used as above provided may be retained by the said Allied or Associated Power and if retained the cash value thereof shall be dealt with as provided in Article 243.

In the case of liquidations effected in new States, which are signatories of the present Treaty as Allied and Associated Powers, or in States which are not entitled to share in the reparation payments to be made by Germany, the proceeds of liquidations effected by such States shall, subject to the rights of the Reparation Commission under the present Treaty, particularly under Articles 235 and 260, be paid direct to the owner. If on the application of that owner, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, provided for by section VI of this Part or an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal, is satisfied that the conditions of the sale or measures taken by the Government of the State in question outside its general legislation were unfairly prejudical to the price obtained, they shall have discretion to award to the owner equitable compensation to be paid by that State.

(*i*) Germany undertakes to compensate its nationals in respect of the sale or retention of their property. rights or interests in Allied or Associated States.

(*j*) The amount of all taxes and imposts upon capital levied or to be levied by Germany on the property, rights, and interests of the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers from November 11, 1918, until three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty. or, in the case of property, rights or interests which have been subjected to exceptional measures of war, until restitution in accordance with the present Treaty, shall be restored to the owners.

ART. 298.

Germany undertakes, with regard to the property, rights, and interests, including companies and associations in which they were interested, restored to nationals of Allied and Associated Powers in accordance with the provisions of Article 297, paragraph (*a*) or (*f*).

(*a*) to restore and maintain, except as expressly provided in the present Treaty, the property, rights and interests of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers in the legal position obtaining in respect of the property, rights and interests of Nationals under the laws in force before the war.

(*b*) not to subject the property, rights or interests to the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers to any measures in derogation of property

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rights, which are not applied equally to the property, rights and interests of German nationals, and to pay adequate compensation in the event of the application of these measures.

ANNEX.

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 297. paragraph (*d*), the validity of vesting orders and of orders for the winding up of businesses or companies, and of any other orders, directions, decisions, or instructions of any court or any department of the Government of any of the High Contracting Parties made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights, and interests is confirmed. The interests of all persons shall be regarded as having been effectively dealt with by any order, direction, decision, or instruction dealing with property in which they may be interested, whether or not such interests are specifically mentioned in the order, direction, decision, or instruction. No question shall be raised as to the regularity of a transfer of any property, rights or interests dealt with in pursuance of any such order, direction, decision, or instruction. Every action taken with regard to any property, business, or company, whether as regards its investigation, sequestration, compulsory administration, use, requisition, supervision, or winding up the sale or management of property, rights, or interests, the collection or discharge of debts, the payment of costs, charges, or expenses, or any other matter whatsoever, in pursuance of orders, directions, decisions, or instructions of any court or of any department of the Government of any of the High Contracting Parties, made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights, or interests, is confirmed. Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be held to prejudice the titles to property heretofore acquired in good faith and for value and in accordance with the laws of the country in which the property is situated by nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers.

The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to such of the above mentioned measures as have been taken by the German authorities in invaded or occupied territory, nor to such of the abovementioned measures as have been taken by Germany or the German authorities since November 11, 1918, all of which shall be void.

2. No claim or action shall be made or brought against any Allied or Associated Power or against any person acting on behalf of or under the direction of any legal authority or Department of the Government of such a Power by Germany or by any German national wherever resdent in resipect of any act of omission with regard to his property, rights, or interest during the war or in preparation for the war. Similarly no claim or action shall be made or brought against any person in respect of any act or omission under or in accordance with the exceptional war measures, laws or regulations of any Allied or Associated Powers.

3. In Article 297 and this Annex the expression "exceptional war measures" includes measures of all kinds, legislative, administrative, judical, or others, that have been taken or will be taken hereafter with regard to enemy property, and which have had or will have the effect to removing from the proprietors the power of disposition over their property, though without affecting the ownership, such as measures of supervision, of compulsory administration, and of sequestration ; or measures which have had or will have as

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an object the seizure of, the use of, or the interference with enemy assets for whatsoever motive, under whatsoever form, or in whatsoever place. Acts in the execution of these measures include all detentions, instructions, orders, or decrees of Government departments or Courts applying these measures of enemy property, as well as acts performed by any person connected with the administration or the supervision of enemy property, such as the payment of debts, the collecting of credits, the payment of any costs, charges, or expenses, or the collecting of fees.

Measures of transfer are those which have affected or will affect the ownership of enemy property by transferring it in whole or in part to a person other than the enemy owner, and without his consent, such as measures directing the sale, liquidation, or devolution of ownerships in enemy property, or the cancelling of titles or securities.

4. All property, rights, and interests of German nationals within the territory of any Allied or Associated Power and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealing therewith may be charged by that Allied or Associated Power in the first place with payment of amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of that Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights, and interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested, in German territory, or debts owing to them by German nationals, and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the German Government or by any German authorities since July 31, 1914, and before that Allied or Associated Power entered into the war. The amount of such claims may be assessed by an arbitrator appointed by Mr. Gustave Ador if he is willing, or, if no such appointment is made by him, by an arbitrator appointed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI. They may be charged in the second place with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of such Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights, and interests in the territory of other enemy Powers, in so far as those claims are otherwise unsatisfied.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 297, where immediately before the outbreak of war a company incorporated in an Allied or Associated State had rights in common with a company controlled by it and incorporated in Germany to the use of trade-marks in third countries, or enjoyed the use in common with such company of unique means or reproduction of goods or articles for sale in third countries, the former company shall alone have the right to use these trade-marks in third countries to the exclusion of the German company, and these unique means of reproduction shall be handed over to the former company, notwithstanding any action under German war legislation with regard to the latter company or its business, industrial property or shares. Nevertheless, the former company, if requested, shall deliver to the latter company derivative copies permitting the continuation of reproduction of articles for use within German territory.

6. Up to the time when restitution is carried out in accordance with Article 297, Germany is responsible for the conservation of property, rights, and interests of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected by her to exceptional war measures.

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7. Within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Allied or Associated Powers will specify the property, rights, and interests over which they intend to exercise the right provided in Article 297, paragraph (*f*).

8. The restitution provided in Article 297 will be carried out by order of the German Government or of the authorities which have been substituted for it. Detailed accounts of the action of administrators shall be furnished to the interested persons by the German authorities upon request, which may be made at any time after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

9. Until completion of the liquidation provided for by Article 297, paragraph (*b*), the property, rights and interests of German nationals will continue to be subject to exceptional war measures that have been or will be taken with regard to them.

10. Germany will, within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, deliver to each Allied or Associated Power all securities, certificates, deeds, or other documents of title held by its nationals and relating to property, rights or interests situated in the territory of that Allied or Associated Power, including any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other obligations of the company incorporated in accordance will the laws of that Power.

Germany will at any time on demand of any Allied or Associated Power furnish such information as may be required with regard to the property, rights, and interests of German nationals within the territory of such Allied or Associated Power, or with regard to any transactions concerning such property, rights or interests effected since July 1,1914.

11. The expression "cash assets" includes all deposits or funds established before or after the declaration of war, as well as all assets coming from deposits, revenues, or profits collected by administrators, sequestrators, or others from funds placed on deposit or otherwise but does not include sums belonging to the Allied or Associated Powers or to their component State, Provinces, or Municipalities.

12. All investments wheresoever effected with the cash assets of nationals of the High Contracting Parties, including companies and associations in which such nationals were interested, by persons responsible for the administration of enemy properties or having control over such administration, or by order of such persons or of any authority whatsoever, shall be annulled. These cash assets shall be accounted for irrespective of any such investment.

13. Within one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty, or on demand at any time, Germany will deliver to the Allied and Associated Powers all accounts, vouchers, records, documents, and information of any kind which may be within German territory, and which concern the property, rights and interests of the nationals of those Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected to an exceptional war measure, or to a measure of transfer either in German territory or in territory occupied by Germany or her Allies.

The controllers, supervisors, managers, administrators, sequestrators, liquidators, and receivers shall be personally responsible under guarantee of the German Government for the immediate delivery in full of these accounts and documents, and for their accuracy.

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14. The provisions of Article 297 and the Annex relating to property, rights and interests in an enemy country, and the proceeds of the liquidation thereof, apply to debts, credits and accounts, Section III regulating only the method of payment.

In the settlement of matters provided for in Article 297 between Germany and the Allied or Associated States, their colonies or protectorates, or any one of the British Dominions or India, in respect of any of which a declaration shall not have been made that they adopt Section III., and between their respective nationals, the provisions of Section III. respecting the currency in which payment is to be made and the rate of exchange and of interest shall apply unless the Government of the Allied or Associated Power concerned shall within six months of the coming into force of the present Treaty notify Germany that the said provisions are not to be applied.

15 The provisions of Article 297 and this Annex apply to industrial, literary and artistic property which has been or will be dealt with in the liquidation of property, rights, interests, companies or businesses under war legislation by the Allied or Associated Powers, or in accordance with the stipulations of Article 297, paragraph (*b*)

SECTION V.

CONTRACTS, PRESCRIPTIONS, JUDGMENTS.

ART. 299.

(*a*) Any contract concluded between enemies shall be regarded as having been dissolved as from the time when any two of the parties became enemies except in respect of any debt or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done or money paid thereunder, and subject to the exceptions and special rules with regard to particular contracts or classes of contracts contained herein or in the Annex hereto.

(*b*) Any contract of which the execution shall be required in the general interest, within six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, by the Allied or Associated Governments of which one of the parties is a national, shall be excepted from dissolution under the Article.

When the execution of the contract thus kept alive would, owing to the alteration of trade conditions, cause one of the parties substantial prejudice the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI. shall be empowered to grant to the prejudiced party equitable compensation.

(*c*) Having regard to the provisions of the Constitution and law of the United States of America, of Brazil, and of Japan, neither the present Article, nor Article 300, nor the Annex hereto shall apply to contracts made between nationals of these States and German nationals; nor shall Article 305 apply to the United States of America or its nationals.

(*d*) The present Article and the annex hereto shall not apply to contracts the parties to which became enemies by reason of one of them being an inhabitant or territory of which the sovereignty has been transferred, if such party shall acquire under the present Treaty of the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power, nor shall they apply to contracts between nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers between whom trading has been prohibited by reason of one of the parties being in Allied or Associated territory in the occupation of the enemy.

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(*e*) Nothing in the present Article or the annex hereto shall be deemed to invalidate a transaction lawfully carried out in accordance with a contract between enemies if it has been carried out with the authority of one of the belligerent Powers.

ART. 300.

(*a*) All periods of prescription, or limitation of right of action, whether they began to run before or after the outbreak or war, shall be treated in the territory of the High Contracting Parties, so far as regards relations between enemies, as having been suspended for the duration of the war. They shall begin to run again at earliest three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty. This provision shall apply to the period prescribed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons or for the presentation for repayment of securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground.

(*b*) Where, on account of failure to perform any act or comply with any formality during the war, measures of execution have been taken in German territory to the prejudice of a national of an Allied or Associated Power, the claim of such national shall, if the matter does not fall within the competence of the Courts of an Allied or Associated Power, be heard by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI.

(*c*) Upon the application of any interested person who is a national of an Allied or Associated Power the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall order the restoration of the rights which have been prejudiced by the measures of execution referred to in paragraph (*b*), wherever, having regard to the particular circumstances of the case, such restoration is equitable and possible.

If such restoration is inequitable or impossible the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal may grant compensation to the prejudiced party to be paid by the German Government.

(*d*) Where a contract between enemies has been dissolved by reason either of failure on the part of either party to carry out its provisions or of the exercise of a right stipulated in the contract itself the party prejudiced may apply to Mixed Arbitral Tribunal for relief. The Tribunal will have the powers provided for in paragraph (*c*).

(*e*) The provisions of the proceeding paragraphs of this Article shall apply to the nationals of Allied and Associated Powers who have been prejudiced by reason of measures referred to above taken by Germany invaded or occupied territory, if they have not been otherwise compensated.

(*f*) Germany shall compensate any third party who may be prejudiced by any restitution or restoration ordered by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal under the provisions of the preceeding paragraphs of this Article.

(*g*) As regards negotiable instruments, the period of three months provided under paragraph (*a*) shall commence as from the date on which any exceptional regulations applied in the territories of the interested Power with regard to negotiable instruments shall have definitely ceased to have force.

ART. 301.

As between enemies no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment or to give notice of

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non-acceptance or non-payment to drawers or indorsers to or protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.

Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or indorser, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war, and the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment has failed to do so during the war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made.

ART. 302.

Judgments given by the Courts of an Allied or Associated Power in all cases which, under the present Treaty, they are competent to decide, shall be recognized in Germany as final, and shall be enforced without it being necessary to have them declared executory.

If a judgment in respect of any dispute which may have arisen has been given during the war by a German Court against a national of an Allied or Associated State in a case in which he was not able to make his defence, the Allied and Associated national who has suffered prejudice thereby shall be entitled to recover compensation, to be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI.

At the instance of the national of the Allied or Associated Power the compensation above mentioned may, upon order to that effect of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, be effected where it is possible by replacing the parties in the situation which they occupied before the judgment was given by the German Court.

The above compensation may likewise be obtained before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal by the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers who have suffered prejudice by judicial measures taken in invaded or occupied territories, if they have not been otherwise compensated.

ART. 303.

For the purpose of Sections III., IV., V., and VII., the expression "during the war" means for each Allied or Associated Power the period between the commencement of the state of war between that Power and Germany and the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ANNEX.

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. Within the meaning of Articles 299, 300 and 301, the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies when trading between them shall have been prohibited by or otherwise become unlawful under laws, orders or regulations to which one of those parties was subject. They shall be deemed to have become enemies from the date when such trading was prohibited or otherwise became unlawful.

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2. The following classes of contracts are excepted from dissolution by Article 299 and, without prejudice to the rights contained in Article 297 (*b*) of Section IV. remain in force subject to the application of domestic laws, orders, or regulations made during the war by the Allied and Associated Powers and subject to the terms of the contracts :

(*a*) Contracts having for their object the transfer of estates or of real or personal property where the property therein had passed or the object had been delivered before the parties became enemies ;

(*b*) Leases and agreements for leases of land and houses ;

(*c*) Contracts of mortgage, pledge, or lien ;

(*d*) Concessions concerning mines, quarries or deposits ;

(*e*) Contracts between individuals or companies and States, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions and concessions granted by States, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions.

3. If the provisions of a contract are in part dissolved under Article 299, the remaining provisions of that contract shall, subject to the same application of domestic laws as is provided for in paragraph 2, continue in force if they are severable, but where they are not severable the contract shall be deemed to have been dissolved in its entirety.

II. PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF CONTRACTS.

STOCK EXCHANGE AND COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE CONTRACTS.

4. (*a*) Rules made during the war by any recognized Exchange or Commercial Association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy are confirmed by the High Contracting Parties, as also any action taken thereunder, provided :—

(i) That the contract was expressed to be made subject to the rules of the Exchange or Association in question :

(ii) That the rules applied to all persons concerned ;

(iii) That the conditions attaching to the closure were fair and reasonable.

(*b*) The preceding paragraph shall not apply to rules made during the occupation by Exchanges or Commercial Associations in the districts occupied by the enemy.

(*c*) The closure of contracts relating to cotton "futures," which were closed as on July 31, 1914, under the decision of the Liverpool Cotton Association, is also confirmed.

SECURITY.

5. The sale of a security held for an unpaid debt owing by an enemy shall be deemed to have been valid irrespective of notice to the owner if the creditor acted in good faith and with reasonable care and prudence, and no claim by the debtor on the ground of such sale shall be admitted.

This stipulation shall not apply to any sale of securities effected by an enemy during the occupation in regions invaded or occupied by the enemy.

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NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

6. As regards Powers which adopt Section III. and the Annex thereto the pecuniary obligations existing between enemies and resulting from the issue of negotiable instruments shall be adjusted in conformity with the said Annex by the instrumentality of the Clearing Offices, which shall assume the rights of the holder as regards the various remedies open to him.

7. If a person has either before or during the war become liable upon a negotiable instrument in accordance with an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of his liability notwithstanding the outbreak of war.

III. CONTRACTS OF INSURANCE.

8. Contracts of insurance entered into by any person with another person who subsequently became an enemy will be dealt with in accordance with the following paragraphs :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

9. Contracts for the insurance of property against fire entered into by a person interested in such property with another person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the outbreak of war, or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy, or on account of the failure during the war and for a period of three months thereafter to perform his obligations under the contract, but they shall be dissolved at the date when the annual premium becomes payable for the first time after the expiration of a period of three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

A settlement shall be effected of unpaid premiums which became due during the war, or of claims for losses which occurred during the war.

10. Where by administrative or legislative action an insurance against fire effected before the war has been transferred during the war from the original to another insurer, the transfer will be recognized and the liability of the original insurer will be deemed to have ceased as from the date of the transfer. The original insurer will, however be entitled to receive on demand full information as to the terms of the transfer, and if it should appear that these terms of the transfer were not equitable they shall be amended so far as may be necessary to render them equitable.

Furthermore, the insured shall, subject to the concurrence of the original insurer, be entitled to retransfer the contract to the original insurer as from the date of the demand.

LIFE INSURANCE.

11. Contracts of life insurance entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the outbreak of war, or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy.

Any sum which during the war became due upon a contract deemed not to have dissolved under the preceding provision shall be recoverable after the war with the addition of interest at five per cent. per annum from the date of its becoming due up to the day of payment.

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Where the contract has lapsed during the war owing to non-payment of premiums, or has become void from breach of the conditions of the contract the assured or his representatives or the persons entitled shall have the right at any time within twelve months of the coming into force of the present Treaty to claim from the insurer the surrender value of the policy at the date of its lapse or avoidance.

Where the contract has lapsed during the war owing to non-payment of premiums the payment of which has been prevented by the enforcement of measures of war, the assured or his representative or the person entitled shall have the right to restore the contract on payment of the premiums with interest at five per cent. per annum within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

12. Any Allied or Associated Power may within three months of the coming into force of the present Treaty cancel all the contracts of insurance running between a German insurance company and its nationals under conditions which shall protect its nationals from any prejudice.

To this end the German insurance company will hand over to the Allied or Associated Government concerned the proportion of its assets attributable to the policies so cancelled and will be relieved from all liability in respect of such policies. The assets to be handed over shall be determined by an actuary appointed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

13. Where contracts of life insurance have been entered into by a local branch of an insurance company established in a country which subsequently became an enemy country, the contract shall in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary in the contract itself, be governed by the local law, but the insurer shall be entitled to demand from the insured or his representatives the refund of sums paid on claims made or enforced under measures taken during the war, if the making or enforcement of such claims was not in accordance with the terms of the contract itself or was not consistent with the laws or treaties existing at the time when it was entered into.

14. In any case where by the law applicable to the contract the insurer remains bound by the contract notwithstanding the non-payment of premiums until notice is given to the insured of the termination of the contract, he shall be entitled where the giving of such notice was prevented by the war to recover the unpaid premiums with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the insured.

15. Insurance contracts shall be considered as contracts of life assurance for the purpose of paragraphs 11 to 14 when they depend on the probabilities of human life combined with the rate of interest for the calculation of the reciprocal engagements between the two parties.

MARINE INSURANCE.

16. Contracts of marine insurance including time policies and voyage policies entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, shall be deemed to have been dissolved on his becoming an enemy, except in cases where the risk undertaken in the contract had attached before he became an enemy.

Where the risk had not attached, money paid by way of premium or otherwise shall be recoverable from the insurer.

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Where the risk had not attached effect shall be given to the contract notwithstanding the party becoming an enemy, and sums due under the contract either by way of premiums or in respect of losses shall be recoverable after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

In the event of any agreement being come to for the payment of interest on sums due before the war to or by the nationals of States which have been at war and recovered after the war, such interest shall in the case of losses recoverable under contracts of marine insurance run from the expiration of a period of one year from the date of the loss.

17. No contract of marine insurance with an insured person who subsequently became an enemy shall be deemed to cover losses due to belligerent action by the Power of which the insurer was a national or by the allies or associates of such Power.

18. Where it is shown that a person who had before the war entered into a contract of marine insurance with an insurer who subsequently became an enemy entered after the outbreak of war into a new contract covering the same risk with an insurer who was not an enemy, the new contract shall be deemed to be substituted for the original contract as from the date when it was entered into, and the premiums payable shall be adjusted on the basis of the original insurer having remained liable on the contract only up till the time when the new contract was entered into.

OTHER INSURANCES.

19. Contracts of insurance entered into before the war between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy other than contracts dealt with in paragraphs 9 to 18 shall be treated in all respects on the same footing as contracts of fire insurance between the same persons would be dealt with under the said paragraphs.

REINSURANCE.

20. All treaties of insurance with a person who became an enemy shall be regarded as having been abrogated by the person becoming an enemy, but without prejudice in the case of life or marine risks which had attached before the war to the right to recover payment after the war for sums due in respect of such risks.

Nevertheless if, owing to invasion, it has been impossible for the reinsured to find another reinsurer, the treaty shall remain in force until three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Where a reinsurance treaty becomes void under this paragraph, there shall be an adjustment of accounts between the parties in respect both of premiums paid and payable and liabilities for losses in respect of life or marine risks which had attached before the war. In the case of risks other than those mentioned in paragraph 11 to 18 the adjustment of accounts shall be made as at the date of the parties becoming enemies without regard to claims for losses which may have occurred since that date.

21. The provisions of the preceding paragraph will extend equally to reinsurance existing at the date of the parties becoming enemies of particular risks undertaken by the insurer in a contract of insurance against any risks other than life or marine risks.

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22. Reinsurance of life risks effected by particular contracts and not under any general treaty remain in force.

The provisions of paragraph 12 apply to treaties of reinsurance of life insurance contracts in which enemy companies are the reinsurers.

23. In case of a reinsurance effected before the war of a contract of marine insurance, the cession of a risk which had been ceded to the reinsurer shall, if it had attached before the outbreak of war, remain valid and effect be given to the contract notwithstanding the outbreak of war; sums due under the contract of reinsurance in respect either of premiums or of losses shall be recoverable after the war.

24. The provisions of paragraphs 17 and 18 and the last part of paragraph 16 shall apply to contracts for the reinsurance of marine risks.

SECTION VI.

MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

ART. 304.

(*a*) Within three months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, a Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be established between each of the Allied and Associated Powers on the one hand and Germany on the other hand. Each such Tribunal shall consist of three members. Each of the Governments concerned shall appoint one of these members. The President shall be chosen by agreement between the two Governments concerned.

In case of failure to reach agreement, the President of the Tribunal and two other persons, either of whom may in case of need take his place, shall be chosen by the Council of the League of Nations, or, until this is set up, by M. Gustave Ador if he is willing. These persons shall be nationals of Powers that have remained neutral during the war.

If any Government does not proceed within a period of one month in case there is a vacancy to appoint a member of the Tribunal, such member shall be chosen by the other Government from the two persons mentioned above other than the President.

The decision of the majority of the members of the Tribunal shall be the decision of the Tribunal.

(*b*) The Mixed Arbitral Tribunals established pursuant to paragraph (*a*) shall decide all questions within their competence under Sections III., IV., V. and VII.

In addition, all questions, whatsoever their nature, relating to contracts concluded before the coming into force of the present Treaty between nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and German nationals shall be decided by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, always excepting questions which, under the laws of the Allied, Associated or Neutral Powers, are within the jurisdiction of the National Courts of those Powers, Such questions shall be decided by the National Courts in question, to the exclusion of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. The party who is a national of an Allied or Associated Power may nevertheless bring the case before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal if this is not prohibited by the laws of his country.

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(*c*) If the number of cases justifies it, additional members shall be appointed and each Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall sit in divisions. Each of these divisions will be constituted as above.

(*d*) Each Mixed Arbitral Tribunal will settle its own procedure except in so far as it is provided in the following Annex, and is empowered to award the sums to be paid by the loser in respect of the costs and expenses of the proceedings.

(*e*) Each Government will pay the remuneration of the member of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal appointed by it and of any agent whom it may appoint to represent it before the Tribunal. The remuneration of the President will be determined by special agreement between the Governments concerned ; and this remuneration and the joint expenses of each Tribunal will be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties.

(*f*) The High Contracting Parties agree that their courts and authorities shall render to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal direct all the assistance in their power, particularly as regards transmitting notices and collecting evidence.

(*g*) The High Contracting Parties agree to regard the decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

ANNEX.

1. Should one of the members of the Tribunal either die, retire, or be unable for any reason whatever to discharge his functions, the same procedure will be followed for filling the vacancy as was followed for appointing him.

2. The Tribunal may adopt such rules of procedure as shall be in accordance with justice and equity and decide the order and time at which each party must conclude its arguments, and may arrange all formalities required for dealing with the evidence.

3. The agent and counsel of the parties on each side are authorized to present orally and in writing to the Tribunal arguments in support or in defence of each case.

4. The Tribunal shall keep record of the questions and cases submitted and the proceedings thereon, with the dates of such proceedings.

5. Each of the Powers concerned may appoint a secretary. These secretaries shall act together as joint secretaries of the Tribunal and shall be subject to its direction. The tribunal may appoint and employ any other necessary officer or officers to assist in the performance of its duties.

6. The Tribunal shall decide all questions and matters submitted upon such evidence and information as may be furnished by the parties concerned.

7. Germany agrees to give the Tribunal all facilities and information required by it for carrying out its investigations.

8. The language in which the proceedings shall be conducted shall, unless otherwise agreed, be English, French, Italian, or Japanese, as may be determined by the Allied or Associated Power concerned.

9. The place and time for the meetings of each Tribunal shall be determined by the President of the Tribunal.

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ART. 305.

Whenever a competent Court has given or gives a decision in a case covered by Section III., IV., V., or VII., and such decision is inconsistent with the provisions of such Sections, the party who is prejudiced by the decision shall be entitled to obtain redress which shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. At the request of the nationals of an Allied or Associated Power, the redress may, whenever possible, be effected by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal directing the replacement of the parties the position occupied by them before the judgment was given by the German Court.

SECTION VII.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

ART. 306.

Subject to the stipulations of the present Treaty, rights of industrial, literary, and artistic property, as such property is defined by the International Conventions of Paris and of Berne, mentioned in article 286, shall be re-established or restored, as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, in the territories of the High Contracting Parties, in favour of the persons entitled to the benefit of them at the moment when the state of war commenced or their legal representatives. Equally, rights, which, except for the war, would have been acquired during the war in consequence of an application made for the protection of industrial property, or the publication of a literary or artistic work, shall be recognised and established in favour of those persons who would have been entitled thereto, from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Nevertheless, acts done by virtue of the special measures taken during the war under legislative, executive or administrative authority of any Allied or Associated Power in regard to the rights of German nationals in industral, literary, or artistic property shall remain in force and shall continue to maintain their full effect.

No claim shall be made or action brought by Germany or German nationals in respect of the use during the war by the Government of any Allied or Associated Power, or by any persons acting on behalf or with the assent of such Government of any rights in industrial, literary, or artistic property, nor in respect of the sale, offering for sale, or use of any products, articles, or apparatus whatsoever to which such rights applied.

Unless the legislation of any one of the Allied or Associated Powers in force at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty otherwise directs, sums due or paid in virtue of any act or operation resulting from the execution of the special measures mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to German nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty; and sums produced by any special measures taken by the German Government in respect of rights in industrial, literary, or artistic property belonging to the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers shall be considered and treated in the same way as other debts due from German nationals.

Each of the Allied and Associated Powers reserves to itself the right to impose such limitations, conditions, or restrictions on rights of industrial, literary, or artistic property (with the exception of trademarks) acquired before or during the war, or which may be subsequently acquired in accordance with its

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legislation, by German nationals, whether by granting licences, or by the working, or by preserving control over their exploitation, or in any other way, as may be considered necessary for nationals, defence, or in the public interest, or for assuring the fair treament by Germany of the rights of industrial, literary, and artistic property held in German territory by its nationals, or for securing the due fulfilment of all the obligations undertaken by Germany in the present Treaty. As regards rights of industrial, literary, and artistic property acquired after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the right so reserved by the Allied and Associated Powers shall only be exercised in cases where these limitations, conditions, or restrictions may by considered necessary for national defence or in the public interest.

In the event of the application of the provisions of the proceeding paragraph by any Allied or Associated Power, there shall be paid reasonable indemnities or royalties which shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to German nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty.

Each of the Allied or Associated Powers reserves the right to treat as void and of no effect any transfer in whole or in part of or other dealing with rights of or in respect of industrial, literary, or artistic property effected after August 1, 1914, or in the future, which would have the result of defeating the objects of the provisions of this article.

The provisions of this article shall not apply to rights in industrial, literary, or artistic property which have been dealt with in the liquidation of businesses or companies under war legislation by the Allied or Associated Powers, or which may be so dealt with by virtue of Article 297 paragraph (*b*)

ART. 307.

A minimum of one year after the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be accorded to the nationals of the High Contracting Parties. without extension fees or other penalty, in order to enable such persons to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, pay any fees, and generally satisfy any obligation prescribed by the laws or regulations of the respective States relating to the obtaining, preserving, or opposing rights to, or in respect of industrial property either acquired before August 1, 1914, or which, except for the war, might have been acquired since that date as a result of an application made before the war or during its continuance, but nothing in this article shall give any right to reopen interference proceedings in the United States of America where a final hearing has taken place.

All rights in, or in respect of, such property, which may have lapsed by reason of any failure to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, or make any payment, shall revive, but subject in the case of patents and designs to the imposition of such conditions as each Allied or Associated Power may deem reasonable necessary for the protection of persons who have manufactured or made use of the subject matter of such property while the rights had lapsed. Further, where rights to patents or designs belonging to German nationals are revived under this article, they shall be subject in respect of the grant of licences to the same provisions as would have been applicable to them during the war, as well as to all the provisions of the present Treaty.

The period from August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked or a trade mark or design used, and it is further agreed that

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no patent, registered trade mark or design in force on August 1 1914, shall be subject to revocation or cancellation by reason only of the failure to work such trade mark or design for two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ART. 308.

The rights of priority, provided by Article IV. of the international Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of Paris, of March 20, 1883, revised at Washington in 1911 or by any other Convention or Statue, for the filing or registration of applications for patents or models of utility, and for the registration of trade marks, designs and models which had not expired on August 1, 1914, and those which have arisen during the war, or would have arisen but for the war, shall be extended by each of the High Contracting Parties in favour of all nationals of other High Contracting Parties for a period of six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Nevertheless, such extension shall in no way affect the right of any of the High Contracting Parties or of any person who before the coming into force of the present Treaty was *bona fide* in possession of any rights of industrial property conflicting with rights applied for by another who claims rights of priority in respect of them, to exercise such rights by itself or himself personally, or by such agents or licensees derived their rights from it or him before the coming into force of the present Treaty ; and such persons shall not be amenable to any action of other process of law in respect of infringement.

ART. 309.

No action shall be brought and no claim made by persons residing or carrying on business within the territories of Germany on the one part and of the Allied or Associated Powers on the other, or persons who are nationals of such Powers respectively, or by any one deriving title during the war from such persons, by reason of any action which has taken place within the territory of the other party between the date of the declaration of the war and that of the coming into force of the present Treaty, which might constitute an infringement of the rights of industrial property or rights of literary and artistic property, either existing at any time during the war or revived under the provisions of Articles 307 and 308.

Equally, no action for infringement of industrial, literary, or artistic property rights by such persons shall at any time be permissible in respect of the sale or offering for sale for a period of one year after the signature of the present Treaty in the territories of the Allied or Associated Powers on the one hand or Germany on the other, of products or articles manufactured, or of literary or artistic works published, during the period between the declaration of war and the signature of the Treaty, or against those who have acquired and continue to use them. It is understood, nevertheless, that this provision shall not apply when the possessor of the rights was domiciled or had an industrial or commercial establishment in the district occupied by Germany during the war.

This article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Germany on the other.

ART. 310.

Licences in respect of industrial. literary, or artistic property concluded before the war between nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers or persons

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residing in their territory or carrying on business therein, on the one part, and German nationals, on the other part, shall be considered as cancelled as from the date of the declaration of war between Germany and the Allied Associated Powers. But, in any case, the former beneficiary of a contract of this kind shall have the right, within a period of six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, to demand from the proprietor of the rights the grant of a new licence, the conditions of which, in default of agreement between the parties, shall be fixed by the duly qualified tribunal in the country under whose legislation the rights had been acquired, except in the case of licences held in respect of rights acquired under German law. In such cases the conditions shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal referred to in Section VI, of this Part. The tribunal may, if necessary, fix also the amount which it may deem just should be paid by reason of the use of the rights during the war.

No licence in respect of industrial, literary, or artistic property, granted under the special war legislation of any Allied or Associated Power, shall be affected by the continued existence of any licence entered into before the war, but shall remain valid and of full effect, and a licence so granted to the former beneficiary of a licence entered into before the war shall be considered as substituted for such licence.

Where sums have been paid during the war by virtue of a licence or agreement concluded before the war in respect of rights of industrial property or for the reproduction or the representation of literary, dramatic, or artistic works, these sums shall be dealt with in the same manner as other debts or credits of German nationals, as provided by the present Treaty.

The Article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Germany on the other.

ART. 311.

The inhabitants of territories separated from Germany by virtue of the present Treaty shall, notwithstanding this separation and the charge of nationality consequent thereon, continue to enjoy in Germany all the rights in industrial, literary, and artistic property to which they were entitled under German legislation at the time of the separation.

Rights of industrial, literary, and artistic property which are in force in territories separated from Germany under the present Treaty at the moment of the separation of these territories from Germany of which will be re-established or restored in accordance with the provisions of Article 306 of the present Treaty, shall be recognized by the State to which the said territory is transferred and shall remain in force in that territory for the same period of time given them under the German law.

SECTION VIII.—SOCIAL AND STATE. INSURANCE IN CEDED TERRITORY.

ART. 312.

Without prejudice to the provisions contained in other Articles of the present Treaty, German Government undertakes to transfer to any Power to which German territory in Europe is ceded, and to any Power administering former German territory as a mandatory under Article 22 of Part I. (League of Nations), such portion of the reserves accumulated by the Government of the

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German Empire or of German States, or by public or private organizations under their control, as is attributable to the carrying on of Social or State Insurance in such territory.

The Powers to which these funds are transferred must apply them to the performance of the obligations arising from such insurances.

The conditions of the transfer will be determined by special conventions to be concluded between the German Government and the Governments concerned.

In case these special conventions are not concluded in accordance with the above paragraph within three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the conditions of transfer shall in each case be referred to a Commission of five members, one of whom shall be appointed by the German Government, one by the other interested Government, and three by the Government Body of the International Labour Office from the nationals of other States. This Commission shall by majority vote within three months after appointment adopt recommendations for submission to the Council of the League of Nations, and the decisions of the Council shall forthwith be accepted as final by Germany and the other Government concerned.

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TREATY

AND

Protocol

Between The United States and Siam.

Revising Treaties Hitherto Existing.

Signed at Washington, December 16, 1920.

Ratification advised by the Senate, April 27, 1921.

Ratified by the President, May 6, 1921.

Ratified by Siam, April, 29, 1921.

Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok, September 1, 1921.

Proclaimed, October 12, 1921.

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Treaty and Protocol between the United States and Siam.

Signed at Washington, December, 16, 1920.
Ratification Advised by the Senate, April, 27, 1921.
Ratified by the President, May 6, 1921.
Ratified by Siam, April 29, 1921.
Ratifications Exchanged at Bangkok September 1, 1921.
Proclaimed, October 12, 1921.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States and Siam, providing for the revision of the treaties theretofore existing between the two countries, and the protocol annexed to the said treaty and made a part thereof, were concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the sixteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty the originals of which Treaty and protocol, being in the English language, are word for word as follows :

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Siam being desirous of strengthening the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between the two States, and being convinced that this cannot be better accomplished than by revising the treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such revision, based upon the principles of equity and mutual benefit, and for that purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

The President of the United States of America: Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State of the United States,

His Majesty the King of Siam, Phya Prabha Karavongse, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Siam to the United States:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE I.

There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Siam. The citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to engage in religious, educational and charitable work, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential, commercial, religious and charitable purposes, and for use as cemeteries, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native citizens or subjects, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

They shall not be compelled under any pretext whatever, to pay any internal charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native citizens or subjects.

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The citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive, in the territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to native citizens or subjects, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the native citizens or subjects.

They shall, however, be exempt in the territories of the other from compulsory military service, either on land or sea, in the regular forces or in the national guard or in the militia, from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal military service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

The citizens and subjects of both of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories and possessions of the High Contracting Parties entire liberty or conscience and, subject to the laws, ordinances, and regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship.

ARTICLE II.

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, and shops, and all other property of the citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books papers or accounts except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances, and regulations for nationals:

ARTICLE III.

There shall be reciprocally full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the territories and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties.

The citizens or subjects of either of the high contracting parties shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other, which are or hereafter may be opened to foreign commerce and navigation ; except as regards spirituous, distilled, or fermented drinks alcoholic liquors or alcohol, and opium and the derivatives thereof and cocaine, heroin, and other narcotic drugs, included within the scope of the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague, January 23, 1912, and arms and ammunition, the trade in all of which may, subject to the principle of most favored nation treatment, be regulated and restricted at will by each of the High Contracting Parties within its territories and possessions, the sale and resale, by any person or organization whatsoever, of goods which are the produce or manufacture of one of the High Contracting Parties, within the territories and possessions of the other, shall be exempt from all governmental restrictions and limitations designed or operating to create or maintain any monopoly or " farm " for the profit either of the Government or of a private individual or organization.

ARTICLE IV.

The citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have free access to the courts of justice of the other in pursuit and defense of their rights ; they shall be at liberty, equally with the native citizens or subjects, and

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with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, to choose and employ lawyers, advocates, and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such courts. There shall be no conditions or requirements imposed upon American citizens in connection with such access to the Courts of Justice in Siam, which do not apply to native citizens or subjects or to the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE V.

Limited liability and other companies and associations, already or hereafter to be organised in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party and domiciled in the territories of such Party, are authorised, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the course either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

There shall be no conditions or requirements imposed upon American corporations, companies or associations in connection with such access to the Courts of Justice in Siam, which do not apply to such native corporations, companies, or associations, or to the corporations, companies, or associations of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE VI.

The citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories and possessions of the other a perfect equality of treatment with native citizens or subjects and with citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, in all that relates to transit duties, warehousing, bounties, facilities, and the examination and appraisement of merchandise.

ARTICLE VII.

The United States of America recognizes that the principle of national autonomy should apply to the Kingdom of Siam in all that pertains to the rates of duty on importations and exportations of merchandise, drawbacks and transit and all other taxes and impositions; and subject to the condition of equality of treatment with other nations in these respects, the United States of America agrees to assent to increases by Siam in its tariff to rates higher than those established by existing treaties—on the further condition however, that all other nations entitled to claim special tariff treatment in Siam assent to such increases freely and without the requirement of any compensatory benefit or privilege.

ARTICLE VIII.

In all that concerns the entering, clearing, stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours or rivers of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to vessels of a third Power which shall not equally be granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in these respects the vessels of each shall receive the treatment accorded to vessels of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE IX.

The coasting trade of both the high contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the United States of America and of Siam, respectively. It is, however, understood that citizens of the United States of America in the territories and possesions of His Majesty the King of Siam and

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Siamese citizens or subjects in the territories and possessions of the United States of America shall enjoy in this respect the rights which are, or may be, granted under such laws, ordinances, and regulations to the citizens or subjects of other nations.

ARTICLE X.

Any ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may by compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall give prompt notice of the occurrence to the Consular Officer residing in the district or to the nearest Consular Officer of other Power.

Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessels, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them.

If such owners or agents are not on the spot, the aforesaid property or proceeds from the sale thereof and the papers found on board the vessels shall be delivered to the proper Consular Officer of the High Contracting Party whose vessel is wrecked or stranded, provided that such Consular Officer shall make claim within the period fixed by the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the country in which the wreck or stranding occurred, and such Consular Officers, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred to the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the case of the wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of the customs unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay ordinary duties.

In the case of a ship or vessel belonging to the citizens or subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties being driven in by stress of weather, run aground of wrecked in the territories or possessions of the other, the proper Consular Officers of the High Contracting Party to which the vessel belongs, shall, if the owners or their agents are not present, or are present but require it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to the citizens or subjects of his State.

ARTICLE XI.

The vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties may enter, remain, and make repairs in those ports and places of the other, to which the vessels of war of other nations are accorded access ; they shall there submit to the same regulations and enjoy the same honours, advantages, privileges, and

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exemptions as are now, or may hereafter be conceded to the vessels of war of any other nation.

ARTICLE XII.

The citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories and possessions of the other, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law, the same protection as native citizens or subjects, or the citizens or subjects of the nation most favoured in these respects, in regard to patents, trade-marks, trade-names, designs, and copyrights.

ARTICLE XIII.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and other Consular Officers or Agents to reside in the towns and ports or the territories and possessions of the other where similar officers of other powers are permitted to reside.

Such Consular Officers and Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until they shall have been approved and admitted by the Government to which they are sent.

They shall be entitled to exercise all the powers and enjoy all the honours, privileges exemptions and immunities of every kind which are or may be, accorded to Consular Officers of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XIV.

In case of the death of any subject of Siam in the United States or of any citizens of the United States in Siam without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed. the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest Consular Officer of the nation to which the deceased belonged, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

In the event of any citizens or subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties dying without will or testament, in the territory of the other, Contracting Party, the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul or other Consular Officer or Agents of the nation to which the deceased belonged, or in his absence, the representative of such Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or other Consular Officer or Agents shall, so far as the laws of each country will permit and pending the appointment of an administrator and until letters of administration have been granted, take charge of the personal property left by the deceased for the benefit of his lawful heirs and creditors.

ARTICLE XV.

It is understood by the High Contracting Parties that the stipulations contained in this treaty do not in any way affect, supersede, or modify any of the laws, ordinances, and regulations with regard to trade, naturalization, immigration, police and public security which are in force or which may be enacted in either of the two countries.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall, from the date of the exchange of ratifications thereof, be substituted in place of the Convention of Amity and Commerce concluded at Bangkok on the 20th day of March, 1833, of the treaty of Amity and Commerce concluded at Bangkok on 29th day of May, 1856, and of the Agreement regulating liquor traffic in Siam concluded at Washington on the 14th day

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of May, 1884, and of all arrangements subsidiary thereto concluded or existing between the High Contracting Parties, and from the same date, such conventions, treaties, arrangements and agreements shall cease to be binding.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present Treaty shall come into effect on the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for 10 years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties, shall have denounced it.

It is clearly understood, however, that such denunciation shall not have the effect of reviving any of the treaties, conventions, arrangements, or agreements mentioned in Article XVI hereof.

ARTICLE XVIII.

This treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged either at Washington or Bangkok as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the English language, at Washington, the sixteenth day of December, in the nineteen hundred and twentieth year of the Christian era, corresponding to the sixteenth day of the ninth month in the two thousand four hundred and sixty-third year of the Buddhist Era.

NORMAN H. DAVIS, [SEAL.]
PRABHA KARAVONGSE [SEAL.]

ANNEX.

Protocol concerning jurisdiction applicable in the Kingdom of Siam to American citizens and others entitled to the protection of the United States.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the new Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and the Kingdom of Siam, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The system of jurisdiction heretofore established in Siam for citizens of the United States and the privileges, exemptions, and immunities now enjoyed by the citizens of the United States in Siam as a part of or appurtenant to said system shall absolutely cease and determine on the date of the exchange of ratifications of the above-mentioned Treaty and thereafter all citizens of the United States and persons, corporations, companies and associations entitled to its protection in Siam shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Siamese Courts.

ARTICLE II.

Untill the promulgation and putting into force of all the Siamese Codes, namely, the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Codes, the Codes of proce-

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dure, and the Law for Organization of Courts, and for a period of five years thereafter, but no longer, the United States, through its Diplomatic and consular Officials in Siam whenever in its discretion it deems it proper so to do in the interest of justice, by means of a written requisition addressed to the judge or judges of Court in which such case is pending, may invoke any case pending in any Siamese Court, except the Supreme or Dika Court, in which an American citizen or a person, corporation, company or association entitled to the protection of the United States is defendant or accused.

Such case shall then be transferred to said Diplomatic or Consular Official for adjudication, and the jurisdiction of the Siamese Court over such case shall thereupon cease. Any case so evoked shall be disposed of by said Diplomatic or consular official in accordance with the laws of the United States properly applicable, except that as to all matters coming within the scope of Codes or Laws of the Kingdom of Siam regularly promulgated and in force, the texts of which have been communicated to the American Legation in Bangkok, the rights and liabilities of the parties shall be determined by Siamese law.

For the purpose of trying such cases and of executing any judgments which may be rendered therein, the jurisdiction of the American Diplomatic and Consular officials in Siam is continued.

Should the United States perceive, within a reasonable time after the promulgation of said codes, any objection to said codes, namely, the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Codes, the Codes of Procedure, and the Law for Organization of Courts, the Siamese Government will endeavour to meet such objections.

ARTICLE III.

Appeals by Citizens of the United States or by persons, corporations, companies or and associations entitled to its protection, from judgments of Courts of First Instance in cases to which they may be parties, shall be adjudged by the Court of Appeal at Bangkok.

An appeal on a question of law shall lie from the Court of Appeal at Bangkok to the Supreme or Dika Court.

A citizen of the United States or a person, corporation, company or association entitled to its protection, who is defendant or accused in any case arising in the Provinces, may apply for a change of venue and should the Court consider such change desireable the trial shall take place either at Bangkok or before the judge in whose Court the case would be tried at Bangkok.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to prevent difficulties which may arise from the transfer of jurisdiction contemplated by the present Protocol, it is agreed :—

(a) All cases in which action shall be taken subsequently to the date of the exchange of ratifications of the above-mentioned Treaty, shall be entered and decided in the Siamese Courts, whether the cause of action arose before or after the date of said exchange of ratifications.

(b) All cases pending before the American Diplomatic and Consular officials in Siam on said date shall take their usual course before such officials until such cases have been finally disposed of, and the jurisdiction of the American Diplomatic and Consular officials shall remain in full force for this purpose.

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In connection with any case coming before the American Diplomatic or consular officials under clause (b) of Article IV, or which may be evoked by said officials under Article II, the Siamese authorities shall upon request by such Diplomatic or Consular officials lend their assistance in all matters pertaining to the case.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereto signed their names and affixed their seals, this 16th day of December, in the nineteen hundred and twentieth year of the Christian Era, corresponding to the sixteenth day of the ninth month in the two thousand four hundred and sixty-third year of the Buddhist Era.

NORMAN H. DAVIS. [SEAL.]

PRABHA KARAVONGSE. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Treaty and Protocol have been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Bangkok, on the first day of September, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty and Protocol to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-sixth.

WARREN G. HARDING.

By the President :

CHARLES E. HUGHES,

Secretary of State.

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[EXCHANGE OF NOTES.]

[The Siamese Minister to the Acting Secretary of State.]

SIAMESE LEGATION,
Washington, December 16, 1920.

Mr. Secretary :

Referring to Article I of the treaty signed by us this day which provides among other things for the leasing and ownership of real property in Siam by Americans, I have the honor to state that :

1. As to the lands for which the missions now possess papers of any kind or of which the missions are otherwise in legal occupation they should apply to have title papers issued in the regular way.

2. As to the lands held under lease from Government, the Siamese Government will not interrupt the possession by the missions as long as they continue to use the land for mission purposes.

3. However, in Ratburi the Mission is now occupying a house belonging to the Siamese Government ; this must be returned when asked for.

4. It should be understood that the Siamese Government is not identified with Wat administration ; that is to say, the foregoing understanding must not be construed as a promise by the Government to interfere with lands held and claimed by religious authorities, whether Buddhists or of any other faith.

5. Of course, all Mission lands are held subject to the exercise by the Siamese Government of the right of eminent domain.

I avail myself of the occasion to offer to you the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

PRABHA KARAVONGSE.

The Honorable,
NORMAN H. DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

[The Acting Secretary of State to the Siamese Minister.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 16, 1920.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date referring to the provisions of Article I of the treaty signed by us to-day and relating to the real property now in possesion of American missionary societies in Siam. I note that :

1. As to the lands for which the missions now possess papers of any kind or of which the missions are otherwise in legal occupation they should apply to have title papers issued in the regular way.

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2. As to the lands held under lease from Government, the Siamese Government will not interrupt the possession by the missions as long as they continue to use the land for mission purposes.

3. However, in Ratburi the Mission is now occupying a house belonging to the Siamese Government ; this must be returned when asked for.

4. It is understood that the Siamese Government is not identified with Wat administration ; that is to say, the foregoing understanding must not be construed as a promise by the Government to interfere with lands held and claimed by religious authorities, whether Buddhists or of any other faith.

5. All Mission Lands are held subject to the exercise by the Siamese Government of the right of eminent domain.

I have the honor to express my satisfaction with this pronouncement.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

NORMAN H. DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

PHYA PRABHA KARAVONGSE,
Siamese Minister.

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ENACTMENTS

AND

Ministerial Orders.

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Siam Pension Act.

(*Translation.*)

Whereas it has appeared to His Most Gracious Majesty that notwithstanding that in consideration of the increase in work in connection with affairs of State, monthly salaries have been granted to Government servants in lieu of and more substantial than the renumeration in the shape of annual Biawat salaries formerly given, Government officials in general are on account of the greater demands made upon their time for Government duty, still unable to find sufficient means to provide for their support in old age or in case of infirmity.

And whereas it has seemed good to His Most Gracious Majesty that certain provision should be made for Government servants who deserve well of the State, but who may no longer be able by reason of age or infirmity to perform their duty.

It is therefore hereby decreed that an act for regulation of the amount of Pension or Gratuity to be awarded to Government servants who shall have become incapacitated for further service to the State be enacted as follows:—

1. This Act shall be called "The Pension Act, R. S. 120."

2. It shall come into force from the date hereof.

3. Government servants entitled to qualify for Pension or Gratuity under this Act, shall include only those who have been granted official rank under Royal Warrant and who are actually holding salaried Government appointments:

Provided that the provisions of this Act may hereafter, at the discretion of the Sovereign, be extended, by proclamation, so as to include other classes of Government Servants.

4. In the following cases no claim to Pension or Gratuity under this Act is admissible, namely;

When a person is appointed for the specified duty or for a limited time only;

When an official's whole time is not retained for the public service, as in the case of Government Law Officers and Medical Officers not debarred from private practice;

When an official serves under an agreement with Government which either contains no stipulation regarding Pension or Gratuity or contains a stipulation which does not accord with the provisions of this Act.

5. It shall always be understood:

(i.) That Pensions and Gratuities are granted by favour of the Sovereign; therefore no person has any legal claim to either Pension or Gratuity;

(ii) That Pension or Gratuity will not be granted to any official who leaves the service under any circumstance or at any period of time not prescribed in this Act as entitling to Pension or Gratuity, or who is removed for misconduct or insolvency;

(iii) That future good couduct is an implied condition of every grant or Pension. A Pension will be withdrawn if the Pensioner be guilty of grave misdemeanor or be convicted of serious crime.

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6. In this "Gratuity" means a grant of money given only once to any person by the Sovereign: "Pension" means periodical grants of money given by the Sovereign to any person until such person dies or is disqualified from receiving the same under any provision of this Act.

7. The scale of Pension or Gratuity to be granted under this Act will be determined by the length of Service, the current salary of the official, the cause of his retirement and by the degree of satisfactory service rendered.

8. ACTIVE SERVICE within the meoniug of this Act means time spent on actual duty.

9. *(a.)* Authorised sick leave on full pay or other leave of absence on full pay counts as full active service;

b) Authorised sick or other leave of absence on part pay counts as half active service;

(*c.*) Sick leave or leave of absence without pay does not count as active service.

10. AVERAGE EMOLUMENTS means the average calculated upon the last five years of "Active Service."

EXAMPLE: A person's total pay for the 1st of the five years was Tcs. 1,200; for the 2nd year, Tcs. 1,500; for the 3rd year, Tcs. 2,400; for the 4th year, Tcs. 3,600; and for the 5th year, Tcs. 4,800; total for the five years, Tcs. 13,500: Divide this by 5—Tcs. 2,700; which sum is the amount of that person's "Average Emoluments."

Average Emoluments do not include any allowance given to an officer outside of his regular salary such as for house-rent, for travelling or field purposes, or in consideration of exceptional circumstances such as the expensiveness of the locality, etc.

11. Officials serving the Siamese Legations abroad receive salaries on an exceptional scale. In calculation of Pension the average emoluments of such officials shall be reckoned only on the same scale of emoluments as is received by officers of cognate rank in Siam.

12. Pensions to be granted under this Act are divided into four classes, viz:—

(*a*) Compensation Pension.

(*b*) Invalid Pension.

(*c*) Superannuation Pension.

(*d*) Retiring Pension.

13. A Compensation Pension may be awarded to an officer discharged from the public service because, on reduction of Establishment, his appointment is abolished and no other suitable appointment can be found for him; also such Pension may by granted to an officer who has rendered good service but whom the Sovereign deems fit shall retire from active service.

No claim from Compensation pension under this section is admissible in this case of officers discharged from special appointments created for a limited time only.

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14. An officer who is in receipt of a Compensation Pension may not, without surrendering his pension, refuse to accept any appointment which the Government thinks fit, within twelve months of the date of his discharge, to offer to him at a salary not less than that which he received when he was discharged.

15. An Invalid Pension is awarded, on his retirement from the Public service, to an officer who by infirmity is permanently incapacitated for the public service, or for the particular branch of it to which he belongs.

Incapacity for service under this Section must be established by a Medical Certificate attested by one or more Medical Officers nominated by the Government which must show that his incapacity does not result from irregular or intemperate habits.

No claim for Pension under this Section can be put forward for any officer discharged on other ground even although he can produce Medical evidence of incapacity for service, and no Pension can be granted to any officer whose incapacity for service is the result of irregular or intemperate habits.

16. A Superannuation Pension is granted to an official who is required to retire when he has attained a particular age, which under this Section is prescribed at fifty-five years, unless the Government considers him efficient and requires him to continue in service for one or more terms of five years each.

An officer who has attained the age of fifty-five years, may, subject to the consent of the Sovereign, voluntarily retire from the Service.

An officer who is compelled to retire or voluntarily retires from the Service at the age of fifty-five years, is entit ed to Pension under this Section.

17. A Retiring Pension or Gratuity is granted to an official who retires after completing thirty or more years of Active Service.

18. The service of an officer does not begin to qualify for Pension or Gratuity under this Act until he has completed eighteen years of age.

19. The qualifying period of service for Superannuation of Retiring Pension in the case of any officer may, at the Sovereign's discretion, be decreased by five years, for instance; an officer may be awarded a Superannuation Pension at fifty instead of at fifty-five years of age, or a Retiring Pension after twenty-five instead after thirty years of service. In like manner an officer who is awarded a Compensation Pension or Gratuity may, at the discretion of the Sovereign, have five years qualifying service added to the term on which such Pension or Gratutity is calculated.

20. The amount of Pension or Gratuity is regulated by length of service as follows:

(1.) After a service of less than ten years, a Gratuity calculated upon the amount of the monthly salary last received.

EXAMPLE: A person has served 8 years and his last month's salary was Tcs. 40; multiply this by 8—Tcs. 320, which is the amount of his Gratuity.

(2.) After a service of not less than ten years, a Pension of one-sixtieth of his Average Emoluments for each year of service, payable until pensioner's decease or until he shall have become disqualified to receive the same under any provision of this Act.

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EXAMPLE: A person has served twelve years and his Average Emoluments equal Tcs. 2,400. Divide this by 60=Tcs. 40, which multiplied by twelve, the number of years of service, gives Tcs. 480 as the amount of his yearly Pension, equivalent to Tcs. 40 per mensem.

21. The maximum proportion under the above Section shall not unless specially ordered by the Sovereign to be increased in the case of deserving officers, exceed thirty-sixtieths, and the maximum amount of Pension payable shall not exceed 8,000 ticals a year.

22. A pensioner under this Act who returns to reside in a foreign country may have his pension paid in the currency of that country at a rate of exchange which may be altered, when necessary, by the Minister of Finance. Provided that a pensioner whose pension has been arranged at the outset to be paid in a foreign Currency at a certain rate of Exchange shall continue to receive same at such rate of Exchange.

23. Cabinet Ministers with 3 years' service are entitled to a minimum pension of 5,000 ticals, to be increased by 1,000 ticals for every complete year of tenure of appointment, subject to a maximum of 12,000 ticals per annum, which may, however, be further increased, at the discretion of the Sovereign to 16,000 ticals.

Section 15 and 17 do not apply to Cabinet Ministers, who will not be required to serve 30 years or to attain the age therein prescribed before retirement.

24. An officer entitled to a Pension may not exchange it for a Gratuity.

25. An officer who has obtained a Compensation Gratuity, if re-employed, may either refund his Gratuity and count his former service, or retain his gratuity in which case his former service will not count for future pension. He must state his intention at the time of re-employment.

26. An officer who has obtained a Compensation Pension, if re-employed, may retain his Pension in addition to his pay, provided that the aggregate of salary plus Pension in his new appointment, does not exceed the amount he received at the time when he was pensioned; but if the addition of such Pension to his salary does not make his salary reach the former figure, he shall only receive what the said addition brings him. An officer so retaining his Pension cannot count his former service for future Pension or Gratuity.

An officer who surrenders his Compensation Pension on re-employment may count his previous service for future Pension or Gratuity.

27. There is no bar to the re-employment of an officer who has regained health after obtaining an Invalid Pension. The rules in such case as regards Pension and Gratuity are the same as the case of re-employment after Compensation Pension.

28. An officer who has obtained a Superannuation or Retiring Pension may not be re-employed in the Government service without the express sanction of the Sovereign. In the case of an officer receiving a Superannuation Pension he is permitted to retain his pension in addition to his pay during re employment. In the case of an officer receiving a Retiring Pension he will be subject to the same rules as laid down in the case of the re-employment of an Invalid Pensioner. The Pension of a Cabinet Minister will remain in abeyance during the period of his re-employment. But he may draw so much of his Pension as

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will raise his new salary to the same amount as that received by him at the time of his new retirement, should the salary on re-employment be less than that formerly received.

29. If an officer while in the actual discharge of his duty or in consequence of the natures of his duty, has received bodily, permanent injury and is incapacitated for future service, an annual allowance may be granted to him in addition to any Pension to which he may be entitled. The amount of such allowance will be determined by the Sovereign on the recommendation of an officer appointed to report on the case, and will consist of from five sixtieths to twenty-sixtieths of such Pension, according to the nature of the injury sustained.

30. When a public officer injured as mentioned in the foregoing Section has less than ten years' service, which would entitle him to a Gratuity, he may receive in lieu thereof a Special Pension under the scale provided in Section 20 calculated according to the number of years of actual service.

31. If an officer be killed while engaged in the execution of his duty a Pension not exceeding half the pay of the deceased officer, may, at the discretion of the Sovereign, be granted to his family.

32. If a Pension be granted to a family under the foregoing Section, it shall be alloted in accordance with the testamentary instructions left by the deceased officer and can be given to one member of such family only. In the event of the deceased officer having left no will, the Sovereign will decide as to which member of the family the Pension shall be given.

33. Pension to a deceased officer's family is granted as under :

If to a son, till such son has attained the age of twenty years.

If to a daughter, till such daughter has attained the age of twenty years or till the day of her marriage, should such marriage take place before the age of twenty is attained.

If to the widow, for life, or till re-marriage.

If to the father, for life.

If to the mother, for life, or till re-marriage.

34. If the family of a deceased officer entitled to a Pension under the foregoing Section be in easy circumstances, the Sovereign may at His discretion grant only such amount of Pension as He sees fit.

35. The execution of the provisions of this Act is entrusted to the Minister of Finance.

Done on the ninth day of December, R. S. 120 (1901).

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Marriage in Siam.

A decree of some importance has been issued on the valid celebration of marriages in Siam and the proofs of such celebration by foreign residents. In the first section it sets forth what constitutes marriage according to Siamese law. The translation, the original of which was published in the "Government Gazette" of January 9th, 1898, runs as follows :

We Chulalongkorn, etc.

Whereas it has been reported to Us by Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, that some foreign residents are encountering difficulties for the celebration and for the legal proof of their marriage, whenever they contracted, or intend to contract it according to the law of this country, and that therefore it appears to be desirable, on behalf of such residents, to declare and to explain, by way of authoritative interpretation, what are the conditions required for the valid celebration of marriages in accordance to Siamese Law, and then to decree in what form the legal celebration of such marriages shall be proved when both parties or one of them are foreigners.

Do hereby declare as follows :

Sect. 1. Marriage, according to Siamese Law and custom, is a contract between man and wife, to which the ordinary principles which attach to other contracts are applicable, and it is consequently validly celebrated whenever it clearly results from the word exchanged or from the rites observed that both parties freely consent to take each other as man and wife, provided he or she does not labour under some particular disability.

Sect. 2. Whenever both parties or one of them are resident in Siam, their mutual and simultaneous consent to take each other as man and wife may be legally proved, either at the celebration of the marriage or at a later time, by a declaration to that effect made in the presence of at least four well-known witnesses before the Minister of Local Government or his substitute, if the marriage is or has been contracted in Bangkok or before the Governor of the province where the parties or one of them are living at the time being, if the marriage is or has been contracted in any other part of Our Kingdom.

Sect. 3. A written deed of such declaration, as mentioned in section 2, shall be drawn either in Siamese only or, if parties so require, in Siamese and English both versions having the same meaning and intention, in two original documents, by the official before whom it is made, mentioning the date of the marriage, the respective names, age, and place of birth of each party, in confirmation of which data all satisfactory evidence shall be produced if so requested by the said official, and each of these copies shall be signed by the said official, by both parties, by the four witnesses, as also eventually by such of the parents, of one or both parties, who may be present. One of these two original shall be carefully kept and registered in the archives of the officer where it has been drawn, and the other copy shall be forwarded without any delay to the Minister for Foreign Affaires, to be carefully kept and registered in the archives of his department.

Sect. 4. The certified extracts or full copies of the deed, as mentioned in Section 3, shall be delivered to any person applying for it, at the cost of four ticals for each extract or copy, if the document is executed in Siamese only, or of eight ticals if the document is executed in Siamese and English.

Done in Bangkok this 9th day of January, 1898.

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The Abolition of Slavery.

The following is a translation of a law which came into force on the 1st April, 1905:

Although slavery in our realm is very different from slavery as it has existed in many other countries—most slaves being persons who have become so voluntarily and not by force, and the powers of the master over the slave being strictly limited—yet We have always considered that the institution even in this modified form is an impediment to the progress of our country. We have, therefore, from the commencement of Our reign taken steps, by the enactment of laws and otherwise, for the abolition of slavery, notably by the law of Pee Chau (corresponding to Ratanakosindr Sok 93 and the year 1874 of the Christian era.)

We now deem it time to take more sweeping measures which will gradually result in the entire disappearance of slavery from Siam, and to that end We are pleased to decree as follows :

§ 1. This law shall be known as the Law for the Abolition of Slavery, Ratanakosindr Sok 124.

§ 2. This law shall come into force on the first April, Ratanakosindr Sok 124, throughout the Kinkdom except in the Monthons of Bayap and Burapha, where We have already enacted special laws on the subject, and also except in the Monthon of Saiburi and in Kelantan and Tringganu, where the laws of the religion of the people are still in force.

§ 3. All children born of parents who are slaves shall be free without the execution of the condition stated in the law of Pee Chau,

§ 4. No person now free can be made a slave. If any person now a slave shall hereafter become free, he cannot thereafter again become a slave.

§ 5. Wherever any person is now held a debt slave, the master shall credit upon the principal of the debt for which he is held a slave the sum of four (4) ticals for each month after the first April, 124, provided that no credit shall be allowed for any time during which the slave may desert his master.

§ 6. If a slave changes his master, no increase shall be made in the debt for which he is actually held; that is to say, when the slave is transferred from one master to another, he can be held by the new master only for the amount of the debt actually due to the old master at the time of the transfer.

Done in Bangkok on this 31st day of March, Ratanakosindr Sok 123.

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Collection and Rates of Paddy Land Tax.

His Majesty is pleased to decree that the following notification shall be promulgated for the information of whom it may concern :

In former times the paddy land tax was paid in kind at the rate of two baskets of paddy per rai, and the Government had the right to purchase two baskets of paddy for each rai of land worked at a fixed price of four atts per basket. This paddy had to be sent by the cultivators at their own cost to the State granaries in the Capital or the provinces.

In the regin of King Phra Nang Klao, it was considered that the continuance of this system of collecting the paddy land tax and of the exercise of the right of the State in regard to the purchase and delivery of grain by the people to the State granaries could but inflict great hardship on the people, and His Majesty Phra Nang Klao was graciously pleased to decree that the system should be changed to one of direct payment in coin instead of in kind, and fixed the rate at 24 atts per rai, or if calculation is made based on the price of paddy in those days, viz., ticals 10/ per kwien, and the produce of three rai of land is fixed at one kwien, paddy land was assessed 11¼ per cent. of the value of its crop.

Having laid down this principle, paddy land was divided into two categories, viz, "Nakuko," and "Nafangloi." "Nakuko" is land which can be irrigated, and which is sown, not planted : this class of land exists in the four Muangs of Krungkao, Angthong, Supphanburi and Lopburi. These lands are very fertile, as they obtain an abundant supply of water from the rainfall and the rivers, and in order that no portion of this area should be held in a fallow condition, the paddy land tax was fixed at 24 atts per rai for the full area taken up and specified in the title deed; remission of land revenue, being granted in respect to these lands, only in such years as the crops were a failure, owing to drought or other such reasons.

"Nafangloi" is land which is planted, and relies on the rainfall for its supply of water, the crop thus being an uncertain one. These lands are assessed to revenue, according to the area cropped, at the rate of 24 atts per rai, and the tax collected by a special officer deputed for the purpose.

This system remained in operation till the years of the Rat, fourth of the decade 1214 (A. C. 1852), when His Majesty the King Phra Chom Klao decreed that as the owners of the land assessed under the "Kuko" system were continually claiming remission of land revenue, on the ground of drought or partial drought, and as it was a difficult matter for the officials to ascertain the truth regarding the actual areas alleged to be affected, and as most of the owners of this class of land were Royal retainers, such as the Royal boatmen, and were thus liable to render service to His Majesty, such "Kuko" lands should pay a reduced rate of 16 atts per rai, for the full area held, and entered in the title deed, and that no remission should be granted as formerly on account of bad years.

This system being still in force, there has been no change in the rate on paddy land for 53 years.

His Majesty the King declares that great changes and reforms have been introduced in the government of the country, and that the profits and benefits

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derived from agriculture and trade have increased five or six fold in the last fifty years. It has also become necessary to expend larger sums for the maintenance of order and to promote the public welfare, and in the immediate future larger sums will have to be expended to provide for the progressive development and growing needs of the country. It is an accepted principle that the funds requisite to provide for the government of a country, are obtained from taxes on various commodities, which represent a share of the profits of the industry of the people. When, moreover a large revenue is obtained by the State from certain sources, the retention of which militates against the progressive welfare of its subjects, it behoves the Government to remove such evil. His Majesty the King, recognizing the evil wrought by the sale of the rights to gamble, has therefore decreed its abolition.

Any industry which has so developed and prospered as to be in a position to bear a full share of the burdens of taxation, should be taxed to provide the funds necessary for the government of the State. These principles are observed in all countries.

His Majesty the King considers that the rate on paddy land which yields only 16 or 24 atts per rai, represents too small a share of the profits derived from agriculture, and should be increased, and therefore decrees that the following changes shall take effect in the rates and system of the collection of the paddy land tax :

(1). Paddy land shall be divided into five classes, to wit, land of the first class, of the second, third, fourth, and fifth class, and the following considerations shall determine in which class land shall be placed : the greater or lesser fertility of the soil, and the local price of the grain produced. The Government will take steps to enquire and classify the land accordingly.

(2) All land shall be divided into three categories irrespective of its classification—(1) Fallow land, (2) "Fangloi" land, (3) "Kuko" land. Land which is taken up by any persons in accord with the provisions of the law, but which has not yet been cultivated, shall be considered Fallow land. Land which has been newly cultivated but which adjoins waste land shall be considered "Fangloi" land. Land which has been fully cultivated shall be considered "Kuko" land.

(3). "Kuko" land shall be assessed on the full area in the title deed at the following rates :—

		Ticals.	Atts.	
(a.)	Land of the first class	1	00	per rai per annum.
(b.)	„ „ second „		48	„ „
(c.)	„ „ third „		40	„ „
(d.)	„ „ fourth „		32	„ „
(e.)	„ „ fifth „		24	„ „

The land shall be classified on the basis of the output and the value of such per rai.

(4). All land taken up by any person which is not converted into fields within two years, shall be liable to payment of a fallow land rate calculated at 1/8th of the "Kuko" land rate in force in such area. Example: Where the "Kuko" land rate is 32 atts per rai in any given area, the fallow land rate will be 4 atts per rai per annum, and in the same manner, where the "Kuko" land

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rate is 48 atts per rai, the fallow land rate will be 6 atts per rai per annum. No disability in tenure shall arise from the fact that an owner has not brought his land under cultivation within three years, or any further period, provided that he pays the fallow land rate.

(5). Land which has been cleared and has been brought under cultivation, whether situated in a district where the land is "Kuko" land, or whether it is high-lying land which cannot be worked regularly, shall be considered as new land; both these two classes of new land shall be classified as "Fangloi" land, and shall be assessed to revenue by a yearly measurement of the cultivated area. The rate on "Fangloi" land shall be higher than that on "Kuko" land by ¼. Example: Where the "Kuko" land rate is 32 atts per rai in any given area, the "Fangloi" land rate shall be 40 atts per rai per annum, which rate shall be converted into a "Kuko" land rate when such land is in such a high state of cultivation as to come under the category of "Kuko" land.

(6). In any year, full or partial remission of revenue shall be granted in respect to land, the crop of which has suffered owing to circumstances over which the cultivator had no control.

This system of paddy land revenue shall have effect from the year 124, and is therefore notified for the information of all whom it may concern.

Proclaimed on the 19th Mitunayon, Ratana Kosindr Sok 124, being the 13,369th day of the present reign (19th June, 1905).

New Paddy-Land Rates.

The foregoing rates were amended by Notification dated the 25th March, 1910, to the following:

"KUKO" LAND		Per Rai	Per Ngan
Land of the	First Class	Tcs. 1.00	25
do	Second Class	„ 80	20
do	Third Class	„ 60	15
do	Fourth Class	„ 40	10
do	Fifth Class	„ 30	8

"FANGLOI" LAND		Per Rai	Per Ngan
Land of the	First Class	Tcs. 1.20	30
do	Second Class	„ 1.00	25
do	Third Class	„ 80	20
do	Fourth Class	„ 60	15
do	Fifth Class	„ 40	10

FALLOW LAND		Per Rai
Land of the	First Class	Tcs. 12
do	Second Class	„ 10
do	Third Class	„ 8
do	Fourth Class	„ 6
do	Fifth Class	„ 5

Any area of fallow land under one rai shall be assessed as one.

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Law on Navigation in Siamese Waters.

TITLE 1.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER II. DUTIES OF MASTERS.

A.—On Entering Siamese Waters..

17. Every master of a ship shall hoist her colours on entering Siamese waters, and shall keep such colours flying during daylight until the ship shall have been boarded by the Harbour Master.

B.- Entering or Going out of the River.

18. Every vessel entering the River Chow Phya shall stop on arriving at the Guard Station at Paknam and if necessary cast anchor there and allow the Health Officer and the Customs officials to come on board. Such Customs officials shall be allowed to proceed in her to Bangkok and to remain on board until due permission to discharge shall be obtained, or until they shall be relieved by Customs officials of Bangkok.

On request of the Customs official the master of the vessel shall fill up a form (Schedule 1.) stating the name of his vessel, the number of the crew and passengers and the place from whence she comes.

19. The master of every Siamese vessel going out of the River Chao Phya shall report her intended departure to the Harbour Master in Bangkok and the master of every Siamese foreign vessel shall before departing obtain a clearance pass at the Custom House in Bangkok. Every vessel shall stop on arriving at the Guard Station at Paknam and if necessary cast anchor there in order to allow the Customs officer to come on board and take delivery of the pass.

20. The master of every vessel lying at the outer anchorages at Koh-si-Chang and Anghin shall before departing on an outward voyage obtain a clearance pass from the proper Customs official. The master of every vessel entering or going out of any other port or river of the Kingdom of Siam shall cast anchor at the guard station of such port or river, report his arrival or departure to the officer of the station, and follow the intructions which such officer shall give him.

21. Any master offending against any of the provisions of Sections 17, 18, 19, and 20 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding eight hundred Ticals.

C :—On Entering or Going out of the Harbour of Bangkok.

22. The master of every Siamese vessel or of a foreign vessel that does not belong to a nation represented by a Consul shall, within 24 hours (unless a Sunday or a holiday intervenes) after the arrival within the limits of the Harbour of Bangkok, report the arrival of his ship at the Harbour Master's office.

23. Such master shall also deposit at the said Harbour Master's office the ship's articles, list of passengers, the ship's register and true copy of manifest if required.

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24. The master of a foreign vessel belonging to a nation represented by a Consul, shall lodge the said papers at the proper Consulate; he shall, however, on being boarded by the Harbour Master fill up the book handed to him in the form hereto annexed [Schedule 1] giving at the same time a correct list of all passengers and an account of any accidents or deaths that may have happened during the voyage.

25. The master of every vessel arriving shall before breaking bulk lodge at the Customs a detailed report of the cargo on board his ship.

The master of every vessel departing shall cause a detailed account of cargo on board his ship to be furnished to the Customs within six days of the time of his departure. He shall also hand to the Customs official at Paknam an account of the number, sex and nationality of the passengers on board his ship.

A copy of this Law on Navigation shall be handed to the master of every vessel entering the Harbour in case he has not already been provided with same. The price shall be Ticals 2.

26. The "Blue Peter" flag shall be hoisted at the foremast of all sea going vessels about to leave the Harbour: and shall be kept hoisted until the voyage is begun. In the case of vessels leaving in the afternoon the flag shall be hoisted in the morning: in the case of those leaving in the morning on the previous afternoon.

27. A steamer dropping down within the limits of the Harbour of Bangkok shall hoist the Signal Flag "G" of the International Code at a visible place forward of the vessel; and when another steamer is coming with tide shall proceed over to midstream or as close as possible to the vessels moored amidstream and wait there till she has been passed. A lorcha or junk shall, when dropping down, have a black ball at least fifty centimetres in diameter hoisted on the vessel in a conspicious place.

28. Any master offending against any of the provisions of Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding four hundred Ticals.

CHAPTER III.—ANCHORAGE.

29. Within the limits of the harbour of Bangkok every vessel not made fast alongside a wharf or landing shall be moored by two anchors midstream with efficient chain on each to prevent her from dragging.

30. Hulks, flats and any vessels having a stationary berth, shall be moored with a substantial swivel, fully in proportion to their chain cables.

31. On no account shall any vessel, hulk or anchor or moor in the fairways.

32. A vessel made fast alongside a wharf or a landing or the bank of the river shall not place its anchor further out into the stream than 30 meters from the stem of the vessel.

33. A vessel, the license of which has been refused or withdrawn or which is detained by the Harbour Master on account of her unseaworthy condition shall be moored in the place allotted to her by the Harbour Master.

34. Lorchas, lighters, junks cargoboats, rua pet talay, etc., and other boats shall moor in the middle of the river or when possible may moor to the

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Westward provided that a clear passage of not less than one hundred metres shall always be left open between them and the West bank of the river, or the vessels made fast to the West bank of the river, or the floating houses made fast along the West bank of the river.

35. Laid-up lorchas, lighters, junks, cargo-boats, rua pet talay, &c., and other small vessels shall move to such anchorage within the Harbour Limits as the Harbour Master shall from time to time appoint by notification in the Government Gazette and in two or more local papers.

36. No sea-going vessel shall anchor in the space of the river comprised between Klong Taphan Han and Klong Bang Lumphu Bon except in case of emergency. This space of the river shall at all times be reserved for Siamese vessels of war. It shall not be lawful for sea-going vessels or foreign vessels of war to navigate or be towed up the river beyond Klong Taphan Han without special permission granted by the Harbour Master, upon such conditions as he may deem proper.

37. Except in cases of emergency no vessel shall anchor between Wat Bukalo and a point two hundred meters below the mouth of Klong Pa Kaew, or between the mouths of Klong Padung and Klong Sampeng, which parts of the river are reserved for purposes of navigation.

38. It shall be lawful for the Harbour Master at any time, to appoint the berth to be taken up by any vessel or boat, in which case the master of the said vessel or boat shall take up the berth pointed out by the Harbour Master and shall not remove from it to take any other berth without the Harbour Master's permission, except in case of necessity to be decided by the Harbour Master. Whenever a vessel is entering the Harbour, the Harbour Master shall be allowed to board such vessel which shall, if necessary, stop.

39. If a vessel after arrival in port has not been loading or discharging cargo for ten days or over and a berth occupied by her is required for a vessel in active trade, the laid-up vessel shall remove to a berth pointed out by the Harbour Master within the Harbour Limits.

40. A vessel wishing to change her berth or vessel lying alongside a wharf or landing which wants a berth in the river shall hoist the Signal Flag "T" of the International Code: the Harbour Master shall then proceed on board and point out a berth.

41. A vessel wishing the assistance of the Police shall hoist the Signal Flag "Y.N." of the International Code. If there should be mutiny on board, the Signal flag "Y.F." shall be hoisted.

42. The launches or boats belonging to the Harbour Department, to the Navy Department, if on special duty, the Health Officer, to the Customs and to the Pilot are the only ones allowed to go alongside any sea-going steam or sailing vessel before she is properly moored or made fast.

Rua chang, cargo-boats and other vessels or boats are on no account to hook fast to the ship's side when she is moving up or down the river except with the special permission of the master.

43. When mooring, the master or pilot in charge of a vessel shall moor her in such a way that she takes up the least possible space. The Harbour Master will see that this Regulation is always carried out.

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44. In small rivers and canals all boats shall moor on either side of the river or canal so as not to obstruct navigation in the middle of the stream. They shall not be moored one abreast of another nor athward the river or canal, nor in the middle of the stream.

45. Vessels, boats and rafts mooring alongside the bank of a river or alongside a wharf or landing shall not moor athward the river. They shall moor in such a way that their bow and stern are in a line with the stream.

46. At any wharf and landing on the banks of the River Chow Phya, or on each side of any vessel, no cargo boats, launches, rua pet talay, etc., shall make fast abreast of one onother, to a greater number than two and not more than one shall make fast abreast of any floating house.

47. No raft of a greater width than twenty logs abreast shall make fast on each side of any vessel or alongside any wharf or landing and not more than one lorcha, lighter or junk abreast shall make fast on each side of any vessel and not more than two alongside any wharf or landing.

48. Lorchas, lighters, junks, cargo boats, launches and other boats and rafts shall not make fast to the bank of the river in such numbers or in such a manner as to project into the fairway and cause obstruction to navigation.

49. Any vessels or boats moored to a greater number than two in the river outside the line of other vessels outside the line of the floating houses in the same vicinity shall be considered as vessels or boats projecting into the fairway.

50. The restrictions in sections 46 and 47, may be relaxed by special permission of the Harbour Master.

51. Any master or person in charge of a vessel, boat or raft offending against any of the provisions of this Chapter III shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty Ticals.

CHAPTER IV.—FAIRWAYS.

52. There shall be two fairways within the limits of the Harbour of Bangkok :—

(1) The Eastern or Main fairway comprising the space of the river between vessels anchored midstream and the East bank of the river or the vessels made fast to the East bank of the river or the floating houses made fast along the East bank of the river.

(2) The Western fairway comprising the space of the river between the vessels anchored midstream and the West bank of the rvier or the vessels made fast to the West bank of the river, or the floating houses made fast along the West bank of the river.

53. The space of the river within thirty metres from each bank, or from the ships made fast to each bank, or from the floating houses make fast to each bank, is set apart for the navigation of boats.

No vessel shall navigate within such distance, except when necessary in order to avoid collision, or for the purposes of manœuvring.

54. Should any vessel cause any damage by failing to comply with the provisions of Section 53, the master of such vessel shall in addition to the civil liability, be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred Ticals.

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A.—Eastern or Main Fairway.

55. All steamships of any tonnage (with the exception mentioned in Section 58), and sailing vessels of all description exceeding fifty tons shall, when navigating, keep to the Eastern fairway except in case of emergency or in order to proceed to or from any wharf or bank of the river.

All such vessels shall proceed at the lowest speed consistent with the most prudent navigation, due regard being had to the vessel's own safety, and to the possible injury done by the wash of the vessels.

56. Any person offending against any of the provisions of Section 55 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Ticals.

B.—Western Fairway

57. All sailing vessels under fifty tons and generally vessels of all descriptions not provided for by Section 55 shall keep to the Western fairway.

58. All steamships towing more than one other ship or boat under thirty five tons shall keep to the Western Fairway.

No steamship shall tow within the limits of the harbour of Bangkok a greater number of ships or boats than will enable such steamship to proceed at a rate of at the least two miles an hour over the ground, and such steamship shall not proceed at a higher rate of speed than six miles an hour over the ground when going against the tide, and four miles an hour through the water when going with the tide.

The number of boats towed shall in no case exceed thirty-two and there shall not be more than four boats towed abreast.

59. Steam tugs or launches towing paddy boats shall not linger in the fairway while paddy boats are being fastened to the tow line. When using the fairway for towing they shall continually be on the move and shall not proceed at a less rate than two miles an hour over the ground.

60. Any person offending against any of the provisions of Sections 57, 58, and 59 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Ticals.

C.—Part of Either Fairway Reserved for Boats.

61. All boats may navigate in either fairway.

62. Except in case of emergency or in order to cross over to any wharf or bank of the river, all boats shall navigate within a distance of thirty metres from the bank of the river or from the ships made fast to the bank of the river, or from the floating houses made fast along the bank of the river.

63. Paddy boats shall navigate in the part reserved for boats in the western fairway: they shall not be allowed to navigate in any part of the Eastern fairway.

64. When, in case of emergency or in order to cross over to any wharf or bank of the river, any paddy-boat or boat shall depart from the above rule provided by Sections 62 and 63, such paddy-boat or boat shall take all precautions in order not to obstruct navigation.

65. Paddy-boats or boats shall not pass within one hundred metres of the bows of steamships going up or down the river, nor shall they cross the river unreasonably far above the wharf or mill to which they are proceeding.

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66. Motor-boats of not more than six metres in length may navigate in the part of either fairway reserved for boats, but in navigating within thirty metres from the banks, such vessels shall proceed at the lowest speed consistent with the most prudent navigation, due regard being had to the safety of boats propelled by oars.

67. Any master offending against any of the provisions of Sections 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred Ticals.

D.—Klongs and Canals.

68. In klongs and canals all boats going with the tide shall keep to the middle of the klong or canal; when going against the tide they shall keep close to the bank. When either of these courses is not possible they shall keep to the middle of the channel observing local rules now existing or hereafter to be made in regard to navigation in klongs or canals.

69. Any master offending against any of the the provisions of Section 68 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred Ticals.

CHAPTER V.—RAFTS, FLOATING HOUSES, &c.

A.—Rafts.

70. All rafts shall be manned with a crew sufficient to keep them under due and proper control, and all possible precautions shall be taken by the crew not to obstruct navigation and to avoid collision with floating houses or vessels anchored in the river. Each raft shall fly a flag showing the ownership of the raft. House flags for this purpose shall be registered at the Harbour Department. Notification of the number of logs in a raft and of its probable date of arrival within the limits of the Harbour of Bangkok shall be given to the Harbour Master by the owners.

71. No raft shall make fast to any ship, post or floating house without the consent of the owner or the master thereof.

72. Within the limits of the Harbour of Bangkok all raft shall be floated or towed down in the western fairway. They may proceed in the Eastern fairway only when towed. No raft of timber shall contain more than two hundred logs or exceed twenty metres in breadth.

73. No raft shall be allowed to float up or down the river between sunset and sunrise.

74. In canals no raft of timber shall contain more than four logs abreast or shall be longer than the length of two logs and no raft of bamboo shall be of greater length than sixteen meters or greater breadth than will allow the raft to pass through the canal without obstructing it.

75. Any person offending against any of the provisions of Section 70, 71, 72, 73 and 74 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred Ticals. Prosecution for offences against the provisions of Section 71, shall be entered only on complaint of the owner of the ship, post, or floating house.

B.—Floating Houses.

76. No floating house shall be placed in any river at a further distance from the bank of the river than is necessary to allow such floating house not to touch the ground at low water spring tides.

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77. The mooring posts of a floating house shall not be placed at a distance further than one and a half metres from the front line to the floating house.

78. No house built on posts along the bank of the river shall project in the river at a further distance from such bank than will allow the water of the river to recede entirely from under such house at low water spring tides.

79. Within the limits of the Harbour of Bangkok, no floating house shall have a width or length exceeding sixteen metres, dependencies of such floating house being included.

80. In canals, no floating house shall exceed a width of twelve metres; nor shall any floating house made fast to the bank project into the canal in such a way as to cause obstruction to the traffic.

81. Below the Northern limit of the Harbour of Bangkok, no floating house shall be towed up or down the river between sunset and sunrise.

82. Floating houses shall be towed or floated up or down in the Western fairway. In case of emergency only may the Eastern fairway be used.

83. No floating house shall be made fast along the bank of the River Chow Phya within the limits of the Harbour of Bangkok without the permission of the Harbour Master.

84. Within the limits of the Harbour of Bangkok the Harbour Master may order any floating house projecting in the river in such a way as to be dangerous for navigation at night, to show between sunset and sunrise a bright white light in a conspicuous place in order to prevent vessels or boats from running against it.

85. On and from the coming into force of this Law, no floating house or house on posts shall be erected along the river within the limits of the Harbour of Bangkok or along the klongs and canals in the Muang of Bangkok unless permission to build has been first obtained from the Harbour Master.

86. The application for permission shall be made in writing and shall be accompanied by a plan showing the bank of the river, the position of the adjoining houses on posts and floating houses, and the position of the house and mooring posts to be erected.

87. The application shall be answered by the Harbour Master within one month from the day when it is received: permission may be granted whenever the provisions of Sections 85 and 86 have been complied with.

88. No building operations shall be commenced before permission has been granted.

89. The Harbour Master within the limits of the Harbour of Bangkok and the Local Authorities outside those limits shall have the power to order the removal of any floating house or mooring post or house on posts erected contrary to the provisions of Sections 76 to 79, whether such floating house, posts or house on posts have been erected before or after the promulgation of this law, and also to order the removal of any floating house or mooring post or house on posts erected or moored without proper permission being first obtained or contrary to the terms of such permission.

90. Every person not complying with the order referred to in Section 89 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding ten Ticals for each day during

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which he shall be adjudged to be in default and the Harbour Master or other competent authority shall have power to cause such floating house, house on posts or mooring posts to be removed at the expense of the owner.

91. Every person offending against any of the provisions of Section 81, 82, 83 and 84 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred Ticals.

C.—Fishing Boats and Buoys Athwart the River.

92. Net fishing by means of several boats anchored in a line together athwart any river and fastened one to the other, or fishing by means of buoys or stakes fixed in a line extending from the bank to the middle of the river, shall not be lawful within the limits of the Harbour of Bangkok, and outside such limits it shall be lawful on permission being granted by the authorities.

93. The owner of such fishing boats or buoys or stakes shall from sunset to sunrise keep a blazing fire on the shore opposite to the said boats or stakes; he shall also keep a light on the boats or buoys or stakes the furthest from the shore, and shall blow a horn to warn any passing vessel of the presence of such an obstacle in the river. Fishing stakes erected along the coast at or near the entrance to a river shall between sunset and sunrise show a bright white light at the two extremities of each line of stakes.

94. Fishing buoys or stakes shall not be connected together by means of bamboo poles but only by ropes as is the custom; neither shall they be fastened to the shore by means of ropes or poles so as to obstruct the passage for othe boats.

95. Any person offending against any of the provisions of Sections 92, 93 and 94 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred Ticals.

CHAPTER 6.—MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—Cables And Ropes.

96. In rivers or harbours no vessel shall fasten cables or ropes to the banks, except such vessels as shall be fastened alongside a wharf or landing or alongside the bank when no passage is left between such vessels and the shore

97. No hawser, warp or line shall be run off from any vessel alongside a wharf to any hauling off buoy in rivers or harbours until such time as the vessel is ready to leave the wharf.

98. Any person offending against any of the provisions of Sections 96, and 97 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Ticals.

B.—Speed of Vessel.—Accidents, Lights.

99. Masters shall not swing vessels in rivers, channels, passages or fairways unless such river, channel, passage or fairway be clear of vessels passing or about to pass in or out.

Masters of vessels lying alongside a wharf or landing shall not leave the wharf or landing unless the river, channel, passage or fairway be clear of vessels passing or about to pass in or out.

100. Masters of vessels proceeding into, or out of, harbours or narrow channels shall cause the speed of such vessel to be kept as low as is consistent with the most prudent navigation, due regard being had to the vessel's own safety.

101. Masters of steam vessels going through canals, or going alongside landing stages or alongside any vessel, shall go at a slow rate of speed not ex-

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ceeding four miles an hour, and shall, when crossing the fairway, take proper precautions not to obstruct navigation and shall not pass within one hundred metres of the bow of any steamship going up or down the river.

102. Every master shall use his utmost care and diligence to avoid all accident or damage, either to the vessel he is navigating or to any vessel or property of whatsoever kind and if any accident happens while he is navigating the vessel, he shall report the same in writing to the Harbour Master.

If the vessel does not go out of the Harbour immediately after the accident, the report shall be made within twenty four hours of the accident. If the vessel is proceeding out of the Harbour the report, which shall include extracts from the deck and engine log-books, shall be posted at the next available Post Office or handed to the Customs anthorities at Paknam.

103. Any master offending against any of the provisions of Sections 99, 100, 101, and 102 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred Ticals.

104. Steam launches and motor-boats under way shall carry a green light on the starboard side, a red light on the port side and a bright white light at such height above the deck as shall be fixed by the Rules of Survey.

105. All boats and rafts, either at anchor or made fast to stakes or under way, shall exhibit a bright white light visible all around at the place where it can best be seen. When such boats or rafts shall be made fast to the bank of the river the exhibition of such light shall not be compulsory.

106. Lighters and lorchas shall exhibit, if propelled by steam, the same lights as prescribed by law for steamships, and if under sail and not under steam the same lights as prescribed by law for sailing vessels under way.

107. All boats in a tow, whether under way or at anchor, shall between sunset and sunrise exhibit white lights in such a manner as to indicate clearly the length and breadth of the tow.

108. Whenever two vessels are approaching the sunken junks at the mouth of the River Chow Phya, in opposite directions in such a manner that they are likely to pass one another abreast or nearly abreast of the Sunken Junks light-ship, the vessel going against the tide shall stop or slacken her speed until the other vessel has safely passed the said light-ship.

109. Lorchas and sailing vessels of any description, when beating up or down rivers or narrow channels, shall not cross close to the bow of any steamer or tack close ahead of it, provided such steamer is on her proper side of the river or channel and as near the shore as her safety will allow. In rivers and narrow channels steam launches and motor launches shall not attempt to cross the bow of sea-going steam vessels in such a way as to involve risk of collision.

110. Any master offending against any of the provisions of Sections 104, 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109 shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding six months or with a fine not exceeding one thousand Ticals, or with both.

C.—Undocking Vessels.

111. In the portions of the River Chow Phya which are navigable by sea-going vessels, when a vessel is being undocked or is leaving a slipway during the daytime, a black ball shall be hoisted at a mast or other conspicuous place at the dock or slipway entrance clearly visible to vessels going up or down the

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river. The ball shall be hoisted half-mast for half an hour before the vessel is leaving the dock or slipway, and at the top when the vessel is actually leaving the dock or slipway. At night time a red light shall be shown in the same manner instead of a black ball.

112. Any person offending against the provisons of the above section shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Ticals.

D.—Buoys and Moorings.

113. No person shall keep or place moorings or buoys in the waters of any river or anchorage except with the sanction of the Harbour Master or other competent authority and except upon such conditions and subject to the payment of such fees as the Harbour Master or other competent authority may direct. This provision shall not apply to temporary moorings or buoys or marks of the Navy Department for survey purposes.

114. No person shall moor or anchor permanently hulks or vessels of like description used as pontoons or for storing goods in the waters of any river or anchorage without the sanction of the Harbour Master or other competent authority and except upon such conditions and subject to the payment of such fees as the Harbour Master or other competent authority may direct.

115. Moorings or buoys sanctioned under Section 113 shall not be made use of by any vessel other than the vessels of the person to whom such sanction has been granted except with the consent of such person.

116. Any person offending against any of the provisions of Sections 113 114 & 115, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred Ticals and may be ordered to remove the buoy or mooring at his own expense.

E.—Encroaching on the River.

117- Within the limits of the Province of Bangkok, it is strictly forbidden to encroach on the River Chao Phya, without permission from the Harbour Master or other competent authority.

118. Any person offending against the provisions of Section 117 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred Ticals and shall be ordered to remove the encroachment at his own expense within a specified time. In the event of non-compliance with this order, the Harbour Master or other competent authority may remove the same at the expense of the person so offending.

F.—Throwing Ballast into Navigable Rivers, Harbours, and Anchorages.

119. Any person who, without the consent of the Harbour Master, or other competent authority, throws stones, gravel ballast, mud or any other substance in or near the channel over a bar of a navigable river or in any part of such a river or in any harbour or anchorage shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand Ticals and shall repay the expense which may be incurred in removing the same.

120. No person shall dredge below the Northern limit of the Harbour of Bangkok or in any harbour or anchorage without the permission of the Harbour Master or other competent authority. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this clause shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand Ticals and shall repay any expenses which may be incurred in consequence of the offence.

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G.—Wrecks, Etc.

121. When a vessel or other craft is wrecked or sunk in a navigable channel accidentally or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the owner of the sunken vessel or other craft to mark it immediately with a mark approved by the Harbour Master or other competent authority during the day and night until the removal of the sunken vessel or other craft, and it shall be the duty of the owner to commence the immediate removal of same and to prosecute the said removal with due diligence.

If the owner of a vessel or other craft which has sunk in a navigable channel shall fail to mark its position as aforesaid, the Harbour Master or other competent authority shall cause to be placed such mark to caution mariners as he may deem fit and recover the cost from the owner of the sunken vessel, craft or other obstruction.

Whenever the navigation of a harbour or navigable river shall be obstructed or endangered by a sunken vessel or other craft or similar obstruction and no steps have been taken by the owner to remove such obstruction after notice has been duly served on the owner or his agent, the sunken vessel, craft or other obstruction may be broken up, removed, sold or otherwise disposed of by the Harbour Master or other competent authority and the cost of such removal shall be recovered from the owner of the sunken vessel or other craft or other obstruction.

H.—Steam Whistles.

122. No steamship or steam launch either at anchor or under way shall use her whistle except for the purpose of navigation and to avoid collision; nor shall the signal be unduly or wantonly prolonged. The same rule shall apply to other sound signal of motor-boats.

123. The use of the siren whistle or horn is forbidden within the limits of the Harbour of Bangkok, except for foreign vessels that have no other whistle.

Firing of Guns.

124. No person shall without a permit from the competent authority fire any guns from any vessel or boat in the Harbour of Bangkok except for the purpose of making a signal of distress.

Drums, Gongs and Fireworks.

125. No person shall without a permit from the competent authority beat any drum or gong, or discharge, kindle or let off any fireworks within the limits of the Harbour of Bangkok between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

126. Any person offending against any of the provisions of Sections 122, 123, 124 and 125 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred Ticals.

I.—PROPERTY LEFT IN BOATS OR VESSELS.

Property Adrift on the River.

127. Whenever any property belonging to passengers or others is left in any boat or vessel and the master of such boat or vessel is unable to return it to its owner, he shall deliver it to the nearest Police Station, making a report of the circumstances connected with it.

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128. Any person finding property lost in the river such as teak logs, boards belonging to rafts, boats or any other property shall deliver it to the nearest Police Station.

129. The police shall restore the property to the real owner, if the latter be known. In the event of the owner not being found, the property, may, after the lapse of three months be sold by public auction. On sale ten per cent. of the proceeds shall be paid to the finder and the balance credited to the Government, provided that the police shall ascertain before restoring or selling any such property whether it is liable to any charge for Customs duties.

130. Any person offending against any of the provisions of Sections 127, 128 and 129 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred Ticals.

J.—Caution to Masters of Vessels.

131. Masters of vessels are requested to inform their crews, when granting them leave, that they are not to come on shore with sheath knives or other dangerous weapons, such as slug shots, etc.

Under the provisions of Section 335 (2) of the Penal Code, any person found in any public way or place with any of the above on his person may be arrested by the Police and on conviction before a Court may be punished with a fine not exceeding twelve Ticals. The weapon shall be forfeited.

132. Masters of vessels shall obey all reasonable orders or instructions from the Harbour Master regarding the movements of vessels under their charge.

133. No corpse may be imported into Siamese Waters from a foreign port unless such corpse be enclosed in a hermetically sealed coffin or other receptacle, and unless a certificate accompanies it showing the cause of death duly certified by a qualified medical person and attested by the Siamese Consul at the port of departure or in his absence by a magistrate. On arrival in Siamese Waters the Master shall at once notify the Pilot, Harbour Master or Health Officer of the presence of such corpse.

TITLE II.—REGULATIONS FOR THE LICENSING, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF VESSELS OR BOATS.

Chapter 1.—General.

134. A foreign vessel is not subject to licensing under present law if she is :—

(1.) registered in a foreign port and

(2.) plying between foreign ports and Siamese Waters, and,

(3 provided with an unexpired Certificate of Survey delivered by the competent foreign authority showing that she has been declared seaworthy and specifying the period for which she has been so declared.

135. With the exception of such foreign vessels as are described in Section 134, every vessel or boat used in Siamese Waters within the Province

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of Bangkok, and every steam vessel plying for hire or passengers or for towing in the monthons of Krung Kao, Nakorn Sawan, Pitsanulok, Prachinburi, Nakon Chaisi and Rajburi shall be licensed.

136. The provisions concerning licensing may be extended to other Provinces by special decree.

137. Applications for licenses and for renewals of licenses shall be directed to the Harbour Master in Bangkok, and shall be made on the form provided for that purpose. Every applicant shall deposit with his application a sum not less than fifty per cent. of the estimated license fee.

138. The licensing officer is authorized to refuse a license or, if a license has been granted, to withdraw the same and cause it to be forfeited in respect of any vessel or boat which he has reason to consider as not being, as regards repairs and cleanliness, in a state fit for the service for which it is used or intended to be used or for any misconduct on the part of the licensee, or of any of the crew of the vessel or boat.

139. The licensing officer shall have power to detain any vessel of whatever description which is considered unfit or unsafe for the voyage on which it intends to engage on sea or on the river and may order any necessary alterations or repairs to be made.

140. In case of a refusal to give , or the withdrawal of, a license, or the detention of a licensed vessel or boat, under Section 139 when the vessel belongs to a person under the jurisdiction of a Consular Court there shall be a right of appeal to that Court.

141. In the case of all vessels belonging to persons under the jurisdiction of a Consular Court, the licensee shall before his license becomes operative cause it to be revised by his Consul.

142. Every license shall bear its appropriate number and shall specify by dates the period for which it is valid: in the case of steam-vessels it shall be in the form provided in Schedule IV hereto.

143. The delivery or renewal of a license is subject to the payment of the fees provided in Chapters 3, 4 and 5 of this Title II.

144. No license shall remain in force for a period longer than twelve months.

145. Licenses are not transferable, except in the case where during the continuance of a license the ownership of a vessel or boat is transferred. In such a case, notice of the transfer shall be given to the Harbour Master and the transfer shall be entered in the register and in the license on payment of a fee in the case of a boat, cargo boat, or rua pet talay, etc., of one Tical and in all other cases of five Ticals.

146. Until the entry provided in the preceeding Section is made, the transferor remains responsible under Sections 269 and 300 and the transfer is invalid as regards third persons who have no knowledge of it.

147. If during the continuance of a license the license paper itself becomes so defaced as to be illegible or is lost, the vessel or boat shall not be used until a duplicate license has been issued by the Harbour Master. In case of the loss of a license paper, the application for a duplicate must be in writing.

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148. A duplicate license shall bear the word "DUPLICATE" on it. It shall be valid only for the unexpired period of the old license.

149. The issue of a duplicate license is subject to the payment of a fee in the case of a boat, cargo-boat or rua pet talay, etc., of one Tical and in all other cases of five Ticals.

150. Every person in charge of a licensed vessel or boat shall keep the license on board such vessel or boat.

151 Every person in charge of a vessel or boat subject to license must show her license when required to do so by the licensing officer or by any officer of the police or of the Harbour Department, or by the hirer of such vessel or boat.

152. Every person in charge of a vessel or boat, whether licensed or not knowingly producing or otherwise using as if it pertained to his vessel or boat the license of any other vessel or boat shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding one thousand Ticals or both. Any person procuring a license for such purposes shall be liable to the same penalty.

153. A vessel shall not use the registered name of another vessel Should a vessel for which an application for a license is made bear the name of another vessel, the Harbour Master shall request the applicant to change the name and shall withhold the license till the name has been changed.

154. When an owner changes the registered name of a vessel he shall at once register the new name and pay a fee of two Ticals for the same.

155. No steam vessel shall carry more passengers than the number stated in her license.

156. No vessel shall fly a private house-flag, or display a funnel mark, unless the same be registered at the office of the Harbour Master and described in the license.

157. The size of the figures and letters of the names and numbers by present Law ordered to be painted, affixed or carved on vessels or boats shall be left to the discretion of the Harbour Master.

158. Any Harbour Master and any officer of the Police or of the Harbour Department is hereby empowered to board and examine any vessel or boat in order to ascertain whether such vessel or boat is licensed or whether any provisions of this Law or of any Rules and regulations lawfully issued by the Harbour Master have been broken.

159. Dangerous goods of any description, in however small a quantity, shall not be carried at the same time as passengers; provided that petroleum and benzine may be so carried, if the vessel or boat be provided with a special place below deck, set apart for that purpose, to be approved by the Harbour Master. Nothing herein contained shall prevent a passenger from carrying his own fire arms and a moderate quantity of ammunition for his own use.

160. The master of any licensed vessel not having on board the equipment and outfit provided by the Rules of Survey shall be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred Ticals.

161. Except where express provision is made, offences against any of the provisions set forth in Title II of this Law shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred Ticals.

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Chapter II.—Survey.

162. The issue or renewal of a license for

(1.) any steam vessel, and

(2.) any lorcha, lighter, rua pet talay, &c., junk or other sea-going sailing vessel

shall be subject to the production of a Certificate of Survey granted by the Government Marine Surveyor as appointed by the Harbour Master, declaring that such vessel has been duly surveyed and found fit in all respects for the service for which it is intended, for a period of twelve months or less in accordance with the Rules of Survey.

163. The Rules of Survey referred to in this Law are the Rules of Survey which the Harbour Master of Bangkok is hereby empowered to issue from time to time with the sanction of the Minister of Local Government. Such Rules shall be in force from the day on which they are posted up at the office of the Harbour Master.

164. The applicant for a license shall prepare his vessel for survey in accordance with the Rules of Survey and shall inform the Surveyor when and where the vessel may be surveyed.

165. The fees for survey shall be in accordance with the rates set forth in the Rules of Survey.

Chapter III.—Steam Vessels of Every Description.

166. Every steam-vessel shall have her name affixed conspicuously on both bows in Siamese and European letters; and in the case of a sea-going steam-vessel on the stern together with the name of her port of registry. Should such vessel bear no name, the number of the license, in Siamese and European figures, shall be affixed on both bows. Such names and numbers shall not be concealed.

167. In the case of steam-vessels plying for hire the license and a copy of the rules contained in this chapter and in Chapter I, shall be framed and hung up in some conspicuous part of the vessel, where the same can be easily read.

168. Steam vessels plying for hire, save and except sea-going steam-vessels shall have the number of the license printed on the bows in Siamese and European figures, on each side of the name of the vessel. The same name and number shall be printed on the stern. The number of passengers allowed shall be affixed on some conspicuous place on each side of the vessel clearly visible from the outside. Such names and numbers shall not be concealed.

169. The space allowed for such passengers shall be fully set forth in the Rules of Survey and the number of passengers a vessel is allowed to carry shall be stated in the license.

170. Passengers shall only be allowed on the awning deck if the Surveyor is satisfied that the vessel is safe to carry passengers thereon.

171. One passenger shall be deducted for every allowed passengers space occupied by goods or luggage.

172. The license shall state the maximum steam pressure which the boiler or boilers on the vessel is or are allowed to carry. Every owner, engineer or master of a steam vessel using a greater steam pressure than the maximum

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allowed, or placing an undue weight or pressure on the safety-valve or valves, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Ticals.

173. Accidents occurring on any steam vessel whether to hull, boiler or machinery, or to any passenger or other person and accidents caused by such vessel shall be at once reported to the Harbour Master.

174. The following license fees shall be charged :

For vessels over 500 tons : Ticals 100 a year.

For vessels under 500 and not less than 200 tons : Ticals 90 a year.

For vessels under 200 and not less than 100 tons : Ticals 60 a year.

For vessels under 100 and not less than 50 tons : Ticals 50 a year.

For vessels under 50 and not less than 25 tons : Ticals 40 a year.

For vessels under 25 tons : Ticals 30 a year.

175. The renewal of a license for any motor boat under six metres in length used for pleasure or sport only shall be subject to a fee of fifteen Ticals. If any such motor boat be used for the purpose of trade or for the conveyence of passengers for hire, or for the carrying of cargo or goods for hire, the licensee shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred Ticals.

176. The Harbour Master shall be at liberty to detain any licensed steam-vessel, when he considers her to be overladen, under-ballasted or crank, and thereupon to take such steps as the case may require.

Chapter IV—Sailing Vessels, Lorchas, Lighters, Rua Pet Talay, &c,. and Junks.

177. The license for a sailing vessel, lorcha, lighter, rua pet talay, etc. or junk shall state the length, breadth, depth and dead weight capacity of the said vessel.

178. Every such vessel shall carry on each bow and on its stern, legibly painted both in European and Siamese figures, the number of its license and no other number. Such number shall not be concealed.

179. No lorcha, lighter, rua pet talay, etc. or junk shall have a false bottom, or any secret compartment for the concealment of goods or persons.

180. The following license fees shall be charged :

1st-class :—Vessels of 6,000 piculs capacity and upwards : Ticals 55 a year.

2nd-class:—Vessels under 6,000 piculs capacity and of not less than 4,000 piculs capacity : Ticals 45 a year.

3rd-class:—Vessels under 4,000 piculs capacity and of not less than 2,000 piculs capacity: Ticals 35 a year.

4th-class :—Vessels under 2,000 piculs capacity : Ticals 30 a year.

Chapter V. Cargo-Boats and Boats.

181. Every license for a cargo boat or boat shall terminate on the 31st day of August next succeeding the day of its issue.

182. Whatever the day of issue may be, the full amount of fees mentioned in Section 188 shall be charged, provided that if a license be issued on or

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after the first day of March for a cargo-boat or boat which has not been licensed before, one-half of the license fee shall be returned.

183. If on any application for a license or for the renewal of a license for any boat or cargo-boat, a Harbour Master has reason to suspect that any offence has been committed whether with respect to the vessel itself or to any license therefor, he may delay the issue of the license and detain the boat or cargo-boat pending further enquiries. In the event of an ultimate refusal of the license, the boat or cargo-boat shall be considered as property found within the meaning of Section 129 of this Law.

184. The license for a cargo-boat shall state the length, breadth, depth and deadweight capacity of the boat.

185. The license for a boat plying for hire for passengers shall state the number of passengers for which it is licensed.

If the boat be used both as a cargo-boat and as a boat plying for hire for passengers, the license shall state the length, breadth, depth and deadweight capacity of the boat and number of passengers for which it is licensed.

186. Every cargo-boat and every boat plying for hire for which a license has been granted shall carry legibly painted on each bow in Siamese figures, the number of its license and no other number. The same figures shall be carved in a conspicuous place inside the cargo-boat or boat. In the case of boats plying for hire for passengers, the number of passengers shall be painted inside the boat in a conspicuous place in Siamese and European figures. Such numbers shall not be concealed.

187. No cargo-boat or boat shall have a false bottom or any other secret compartment for the concealment of goods or persons.

188. The following license fees shall be charged :

1st-class: 800 piculs capacity and upwards : Ticals 25 a year.

2nd-class : under 800 and not less than 450 piculs capacity : Ticals 20 a year.

3rd-class : under 450 and not less than 100 piculs capacity : Ticals 15 a year.

4th-class : under 100 but not less than 160 piculs capacity : Ticals 10 a year.

5th-class : under 50 but not less than 10 piculs capacity : Ticals 5 a year.

6th-class: under 10 piculs but not less than 2 piculs capacity : Ticals 3 a year.

7th-class: under 2 piculs capacity: 1 Tical a year.

TITLE III.—SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.—REGULATIONS FOR VESSELS AND BOATS CARRYING "DANGEROUS GOODS."

139. By "dangerous goods" are understood aquafortis, vitriol, explosives, gunpowder, lucifer matches, nitroglycerin, petroleum, naphtha, benizne and other goods likely to cause explosion.

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190. Any vessel on entering any Siamese harbour or river, having on board dangerous goods, and any vessel about to take on board any dangerous goods, shall anchor at such place in the harbour or river as shall be pointed out by the Harbour Master, and the said vessel shall not be removed therefrom without the permission of the Harbour Master.

191. The transhipment of any dangerous goods shall not take place between sunset and sunrise without the written permission of the Harbour Master.

192. Dangerous goods shall not be landed from the importing vessel elsewhere than at the places appointed by the Harbour Master or at depôts licensed for such purposes.

193. When any dangerous goods are being transhipped, shipped, landed or moved from one place to another by water, the limits of harbours or anchorages, they shall be conveyed in a covered boat, lorcha or vessels and covered with tarpaulin: in the case of a cargo of naphta or benzine this covering must be of wood. Such boat, lorcha or vessel shall display a rectangular red flag not less than 80 cm. by 45 cm. in size: no lights, fire or smoking shall be allowed on board. Such boat, lorcha or vessel shall proceed without delay or interruption and shall not anchor or stop at any place except for the immediate purpose of landing such goods.

194. The dangerous goods on board every vessel, lorcha or boat shall, on arrival at their destination and after due compliance with the requirements of the Customs, be immediatly removed by the owners or consignees of such cargo and shall be then delivered, and if the owner or consignee of such cargo shall fail in doing so, it shall be lawful for the Harbour Master to have the same discharged at the expense of the said owner or consignee.

195. When any dangerous goods are about to be received into or discharged out of the licensed depôts, the owner or consignee of the same shall attend at the depôt, or shall send a responsible representative instead, and any question which may arise in connection with the Harbour Department as to the number or weight of cases received at or delivered out of the depôt shall be decided at the time by such owner or his representative and the officer in charge of the depôt, who shall if necessary refer the same to the Harbour Master.

196. Every person who shall violate or refuse or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this Chapter shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Ticals, or imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months.

Chapter II.—Regulations in Relation to Petroleum in Bulk

Chapter III.—Regulations for Anchoring Near to or Crossing Electric Cables.

211. As far as concerns this Chapter vessels shall be considered to be dragging their anchors, if such anchors are not visible above water at the time such vessels are passing the limits forbidden by this Chapter.

Chapter IV.—Light Dues.

Chapter V.—Quarantine Regulations.

218. The following are hereby declared to be the Quarantine Anchorages in Siamese waters :—

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At the island of Koh Phra—Abreast of the Quarantine Station.

At the island of Koh-si-Chang—Abreast of the Customs Station.

At Anghin—Abreast of the Customs Station.

At Paknam in the River Chow Phya—Abreast of the Customs Station.

At Bangkok in the River Chow Phya—Abreast of the Police Station at Bangkolem.

219. The Quarantine Station is in the island of Koh Phra, or at such other place as may hereafter he appointed.

220. The master or person in charge of any vessel arriving in Siamese Waters, having on board or having had on board within fourteen days previous to arrival any case or cases of plague, cholera, smallpox, fever or other contagious or infectious disease of a dangerous nature, shall fly the quarantine flag and proceed forthwith to the Quarantine Station and there remain until released by the Health Officer. If any such cases shall occur after a vessel has arrived in Siamese Waters, the master or person in charge shall forthwith fly the quarantine flag and remove his vessel to a place approved by the Health Officer.

221. The Health Officer shall forthwith thereupon proceed to such vessel and make enquiry, and if he deems it necessary for the public health that the vessel and the people on board should be placed in quarantine, shall give orders to the master or person in charge of the vessel to place the vessel with the people on board in quarantine.

226. No boat except that of the Health Officer shall be allowed alongside any vessel in quarantine; no person shall be allowed to communicate with any vessel in quarantine, and no person on board shall be allowed to communicate with the shore, except in either case through the Health Officer.

227. In all cases of vessels arriving at any port of Siam having on board or having had on board within fourteen days previous to arrival any contagious or infectious disease of a dangerous nature, the Post Office packets and mails shall be delivered to the Health Officer, who after subjecting the same to such fumigation or other preventive process as he may judge necessary, shall forward the same to the Post Office of the fort.

234. Any person going on board any vessel undergoing quarantine or entering or landing at any Quarantine Station without the permission of the Health Officer shall be liable to be detained in quarantine for such period as the Health Officer may deem proper.

241. The master or surgeon of any vessel which arrives from a place where cholera, smallpox, or other contagious or infectious disease is epidemic, or having on board, or having had on board within fourteen days previous to arrival, any case of disease, shall be bound to make a true declaration thereof to the pilot and the Health Officer who shall come alongside or board such vessel.

243. Persons landed at the Quarantine Station shall perform quarantine, for the period stated below :—

For plague—For a period not exceeding 10 days from death, perfect recovery or isolation of last case.

For small pox—For period not exceeding 14 days from death, perfect recovery or isolation of last case.

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For cholera—For a period not exceeding 10 days from death, perfect recovery or isolation of last case.

245. All letters or parcels for persons in quarantine shall be sent to the Post Office, and shall be forwarded by the earliest opportunity.

246. The Health Officer shall thoroughly disinfect himself before he returns ashore after having visited either a vessel in quarantine of the Quarantine Station when persons are detained in quarantine there.

248. Where any breach of the above regulations is committed, all the persons assisting in any way in the commission of such breach, and the master or other person having the control of any vessel or boat on board of which such breach has been committed, or which has been in any way engaged in the commission of such breach, shall be severally answerable for such breach and liable to a penalty not exceeding two thousand Ticals.

Chapter VI.—Regulation for the Proper Conduct and Guidance of Pilots.

353. (a) If any licensed pilot, when he is not engaged as pilot, refuses without reasonable excuse, to take charge of a vessl entering or leaving a harbour : or

(b.) If any licensed pilot refuses or neglects without reasonable excuse, to go and take charge of a vessel carrying the signal for a pilot ; or.

(c.) Acts as pilot when in a state of intoxication, or is guilty of any violent or disorderly conduct whilst on duty ; or

(d.) Refuses, on the request of the master, to conduct the ship of which he has the charge into any port or place into which he is qualified to conduct the same, except on reasonable ground of danger to the ship ; or

(e) Quits the ship of which he has the charge without the consent of the master, before the service for which he was hired has been performed ;

He shall, for each offence, in addition to any liability of damages at the suit of the person aggrieved, be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Ticals.

258. Any person, other than the licensed pilot to whom any license of pilot issued under these regulations may belong, using such license, or attempting by exhibiting such license to obtain employment for himself or for any other person, or wilfully using any distinctive mark or flag prescribed by any rule for pilots only, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand Ticals or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both.

Any person procuring a license for such purposes shall be liable to the same penalty.

Chapter VII.—Shipping and Disicharging of Seamen. Examination for Certificates of Competency.

280. A Certificate of Competency shall state the name, age, and description of the holder. In the case of steersmen and engine-drivers, it shall also bear the photograph of the holder. It shall remain in force for a period of five

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years, and may be renewed on payment of half the original fee and on the production, if so required by the Harbour Master, of the same evidence as is required under Section 278 of this law.

281. All Certificates of Competency issued before the promulgation of the present law shall remain in force for five years only from their original date.

282. Any person taking charge of any steam vessel, motor-boat, or sea-going vessel or her machinery, without being in possession of a Certificate of Competency of the proper class, or with an expired certificate, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred Ticals.

283. Any person producting or otherwise using the certificate of another person shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding one thousand Ticals or with both. Any person procuring a certificate for such purposes shall be liable to the same penalty.

284. The owner or licensee of any steam vessel, motor boat, or sea-going vessel shall, upon request, give the Harbour Master the name of the person who was in charge of such vessel or of her machinery upon any day during the period of the license. If the owner or licensee fails to give the information or if his information is false, he shall be punished with a fine not exceeding fifty Ticals, without prejudice to any fine which he may incur under the provisions of Section 298 of this law.

Chapter VIII.—Disciplinary Powers.

291. In any case of incompetency, misconduct, neglect or refusal to comply with the present regulations, any pilot, engineer, steersman, engine-driver, master or mate holding a certificate or license under Sections 249 or 277 of this law, may have his certificate or license suspended for any period not exceeding one year, or withdrawn without prejudice to the other penalties which may be incurred by him in respect of his incompetency, misconduct, neglect or refusal.

If any licensed pilot shall be convicted of smuggling he shall in addition to such punishment as the law provides for his offence be deprived of his license and shall not be permitted to make application for a new license within twelve months from the date of his conviction.

292. Any Harbour Master shall be competent to suspend or withdraw certificates or licenses in pursuance of the provisions of Section 291. For such purposes Harbour Masters are hereby empowered to make any enquires, to summon witnesses and to take any evidence. Witnesses failing to appear or refusing to give evidence shall be liable before the ordinary courts to the penalties provided by law.

For the purpose of any such enquiry the Harbour Master may sit with two assessors to be selected by the Minister of Local Government from among technical experts in nautical matters.

Chapter IX.—Penalties and Civil Liability.

297. Whoever shall disobey, resist or obstruct any official in the lawful exercise of his duties in connection with this law, shall be punised with imprisonment not exceeding six months or with a fine not exceeding five hundred Ticals or with both.

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298. In the case of an offence against the provisions of this law, if the person in charge of the vessel or boat or of her machinery escapes and is not found, the court may inflict upon the owner of licensee the fines provided by this law for such offence.

299. The owner or licensee of any vessel or boat shall be liable for the payment of any fines inflicted upon any master, engineer, mate, or crew of such vessel or boat for any offence against this law.

300. The owner of any raft shall be liable for the payment of any fines inflicted upon any person in charge of such raft or manning such raft, for any offence against this law.

301. The penalties provided by this law are independent of any civil liability to which an offender against the provisions of this law may be subject.

CHAPTER X.—GENERAL RULES REGARDING COLLISIONS.

308. Any claim for damages arising from a collision shall be entered within six calendar months from the day when the collision came to the knowledge of the interested party.

312. In every case of collision between two vessels, it shall be the duty of the master or person in charge of each vessel, if and so far as he can do so without danger to his own vessel, crew and passengers (if any)--

(a.) To render to the other vessel, her master, crew and passengers (if any) such assistance as may be practicable, and may be necessary to save them from any danger caused by collision, and to stay by the other vessel until he has ascertained that she has no need of further assistance, and also.

(b.) To give to the master or person in charge of the other vessel the name of his own vessel and of the port to which she belongs, and also the names of the ports from which she comes and to which she is bound.

If the master or person in charge of a vessel fails to comply with this section, and no reasonable cause for such failure is shown the collision shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to have been caused by his wrongful act, neglect or default.

If the master or person in charge fails without reasonable cause to comply with this section, he shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding one thousand Ticals or both, and if he is a certificated officer an enquiry into his conduct may be held and his certificate cancelled or suspended.

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Hackney Carriage Act.

An Act for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in Bangkok came into force on 1st June, 1905, The following summarises some of the provisions :—

All carriages kept for hire have to be registered. These are divided into four classes—1st class, the two horse victoria phæton (rot koop), in which there may be seated not more than four persons : 2nd class, one horse victoria phæton, in which there may be seated not more than three persons ; 3rd class, the one horse "rot keng" with not more than four occupants ; and 4th class, the pair horse cart for goods. Two children under ten to count as one person.

Registration must be renewed every six months, 1st June and 1st December. The licence for a first class carriage costs 12 ticals, a secend class one 9 ticals, a third class one 6 ticals, and a fourth class one 3 ticals.

Drivers have also to be licensed, and to renew their license every six months. They must be at least 18 years old or apparently so. Before receiving a license each driver has to sattsfy the registrar that he knows how to drive, that he has a sufficient knowledge of Siamese, and that he knows his way about Bangkok.

The following are the rates or hire :—

1st class carriage—for not more than an hour Tcs. 2 and for every subquent hour or part of an hour 1 tical.

2nd class carriage—for not more than an hour 1 tical and a half, and for every subsequent hour or part of an hour three salungs.

3rd class carriage—for not more than an hour 1 tical, and for every subsequent hour or part of an hour two salungs.

4th class carriage—for not more than 50 sen 2 ticals, and every subsequent 50 sen or part thereof two salungs.

It is an offence for a licensed owner to refuse to let anyone hire a licensed carriage, the offence being punishable by fine of not more than 50 ticals.

" Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent any driver or owner from being bound by any contract into which he may enter to receive payment at a lower rate than that fixed by this Act. "

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Mining Regulations.

The following is a summary of the Mining Regulations of the year 120 (1909) which may be of interest. The Regulations have the force of law for all places with regard to which notice to that effect has been published in the Government "Gazette."

The general principle is set forth that all mines and minerals are Crown property; and it is further explained that no titles under which the holder is empowered to use land for the purposes of planting, building, etc., gives him any right to the mineral contents of the ground.

Provision is made for the settlements of old claims. Persons who, at the time of the enforcement of the Regulations, may be working mines without any proper title, will be given opportuntities for obtaining mining leases under the Regulations. If, after being called upon to do so, they fail to put in their claims they will cease to have the right to the land they have been working.

Prospecting may be carried on either under an "Ordinary Prospecting License," which gives the holder the right to search for minerals over any waste land, within a specified Province or district, or else under an "exclusive Prospecting License" which gives the holder the exclusive right to prospect within a certain definite area not exceeding 3,000 rais (450 hectares). Both kinds of Prospecting Licenses are for periods of one year only. Mining Leases may be issued for a period not exceeding 25 years; and convey the right to the Lessee to work all minerals within a certain area not exceeding 100 rais (15 hectares) on a lode, or 300 rais (45 hectares) on alluvial ground.

Applicants for mining leases may be called upon to show that they have sufficient capital to work the land applied for.

Lessees are compelled to actively work their areas and no intermission of more than twelve months in any two years is allowed without special permission being obtained.

Lessees have the right to cut timber growing within the mining areas for use in connection with their mining work, subject to forest regulations.

There are clauses dealing with survey and demarcation, it being left to the option of the Government to decide whether the work shall be carried out by the Lessee or by the Government itself.

Lessees are obliged to have an address, within the Kingdom of Siam, registered at an office of the Mining Department; and also to have a competent manager in charge of the works, whose name has to be made known to the Department.

There are various rules, compelling Lessees to send in annual returns of the produce of their mines, and to keep their workings in a safe condition; and forbidding the damaging of ground by tailings and the poisoning of water used for domestic purposes.

All transfers of leases must receive the previous sanction of the Government.

All waterways remain under the control of the Government; but provision is made to enable Lessees to make the fullest use of water for mining purposes.

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The Government reserves the right to take from mining areas any gravel, stone, etc., which may be needed for public purposes; and also to resume such plots of ground as may be required for public purposes.

Fees and royalties are not fixed in the Regulations, but it is stated to be within the power of the Minister over the Mining Department to arrange these and certain other matters; notice in the Government "Gazette" giving legal force to his decisions.

Gold Standard Law.

The following is a provisional translation of the Gold Standard Law, which appeared in the Government "Gazette" of the 15th November, 1908. Translations are also appended of two Notifications which were issued simultaneously with the law—the first setting forth certain particulars regarding the coins to be minted under the Act, and the second defining the position of the coins minted under former Acts, besides detailing the temporary arrangement made for the issue locally of legal currency, until the Mint is in a position to receive gold in Bangkok.

THE GOLD STANDARD ACT, R. S. 127.

Whereas the effect of the silver standard of currency, which was formerly in force in Siam, was such as to lead to constant fluctuations in the prices of commodities exchanged with countries where gold was the standard of value, His Majesty the King deemed it expedient, in order that greater stability might be secured, to change the silver standard of the country to a gold standard, and was graciously pleased, in the year R. S. 121, to command that the desired change be inaugurated by closing the Royal Mint to the free coinage of silver, which command was carried out by means of an Act repealing a certain section of the Royal Mint Act of the year R. S. 112.

And whereas, in the year R. S. 122, His Majesty was pleased to direct that the "Coinage Act of 122" be promulgated in order to regularise the metallic currency of the Kingdom and carry the adoption of the Gold Standard a step further.

Now therefore, with a veiw to the completion of the policy instituted in the year R. S. 121, His Majesty is pleased to command that the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127, be enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I. PRELIMINARY.

Section 1. This law shall be called "The Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127," and it shall supersede all previous Decrees and Enactments relating to the coinage of money in Siam, which may be contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Section 2. In this Act the expression "The Mint" shall mean the Royal Mint in Bangkok.

The term "Gold bullion" shall mean gold which has not been coined by the Government as a measure of value.

The term "Silver bullion" shall mean silver which has not been coined by the Government as a measure of value.

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The term "Money" shall mean any substance which is regarded as measure of value.

The term "Coin" shall mean a piece of metal which any Government has issued for use as money.

The form "Subsidiary coin" shall mean coin of a value less than 1 tical.

The term "Remedy" shall mean the variation from the standard fineness or weight of the coins, as specified in Sections 5 and 7 of this Act.

Section 3. The theoretical unit of the Siamese monetary system shall be the tical of 55.8 centigrammes of pure gold.

The silver tical containing 15.5 grammes of pure silve shall, under this Act, have a value equal to the aforesaid 55.3 centigrammes of pure gold.

The tical shall be divided into one hundred satangs.

CHAPTER II. THE COINS.

Section 4. The following shall be the coins to be minted under this Act :

GOLD. Dos or 10 tical piece.

SILVER. Tical, 2 salung piece. Salung.

NICKEL. 10 satang piece. 5 satang piece.

BRONZE. Satang.

Section 5. The standard fineness of the coins shall be as follows :—

(1) The Dos shall contain 900 parts of pure gold and 100 parts of copper.

(2) The tical shall contain 900 parts of pure silver and 100 parts of copper.

(3) The subsidary silver coins shall contain 800 parts of pure silver and 200 parts of copper.

(4) The nickel coins shall be composed of commercially pure nickel.

(5) The bronze satang shall contain 95 parts of commercially pure copper, 4 parts of tin and 1 part of zinc.

Section 6. The sanctioned remedy in fineness shall not exceed the following lines :

(1)	Dos	1½	thousandths
(2)	Tical	3	thousandths
(3)	Subsidiary silver coins	4	thousandths

Section 7. The standard weight of the coins shall be as follows :—

GOLD.		
Dos	6.20	grammes.
SILVER.		
Tical	15	grammes.
2 Salung piece ...	7.5	grammes.
Salung	3.75	grammes.
NICKEL.		
10 Satang piece ...	3.5	grammes.
5 Satang piece ...	2	grammes.

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BRONZE.

Satang ...	...	5	grammes.

Section 8. The sanctioned remedy in weight shall not exceed the following limits :—

GOLD.

Dos ...	...	2	centigrammes.
1,000 Dos ...	...	2.5	grammes.

SILVER.

Tical ...	...	9	centigrammes.
1,000 ticals ...	...	12	grammes.
2 Salung piece	...	8	centigrammes.
1,000 2 Salung pieces	...	12	grammes.
Salung ...	...	5.5	centigrammes.
1,000 Salungs	...	6	grammes.

NICKEL

10 Satang piece	...	20	centigrammes.
5 Satang piece	...	15	centigrammes.

BRONZE.

Satang ...	...	25	centigrammes.

Section 9. The coins minted under this Act shall be of such size, form and design, and bear such inscriptions and other particulars, as the Minister of Finance may be commanded by His Majesty to notify in the "Government Gazette."

CHAPTER III.—THE MINING AND CIRCULATION OF THE COINS.

Section 10. The right of minting and issuing belongs exclusively to the Government, and will be exercised in conformity with the provisions of this Act.

Section 11. Any person may, under this Act, tender gold bullion to the Ministry of Finance, for the purpose of being coined. The gold so tendered shall be of such quality and fineness and be tendered in such minimum quantities as may be notified by the Minister of Finance

If the person by whom the gold is tendered demands gold coins in exchange, the Ministry of Finance shall pay him such gold coins at the rate of 2,680 ticals for every 100 ticals weight (1,500 grammes) of pure gold tendered, provided that there shall be no obligation to pay the coins immediately on the receipt of the gold, but only after the lapse of such reasonable time as may be sufficient for the coinage of the gold tendered.

Section 12. If the person by whom gold is tendered, as mentioned in Section 11, is prepared to accept in exchange any money which is legal tender under Chapter IV. of this Act, without specifying any particular denomination, the Ministry of Finance shall so pay him, at its convenience immediately after the gold has been assayed, at the rate of 2,680 ticals for every 100 ticals weight (1,500 grammes) of pure gold tendered.

Section 13. The gold received for coinage under Sections 11 and 12 shall, at the discretion of the Government, be used either for the purpose of minting gold coins, or for the purchase of silver bullion in such quantities as

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may be required for the mintage of silver coins, or for any other object, not contrary to the purposes of this Act.

Section 14. Whenever the value of the silver contained in the 1 tical piece is, in Bangkok, greater than the value of 55 8 centigrammes of pure gold, the Ministry of Finance is prohibited from issuing 1 tical pieces in exchange for gold.

Section 15. The exchange of gold coins and one tical pieces for subsidiary silver coins, or of subsidiary silver coins for gold coins and one tical pieces, may be effected at the Royal Treasury in Bangkok in even hundreds of ticals. The Minister of Finance may determine and notify the other Government offices at which, and the conditions under which the exchanges in question may also be made.

Chapter IV.—Legal Tender.

Section 16. Gold coins and one tical pieces shall be legal tender without limit as to amount.

Subsidiary silver coins shall be legal tender only up to the value of five ticals, and nickel and bronze coins only up to the value of one tical.

Section 17. Foreign coins shall not be legal tender except in cases expressly provided for by law or by treaty with a foreign power.

Chapter V.—Worn and Deteriorated Coins.

Section 18. Gold coins and one tical pieces shall be called in by the Ministry of Finance for recoinage, when, through reasonable usage, their designs and inscriptions shall be effaced, or their weights diminished below the following limits, that is to say, in the case of gold coins, below the standard weight prescribed in Section 7, by an amount equal to two and a half times the remedy authorised in Section 8, and in that of one tical pieces, below the standard weight prescribed in Section 7, by an amount equal to five times the remedy authorised in Section 8.

Subsidiary coins shall be called in when, through long usage, their designs and inscriptions are effaced.

All such worn coins as described in this Section shall, if presented at any state treasury, be accepted at their full nominal value, but shall not be reissued.

Section 19. When worn and deteriorated coins are withdrawn for remintage, as mentioned in Section 18, the cost of melting down and reminting shall be charged in full to the general expenditure budget of the Government.

Section 20. Coins which have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, or which have been mutilated, or which bear any stamp in addition to the National one, cease to be legal tender under Chapter IV. of this Act. and shall not be accepted or exchanged by the officer in charge of any state treasury or by any official receiving or collecting state dues.

Section 21. Whenever any such short weight or mutilated coins as described in Section 20 are presented to any public officer so empowered by the Minister of Finance under this Act, he shall destroy them in the manner laid down in such rules as may be issued by the Minister of Finance for the destruction of short weight and mutilated coins.

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Chapter VI.—Illegal Tokens.

Section 22. No person shall make use or put into circulation any piece of metal, or mixed metal, or any object of any substance whatsoever, as a token for money except by the authority of the Government.

Whoever acts in contravention of this Section of the Act shall be deemed guilty of a petty offence, Class D. under Penal Code, but the offence described in this Section shall be without prejudice to any punishment prescribed for the counterfeiting of money.

Chapter VII.—Special Reserve Fund.

Section 23. The Ministry of Finance shall establish a fund for the purpose of maintaining the stability of the rate of exchange between Siam and Foreign Countries.

This fund shall be a separate one, unconnected with other funds in the Royal Treasury, and shall be composed of the following resources :—

(1) Of the sum of 12,000,000 ticals, which, to commence with, shall be transferred from the Treasury Reserve or other source allocated by the Government for the purpose. If the Minister of Finance deems it expedient, this sum may be increased, with the sanction of His Majesty.

(2) Of the gross profit resulting from the coinage operation, i.e., without any deduction for expenses.

(3) Of any other sources of income or profit which may be held to emanate from the said fund.

Section 24. The expenses and losses arising out of the operations effected in connection with the purposes for which the fund is created, shall be charged to the said fund, but all disbursements of the Mint, such as salaries of employees, cost of mintage, &c, shall be charged to the appropriate head in the expenditure budget of the Government.

Section 25. Any portion of the fund, which it may be found necessary to remit and retain abroad, shall be deposited in such banks, or invested in such foreign Government securities, of first-class standing, as the Minister of Finance may select.

The portion of the fund, to be kept in Siam shall consist of gold coin and one tical pieces, or of gold and silver bullion intended for mintage.

Silver ticals included in the fund, under this section, shall only be drawn in exchange for gold at the rate prescribed in Section, 12, or for the purchase of silver bullion for the minting of coins, or, finally, for the purchase of transfers payable to the Government in gold abroad.

Section 26. The particulars of receipts and payments arising out of the fund, under the operation of this Act, shall be incorporated by the Comptroller-General of Accounts and Audit in a special account, in the form prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

The Comptroller-General of Accounts and Audit shall make up the account yearly in time to be included in the general annual accounts of the Kingdom.

Section 27. The Minister of Finance shall be charged with the execution of this Act, and shall be authorised to issue such rules and regulations as may be found necessary for the purpose of carrying out its provisions. All rules and

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regulations so issued by the Minister of Finance shall be published in the "Government Gazette," and shall have effect from the date of such publication.

Proclaimed on the 11th day of November, R. S. 127, being the 14,610th day of the present reign.

NOTIFICATION.

Prescribing Size, Form, Designs and Inscriptions of Coins.

Whereas in Section 9 of the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127, it is provided that the coins minted under that Act shall be of such size, form and design, and bear such inscriptions and other particulars, as the Minister of Finance may be commanded by His Majesty to notify in the "Government Gazette."

Now therefore His Majesty is pleased to command that the coins in question shall be in the form of a disc, and shall have such diameters, and bear such designs and inscriptions, as are mentioned below.

Gold Coin.

Dos, or 10 Tical Piece.—Diameter. 20 milimeters. Design and inscription: Obverse, the likeness of His Majesty, with the inscription "Chulalongkorn Parama Rajadhiraj." Reverse, the figure of the Garuda, bearing a shield with the design Chakra and Trident and the inscription "Dos Nung," "Siama Rath" and the year of coinage.

Silver Coins.

Design and inscription: Obverse, the likeness of His Majesty the King, with the inscription "Chulalongkorn Siamindr." Reverse, the Three-headed elephant, with the inscription "Siam Rath," the year of coinage and the name of each denomination of coin.

Diameters; Tical, 30 millimetres. 2 Salung piece 25 millimetres. Salung 20 millimetres.

Nickels and Bronze Coins.

Design and inscriptions: Obverse, the "Unalom" with the words "Siama Rath" and the value of coin. Reverse, the Chakra. with the year of the coinage.

Diameters: 10 Satang Piece, 20 millimetres. 5 Satang Piece, 17.5 millimetres. 1 salung Piece, 22.5 millimetres.

These three coins shall be pierced with holes in the centres as follows:—10 Satang Piece, 5 millimetres. 5 Satang Piece, 4 millimetres. 1 Satang Piece, 6 millimetres.

Proclaimed on the 11th day of November, R. S. 127 (1908).

(Sd.) KITIYAKARA,
Minister of Finance.

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NOTIFICATION.

SUSPENDING THE OPERATION OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE GOLD STANDARD LAW R. S. 127.

The Minister of Finance is commanded by His Majesty to proclaim that whereas it is inexpedient to bring into immediate operation certain sections of the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127, by reason of the inconvenience which the inhabitants of the Realm would thereby be caused, His Majesty is pleased to direct that their operation be temporarily suspended, in the manner set forth below:—

I. Whereas in Section 9 of the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127, it is provided that the coins shall be of such size, form and design, and bear such inscriptions and other particulars, as the Minister of Finance may be commanded by His Majesty to notify, and whereas the existing coins of all denominations, viz., the tical, the salung, the fuang, the bronze sik, sio, att and solot, and the nickel 20 satang, 10 satang, 5 satang, and 2½ satang pieces, are coins of which the particulars do not correspond with those notified under the present Act, but nevertheless it would be inexpedient to entirely demonetise them all at the present time.

Now Therefore His Majesty is pleased to command as follows:—

(1) The tical and the salung, minted under former Acts, shall continue in general use, as heretofore.

(2) The fuang and the bronze sik. sio. att and solot, shall continue in use for the time being, pending their exchange by the public for the new coins.

(3) The nickel 20 satang, 10 satangs, 5 satangs, and 2½ satangs pieces, which were issued under a Notification dated the 21st day of August 117 (1898), shall be demonetised, but the officials in charge of the state treasuries shall issue the new satang pieces in exchange for the old ones, until such time as it may be notified that the exchange shall cease.

The exchange of the fuangs, the old bronze coins and the old satang pieces, as prescribed in clauses (2) and (3) above, shall be made at the following rates, viz, bronze coins, 1 tical's worth for 100 satang: and fuangs, 8 fuangs for 1 tical; the old and new satang pieces shall have equivalent values.

The exchange of the coins above referred to may be made at the Royal Treasury in Bangkok and at such other Government offices as the Minister of Finance may designate.

11. Whereas in sections 11 and 12 of the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127, it is provided that any person may tender gold bullion to the Ministry of Finance for the purpose of being coined, and that the Ministry of Finance shall, if demanded, pay him gold coins in exchange, or if no such demand is made, in any money which is legal tender under Chapter IV. of the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127, the rate of such payment being 2,680 ticals for every 100 ticals weight (1,500 grammes) of pure gold tendered.

And Whereas it is not at present expedient to receive gold in Bangkok.

Now Therefore it is hereby commanded by His Majesty that Section 11 and 12 of the said Act, as aforementioned, shall be temporarily suspended, and that for the present the Ministry of Finance shall continue to receive gold abroad, as heretofore, and shall issue in Bangkok legal currency, in exchange, at

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the rate of 2,662 ticals for every 100 ticals weight (1,500 grammes) of the gold received, or 13 ticals for £1 sterling.

III. Whereas in Section 20 of the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127, it is provided that coins which have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, or which bear any stamp in addition to the National one, shall cease to be legal tender and shall not be accepted or exchanged by any state treasury or official receiving or collecting Government dues.

And whereas there are at present in circulation considerable numbers of bent salungs and fuangs, the immediate refusal to accept which would be a cause of complaint on the part of the public.

Now Therefore it is hereby commanded by His Majesty that all state treasuries and all officials receiving or collecting state dues shall for a period of one year from the date of this proclamation be authortised to accept, at their full nominal value, all bent salungs and fuangs which may be tendered to them in payment or in exchange.

Proclaimed on the 11th day of November R. S. 127 (1908).

(Sd.) KITIYAKARA,
Minister of Finance.

Notification.

DEMONETISING FUANGS AND THE OLD BRONZE AND NICKEL COINS.

Whereas the circulation of Fuangs, of the Bronze coins of the 4 atts, 2 atts, 1 att, and 1 solot denominations, and of the old Nickel coins of the 20, 10, 5, and 2½ satang values, was temporarily permitted by Notification of 11th November, R. S. 127, published in the "Official Gazette" of the 15th November, R. S. 127 (1908);

And whereas it was proclaimed that all the above coins were to be demonetised on a date hereafter to be fixed;

Now therefore the Minister of Finance is commanded to proclaim as follows:—

1. Fuangs and the old Bronze and Nickel coins enumerated above shall from 17th May, R. S. 128 (1909), cease to be legal tender under Chapter IV. of the Gold Standard Act, R. S. 127.

2. During a period of one year from the date mentioned in this Notification, viz., up to the 16th May, R. S. 129 (1901), the Ministry of Finance will receive Fuangs, old Bronze coins and old Satangs in exchange for new Satangs, Ticals and Salungs.

3. Fuangs, old Bronze coins and old satangs tendered for exchange and found on examination to be either counterfeit or reduced in weight otherwise than by fair wear and tear, or which bear stamps other than the National one, shall be defaced by the officials and returned to the tenderer.

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4. The offices open to the receipt and exchange of the coins shall be, in the Metropolitan Province, the Royal Treasury in Bangkok and the Government offices at the headquarters of each Muang, and in the other Monthons of the Kingdom at the Monthon and Muang Treasuries.

5. The rates at which the exchanges are to be effected shall be those already fixed by Notification of 11th November R. S. 127, published in the "Official Gazette" of the 15th November, R. S. 127, and Treasury officers shall conform to the said rates.

6. From and after the 7th May, R. S. 129 (1910), when the fixed period of one year has elapsed, Treasury officers at the places fixed for the exchange of the Fuangs, old Bronze coins and old Satangs mentioned above, shall cease to receive the same in exchange.

Notification issued on the 7th May, R. S. 128 (1909).

(Signed) KITIYAKARA,
Minister of Finance.

Census and Registration Law.

An important Decree received the royal sanction on the 17th July, 1909. It sets forth the desirability of obtaining exact knowledge of the number of people in every part of the Kingdom. Such facts are ascertained in all countries and are useful in public health work and in the work of the administration. His Majesty the King has therefore been pleased to direct the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Local Government to make arrangement for

(a) the taking of census;

(b) the Registration of births and deaths; and

(c) the Registration of immigrants and emigrants.

The Ministers named are empowered to make regulations for the carrying out of the above.

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Registration of Births and Deaths.

Whereas in accordance with Section 1 Article 2 of the Law for taking a Census, Year 128, His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to command the Minister of Local Government to cause to be made a registration of Births and Deaths in the province of Bangkok.

And whereas the said Minister is hereby authorised to issue regulations as to how such census shall be taken.

And whereas such regulations shall after being duly published in the Government Gazette, form a part of such Law.

Therefore according to the command of His Majesty, the Minister of Local Government has made the following regulations :

1. These regulations shall apply to the province of Bangkok in such districts as are described in Schedule 1 in the Ministerial Regulations for taking a census dated 17th July, 128. In districts other than those described in the said Schedule the Minister shall duly notify as to when and where these regulations shall be applicable.

2. The District Enumerators who are appointed for each Police Station shall also be District Registrars for Births and Deaths, and shall grant permits for burying or cremating corpses in such districts only.

3. Chief Registrar shall be appointed for inspecting all registries and making periodical reports to the Minister of Local Government, as directed by such Minister.

4. It shall be the duty of the parents or the head of the house to report at once to the District Registrar every Birth and Death occuring in any house ; that is to say.

In case of birth—Notice shall be given within 15 days from the day of the birth.

In case of a death—Notice shall be given within 24 hours of death. No corpse shall be buried or cremated before the death has been reported to the District Registrar and a permit for burial or cremation has been obtained from such Registrar.

5. In the case of temples, schools, hospitals, almshouses, barracks, police stations, prisons and other such places, it shall be the duty of the head of such institution or place to make such reports to the District Registrar.

6. The parents or the head of the house or place whose duty it is to report births and deaths to the District Registrar are not required to do so in person. A relative or other person may be deputed to do so if necessary.

7. In the case of deceased having no relatives of a corpse not being identified, it shall be the duty of the person who shall find same or the Kamnan Phuyai-Ban or Police of the district to report at once the circumstance to the District Registrar.

8. Persons of Royal blood holding the rank of Mom Chow upwards and persons living in Royal Palaces shall not be required to be reported to the District Registrar, but to the Department of the Royal Household.

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9. On receiving a report of a birth or death the District Registrar shall make entries in the books in the form A and B as per Schedules annexed to these regulations. Thereafter the person giving information shall sign or place his thumb mark on the register as proof, and the Registrar shall deliver the counterfoil No. 2 to the informant. In case of Birth, the counterfoil No. 2 shall be kept by the parents or guardians of the child. In case of death the counterfoil No. 2 is used as a permit for burial or cremation, to be delivered to the guardian of the grave yard or cremation ground when the burial or cremation takes place.

10. With regard to the registration of deaths, if the District Registrar has reason to suspect that death was caused by violence or through infectious diseases he shall forthwith report the case to the Chief Registrar, and he shall also detain the permit granted for burial or cremation until the Medical Officer shall examine the corpse.

11. It shall not be lawful for guardians of grave yards or cremation grounds to allow any person bringing a corpse for burial or cremation who does not possess the permit for burial or cremation as provided in Section 9, to bury or cremate such corpse.

It shall be the duty of guardians of such places to report any persons illegally doing so (burying or cremating corpses) to the District Registrar at the nearest station in order that the person bringing the corpse be required to make the report of death, and that he may be prosecuted for his illegal act.

12. It shall be the duty of guardians of grave yards or cremation grounds to fill up the statements in the permit of burial or cremation of corpses for which permits have been granted to bury or cremate and to keep such permit.

When seven days after the beginning of every month the guardians of every grave yard or cremation ground shall deliver all the permits in their custody for the preceding month to the District Registrar of the district where the grave yard or cremation ground is situated.

13. The District Registrar shall submit lists of births as per Schedule marked C and lists of deaths as per Schedule marked D to the Chief Registrar. This shall be done once every week not later than Wednesday, the particulars being those of the past week from Sunday to Saturday inclusive.

Such lists shall be certified as correct by the District Registrars.

14. At the end of every year all the District Registrars shall send these registers to the Chief Registrar. This shall be done within seven days after the commencement of a new year. The Chief Registrar shall be responsible for the safe custody of these registers.

15. Extracts from the Registers of Births and Deaths may be obtained from the Chief Registrar or the District Registrar upon payment of a fee of 1 tical 50 satangs. Such Registrar shall certify the same as correct.

16. Whenever a birth or death is not reported as prescribed by Sections 4, 5, or 7, any person whose duty it was to report it shall be guilty of a petty offence punishable with fine not exceeding twelve ticals.

17. Whoever buries or cremates a corpse, before the permit provided in Section 9 be delivered, shall be guilty of a petty offence punishable with fine not exceeding fifty ticals.

18. Any guardian of grave yards or cremation grounds who

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(a) Allows a corpse to be buried or cremated without production of the proper permit, or

(b) Neglects to make to the District Registrar the report provided in Section 11.

Shall be guilty of a petty offence punishable with fine not exceeding fifty ticals.

19. It shall be the duty of the District Registrar in case of any infringement of the provisions of this law to see that the registers are corrected and the omitted entries made.

Dated 13th August R. S. 128. (Signed) YOMARAJ,
Minister for Local Government.

MINISTERIAL REGULATION.

WITH REGARD TO THE REGISTRATION OF PERSONS REMOVING FROM ONE DISTRICT TO ANOTHER IN THE PROVINCE OF BANGKOK.

Whereas the Ministerial Regulation with respect to the taking of a census in the province of Bangkok dated 17th July, 228, prescribes the boundaries of districts and the manner of operation in taking a census and is published in the Government Gazette of the 25th July, 128, (volume No. 26, page 795).

And whereas in order to provide for the utmost possible accuracy of the said census His Majesty has been graciously pleased to command the Minister of Local Government to issue the following further regulations.

1. After the Enumerators shall have made out the lists for the census or after they shall have obtained the lists from any house or place, it shall be the duty of every person, from such date onwards, who removes to any other district where he settles down either as a tenant or builds his own house, to report such removal to the Registrar of the district to which he removes. The report shall be made within 15 days from the date he settles down in the new district.

2. If, however, such removal takes place within the same district or only temporarily, it shall not be necessary to report such removal to the officials.

3. The Ministry concerned is responsible for the notification of removals in the case of persons who are in the Government service in accordance with the Military Service Law, and in case of officers commanding such persons.

4. Whoever omits to make the declaration provided in the present regulation shall be guilty of a petty offence punishable with fine not exceeding 12 ticals.

Dated this 13th day of August, R. S. 128.

(Sd.) YOMARAJ,
Minister of Local Government.

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Taxes on Fruit Trees.

Remitting Old Arrears Taxes on Fruit Gardens and Ordering a New Assessment of the Same for Amended Taxation. R. S. 130.

By the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

According to ancient usage, when a new Reign occurred, it was customary to appoint a Royal Commission of eight members to make a re-survey of lands under fruit cultivation for the issue of new title-deeds and to assess the same for taxation under a tariff to be stated upon the title-deeds, Now, the duties of issuing title-deeds have been entrusted to a separate Department, and the old Department for Garden Lands has been abolished, and the duties of assessment and collection of the tax on fruit bearing trees has been entrusted to the Revenue Department His Majesty also finds that the fruit trees on which the people have been paying tax have not been enumerated since the year 1244 of the Chula Era, that is to say over 80 years ago. Since then the country has progressed and, land being required for roads and building purposes, many of the trees thereon have had to be destroyed; but nevertheless the owners of such land have had to pay tax according to the original assessment recorded on their title deeds issued at that time. This tax, levied on trees which in most instances have ceased to exist, is a cause of hardship upon the landowners, and the consequence has been that arrears of taxation have accumulated. To enforce the payment of these arrears would be an injustice and a hardship to the people.

Wherefore His Majesty, being desirous to promote and encourage agriculture in his dominions, has been pleased to decree that all the arrears of taxes on fruit gardens between the year 1244 of the Chula Era and the year R. S. 129 shall be remitted in favour of the landowners concerned, towards whom there shall not be any further action taken by the authorities on that behalf, and that arrangements shall be made for carrying out the enumeration and assessment of fruit-bearing trees for taxation under a new tariff from the year R. S. 130 as follows:—

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Minister of Local Government or the High Commissioner of a Monthon, as the case may be, to appoint a Revenue Officer who shall, in conjunction with the local Kromakar Amphur (District Officer) carry out the survey and assessment of Fruit Gardens and fruit-bearing trees coming within the scope of the Fruit Garden Tax, and to issue to the landowners concerned assessment papers on which shall be stated the number of fruit trees and the amount of taxation which each shall have to pay in respect of the same.

Section 2. All fruit-bearing trees wherever planted, save those in localities exempted by Royal Sanction, if they be already fruit-bearing or are liable to taxation under any tariff to be established under Royal Sanction by the Minister or High Commissioner, as the case may be, shall be assessed for taxation and the tax duly levied thereon by the competent authorities. And, also, the former custom of writing off the final subsidiary coinage figure of each amount of the tax collected as commission on collection shall be henceforth

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abolished, and the fixed commission at the rate of 36 Satangs per plot of land, as already in practice, be maintained.

Section 3. In carrying out the assessment in any locality, the competent authorities shall issue a notice in advance of not less than 15 days of the intention to do so to the landowners concerned, who shall in person, or by representative, at the time appointed, await the arrival of the said authorities and conduct them over their lands and supply every information necessary to the work of assessment, and shall receive from the said authorities Assessment Papers containing the particulars of the tax to be paid. Any landowner failing to conduct and supply such information, or failing to appoint a representative to do so, to the competent authorities, shall be deemed to have committed an offence, and be liable to the penalty provided in Section 334 of the Penal Code, namely, an imprisonment not exceeding 10 days or a fine not exceeding 50 Ticals or both.

Section 4. The time and place for the payment of the Fruit Garden Tax of any district shall be duly notified by public notice by the competent authorities, and it shall be the duty of every person having to do so to make payment at the time and place so appointed. In case of default, the competent authorities shall have power to issue a summons against the defaulter and compel him to make payment; and, in such case, power shall be given to the said competent authorities to charge, in addition to the amount of the tax to be paid, a fee of 1 Tical as cost for the legal process.

Section 5. In the event that any fruit trees under this new assessment be cut down by the owner thereof or be destroyed from any cause whatsoever a report of the same shall be made to the competent authorities, accompanied by an application that such trees be withdrawn from the Register of taxation. Default in making this report shall render the owner of the land concerned liable to pay the tax on the said trees until he shall have remedied the default.

Section 6. The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Local Government in whom the control of the Revenue Departments are vested, shall have the power to issue such Ministerial Regulations as may be deemed necessary for the proper operation of this Decree and establish such tariffs of taxation as may be considered suitable to any province or district; and these Regulations, after receiving the approval of His Majesty the King and be duly published in the Government Gazette, shall possess all the force and effect as if they formed part of the present Royal Decree.

Given on the 20th day of the month of May, in the year R.S. 130; being the 191st day of the Present Reign.

TARIFF SCHEDULE.

Under Section 6 of the above, the Minister of Local Government has framed a tariff of the new tax on fruit trees in Monthon Krung Thep, and this tariff has received the Royal Sanction. It is printed as a schedule to the above Decree and is as follows:—

Durian trees, stem of 3 kam in circumference, or upwards, at the height of 3 sok from the ground—1 tical per tree.

Mangosteen trees, stem of 2 kam in circumference, upwards, at the height of 1½ sok from the ground—12 satangs per tree.

Langsat trees—the same as for Mongosteen trees.

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Mango trees, stem of 3 kam in circumference, or upwards, at the height of 3 sok from the ground—12 satangs per tree.

Maprang trees—the same as for Mango trees.

Cocount trees, from 1 sok in height upwards—8 satangs per tree.

Tamarind trees, the stem of 3 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 3 sok from the ground—6 satangs per tree.

Betel nut trees :—

Mak-ek—from 3 or 4 wah in height upwards—2 satangs per tree.

Mak-tho—from 5 to 6 wah in height upwards—2 satangs per tree.

Mak-tri— from 7 to 8 wah in height upwards—2 satangs per tree.

Mak-phokarai, when flowering—2 satangs per tree.

Saton tree, stem of 3 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 2 sok from the ground—2 satangs per tree.

Ngo trees, stem of 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 2 sok from the ground—2 satangs per tree.

Linchee trees, stem of 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at height of 1½ sok from the ground—2 satangs per tree.

Lamyai trees—same as for Linchee trees.

Matoom trees, stem of 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 1½ sok from the ground—1 satang per tree.

Guava trees, stem of 1 kam in circumference, or upwards, at height of 1 kup—1 satang per tree.

Mafai trees, stem of 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at height of 2 sok—1 satang per tree.

Bread-fruit trees, stem of 3 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 2 sok—1 satang per tree.

Jack-fruit trees, stem of 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 2 sok—1 satang per tree.

Lamut-thai trees, stem of 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 1½ sok—1 satang per tree.

Lamut-farang trees, stem of 1 kam in circumference or upwards at a height of 1 kup—1 satang per tree.

Chomphoo trees, stem of 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 1 sok—1 satang per tree.

Putsa tree—same as Chomphoo trees.

Makwit tree, stem of 2 kam in circumference, or upwards, at a height of 2 sok—1 satang per tree.

Mak lek, from 1 sok in height upwards—1 satang per 2 trees.

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Naturalization Law.

By the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Whereas it is advisable to make definite rules for the granting of Naturalization as one of the various ways in which Siamese nationality may be acquired.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

Short Title—Execution.

1. This law shall be cited as the "Naturalization Law 130."

2. The Minister of Foreign Affairs shall have charge and control of the execution of this law. He shall have power to frame regulations for such execution, more particularly to prescribe the forms of any applications or declarations and the amount of fees to be paid. These regulations, on being sanctioned by His Majesty and published in the Government Gazette, shall be deemed to be part of this law.

CHAPTER II.

Conditions Required for Naturalization.

3. Any alien who complies with the conditions required by articles 6 and 7 may apply to be naturalized as a Siamese subject.

4. The grant or refusal of naturalization lies entirely in the direction of the Government.

5. The application shall be made in writing and shall be directed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

6. No naturalization may be granted unless :

(1) The applicant be of full age, both according to the Siamese Law and to the law of his nationality ; and

(2) The applicant be residing in Siam at the time of his application ; and

(3) The applicant has resided in Siam for not less than five years ; and

(4) The applicant be a person of good character and in possesion of sufficient means of support.

7. The five years' residence in Siam is not required in the following cases :

(1) If the applicant has rendered services of an exceptional nature to the Siamese Government, or

(2) If the applicant was originally a Siamese subject who has been natutralized abroad with the sanction of the Siamese Government, and who now desires to resume his Siamese nationality, or.

(3) If the applicant is a child of an alien who was naturalized as a Siamese subject, and if at the time of the naturlization of such alien, he was of full age, both according to the Siamese law and according to the law of his nationality.

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8. Naturalization may be granted only on the Royal Sanction being first obtained.

9. The Minister of Foreign Affairs on receiving the Royal Sanction and after the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance, shall issue a notification (prakat) to the effect that the applicant has been naturalized as a Siamese subject.

10. The naturalized person shall on request be furnished with a certificate embodying the substance of the notification.

CHAPTER III.

Effects of Naturalization.

11. From the date of publication of the notification in the Government Gazette, the naturalized person shall acquire all the rights and shall be subject to all obligations attendant upon the status of a Siamese subject.

12. The wife or wives of a naturalized person become as of right Siamese subjects.

13. Every child of a naturalized person who is not of full age at the time of the naturalization becomes as of right a Siamese subject, provided that such child may decline Siamese nationality and resume his former nationality by making a declaration of alienage to the Minister of Foreign Affairs within one year after attaining full age.

The declarant shall be entitled to an acknowledgment of the receipt of his declaration.

14. An alien who has been naturalized in Siam shall not, while without the limits of the foreign state of which he was previously a subject, be able to take advantage of his Siamese nationality, unless by law of that State or by any treaty concluded with it, he is permitted to take such advantage.

In like manner, a Siamese subject who has been naturalized in a foreign state shall not, while in Siam, be able to take advantage of his status as a naturalized foreign subject unless he has been naturalized with the sanction of the Siamese Government.

15. Every Siamese subject, whether natural-born or naturalized, who duly ceases to be a Siamese subject and becomes the subject of a foreign state, shall lose the special rights attached to the status of a Siamese subject.

Date 11th May 130.

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Deportation Act.

The following is an official translation of the new act on the Deportation of Undesirable Aliens, published in the Government Gazette of September 1: –

BY THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Whereas it is expedient to declare the law relating to the deportation from Siam of aliens whose presence is inconsistent with the public safety or welfare and to make other provisions connected therewith :

Be it enacted as follows :—

1.—Whenever it appears that the deportation from Siam of any person not being a natural born subject of His Majesty is necessary for the public safety or welfare, a Minister charged with the execution of this Decree may issue an order deporting such person from Siam for such period and in such manner as the Minister may think fit.

2.—Any person ordered to be deported under this Decree may forthwith after the making of the order be arrested and detained by order of the Minister in any place pending the carrying into effect of the order of deportation.

3.—No order of deportation shall be carried into effect until seven days have elapsed from the date of its service on the person concerned.

4.—There shall be a right of appeal to His Majesty by the person concerned, stating the reasons against any such order of deportation.

5.—If any person ordered to be deported has become naturalized in Siam the order of deportation shall declare that the certificate of naturalization of such person is cancelled, but such cancellation shall be subject to confirmation or disallowance by His Majesty through the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the confirmation or disallowance of the cancellation shall be published in the Government Gazette.

6.—If any question shall arise in any proceeding whether any person is a natural born subject of His Majesty the onus of proving that such person is a natural born subject of His Majesty shall lie upon such person.

7.—If a person deported under this Decree shall be found within Siam a any time before the expiration of the period of deportation, the order for hit deportation not having been cancelled, he shall be liable on conviction before a competent Court to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and to further deportation at the completion of this punishment, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, without subsequent deportation.

8.—In Monthon Krung Thep the Minister of Local Government and in the other Monthons the Minister of the Interior are charged with the execution of this Decree.

9.—This Decree shall be called the "Deportation Decree of the Year R. S. 131 ;" and it shall come into force on the day of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Given on the 27th day of August in the year R. S. 131, being the 256th day of the Present Reign.

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Fire-Arms and Ammunition.

The following is an extract from the laws relating to Fire-arms and Ammuni ion :—

Chapter II. Section 9. Licenses for the possession or carrying of fire-arms and ammunition shall not be granted to

(1) Persons who have been convicted even once only of the offences described in the following sections of the Penal Code,

Section 288—303: Theft, snatching, robbery, gang-robbery, piracy, extortion :

Section 304 : Cheating and fraud;

Section 306 : Cheating under aggravated circumstance;

Section 314 : Criminal misappropriation;

Section 316 : Criminal misappropriation of property lawfully attached and left in the owner's charge;

Section 317 : Criminal misappropriation of property delivered by mistake;

Section 318 : Criminal misappropriation of discovered lost property of treasure-trove ;

Section 319 : Criminal breach of trust ;

Section 321 : Receiving stolen property ;

Section 322 : Receiving stolen property obtained by robbery or gang-robbery.

Section 323 : Habitually receiving stolen property ;

(2) Persons who have been convicted twice or more within a period of five years of any of the offences, not coming under the description of petty offences, other than those described in Sub-section (1) above ;

(3) Persons under sixteen years of age ;

(4) Persons of unsound mind resulting from physical infirmity ;

(5) Persons who are, on account of any infirmity, unable to use a fire-arm ;

(6) Buddhist priests and noviciates ;

Section 10. The following persons shall be prohibited from carrying on the manufacture or repair of, or trade in fire-arms and ammunition ;

(1) Persons mentioned in Section 9 ; and

(2) Persons who have been convicted more than once during a period of three years for any of the offences described in the present law.

Chapter III.

Section 11. Permits for the possession of fire-arms may be granted in Bangkok by the Commissioner of Police or the Chao Krom Amphur and in the Muangs by the Governor of the Muang.

Section 12. Permits for the possession of fire-arms shall be granted only for the purposes of self-defence or of sport.

They shall be granted only to persons of good character and reputation.

Section 14. A permit shall be granted in respect of every fire-arm so marked by the competent authorities, and shall be valid for three years, at the expiration of which an application for its renewal must be submitted.

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Section 15. A permit for the purchase or import of a fire-arm shall be valid only for six months from the date of its issue.

Section 16. Permits already mentioned shall not be transferable.

Section 17. Every fire-arm imported into Siam under a personal permit shall have a mark in letters and figures made on it by the Customs authorities in order that its identity be rendered certain.

Section 18. The identification mark of the fire-arm shall be entered in the permit. If the fire-arm is bought from a licensed dealer, the entry shall be made by the licensed dealer. If the fire-arm is imported by the holder of the permit, the entry shall be made by the Customs authorities. If the fire-arm is acquired from a third person, the entry shall be made by the holder of the permit.

Section 19. A person provided with a permit for the possession of a fire-arm may not transfer such fire-arm except to another person provided with a similar permit under this law from the competent authorities.

Section 20. The owner of a fire-arm who has been refused the renewal of his permit for the same shall, within one month from date of refusal, dispose of it to a licensed dealer in fire-arms and ammunition or to the holder of a permit for the possession of a fire-arm.

Section 21. Any person arriving in Siam with any fire-arm or ammunition in his possession may be granted a provisional permit for the same by the Customs authorities; provided that such person shall submit an application for the legal possession of such fire-arm or ammunition in accordance with provisions of the present law within fifteen days from the date of issue of the said provisional permit.

CHAPTER IV.

Manufacture and Trade in Fire-arms and Ammunition in Siam.

Section 22. Any person wishing to manufacture or trade in fire-arms and ammunition or repair fire-arms must apply for permission to the competent Minister who may grant a license for that purpose as he may think fit.

Persons so licensed may not however, import fire-arms or ammunition into Siam without special permits granted by the competent Minister.

Section 23. The competent Minister may restrict the demand for the manufacture, repair or import of fire-arms and ammunition to such quantities as may correspond to the needs of the trade.

Section 24. A license shall be valid for three years, at the expiration of which an application for its renewal must be submitted.

Section 25. A license shall not be transferable.

Section 26. Every fire-arm kept in stock for the purpose of trade, as already mentioned, shall have a mark made on it by the proper authority, in order that its identity be rendered certain.

Section 27. A licensed manufacturer, repairer, or dealer in fire-arms may dispose of such fire arms only to persons who have been granted permits to possess fire arms under the law.

Section 28. Every licensed manufacturer or repairer of or dealer in fire-arms or ammunition shall keep such book of accounts as may be necessary to

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show his imports, purchases, manufactures, repairs, or sales and to ascertain that the provisions of the present law are complied with.

Section 29. Such books of account as well as the fire-arms shall be open to inspection at all times by the proper authorities.

Section 30. A dealer, repairer or manufacturer of fire-arms and ammunition who has been refused a license or the renewal of a license, or whose license has been withdrawn, is allowed six months to dispose of his stock of fire-arms and ammunition ; or the same may be re-exported or be forfeited to the State.

Section 31. If a person in possession of a permit or license for keeping a fire-arm is convicted of any of the offences mentioned in Section 9 and 10 hereof, the competent authorities may withdraw the permit and forfeit the fire-arm.

Section 32. The competent Minister may withdraw the license of any dealer, repairer or manufacturer of fire-arms and ammunition who has been sentenced by a final judgment to one year's imprisonment or more for any offences under the present Act or under any other law, or who has been convicted more than once during a period of three years for any of the offences described in Section 31 to 34 of the present law.

Section 33. The following persons shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding three years or fine not exceeding five thousand ticals, or both :

(1) Whoever imports, attempts to import, manufactures, sells, purchases carries or is found in possession of any fire-arms or ammunition mentioned in Section 8 hereof, or knowingly abets such acts.

(2) Whoever imports, attempts to import, or is concerned in importing, fire-arms or ammunition without having been granted a permit as provided by this law.

Section 34. The following persons shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding one year or fine not exceeding two thousand ticals, or both.

(1) Whoever manufactures or repairs fire-arms or ammunition or trades in fire arms or ammunition without a license or with an expired license, or in any way contrary to the terms of his license.

(2) Whoever is in possession of fire-arms or ammunition without having a license to trade in the same, or with an expired license.

(3) Whoever is in possession of a fire-arm without a permit, or with an expired permit, or of a fire-arm which does not correspond to the description or mark entered in his permit.

(4) Whoever being lawfully in possession of a fire arm sells or transfers it to a person not provided with a permit or license for buying or receiving the same, or to a person whose permit or license shows that he is already in possession of the fire-arm mentioned in it.

(5) Whoever being lawfully in possession of ammunition sells or transfers it to a person not provided with a permit or license for buying or acquiring the same, or with a permit or license for the possession of a fire-arm.

(6) Whoever sells or transfers to any person provided or unprovided with a permit or license a fire-arm of another description than that mentioned in the permit or license.

(7) Whoever being manufacturer or dealer in fire-arms, does not register his name and place of business as provided in the present law.

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Section 15. A permit for the purchase or import of a fire-arm shall be valid only for six months from the date of its issue.

Section 16. Permits already mentioned shall not be transferable.

Section 17. Every fire-arm imported into Siam under a personal permit shall have a mark in letters and figures made on it by the Customs authorities in order that its identity be rendered certain.

Section 18. The identification mark of the fire-arm shall be entered in the permit. If the fire-arm is bought from a licensed dealer, the entry shall be made by the licensed dealer. If the fire-arm is imported by the holder of the permit, the entry shall be made by the Customs authorities. If the fire-arm is acquired from a third person, the entry shall be made by the holder of the permit.

Section 19. A person provided with a permit for the possession of a fire-arm may not transfer such fire-arm except to another person provided with a similar permit under this law from the competent authorities.

Section 20. The owner of a fire-arm who has been refused the renewal of his permit for the same shall, within one month from date of refusal, dispose of it to a licensed dealer in fire-arms and ammunition or to the holder of a permit for the possession of a fire-arm.

Section 21. Any person arriving in Siam with any fire-arm or ammunition in his possession may be granted a provisional permit for the same by the Customs authorities; provided that such person shall submit an application for the legal possession of such fire-arm or ammunition in accordance with provisions of the present law within fifteen days from the date of issue of the said provisional permit.

CHAPTER IV.

Manufacture and Trade in Fire-arms and Ammunition in Siam.

Section 22. Any person wishing to manufacture or trade in fire-arms and ammunition or repair fire-arms must apply for permission to the competent Minister who may grant a license for that purpose as he may think fit.

Persons so licensed may not however, import fire-arms or ammunition into Siam without special permits granted by the competent Minister.

Section 23. The competent Minister may restrict the demand for the manufacture, repair or import of fire-arms and ammunition to such quantities as may correspond to the needs of the trade.

Section 24. A license shall be valid for three years, at the expiration of which an application for its renewal must be submitted.

Section 25. A license shall not be transferable.

Section 26. Every fire-arm kept in stock for the purpose of trade, as already mentioned, shall have a mark made on it by the proper authority, in order that its identity be rendered certain.

Section 27. A licensed manufacturer, repairer, or dealer in fire-arms may dispose of such fire arms only to persons who have been granted permits to possess fire arms under the law.

Section 28. Every licensed manufacturer or repairer of or dealer in fire-arms or ammunition shall keep such book of accounts as may be necessary to

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show his imports, purchases, manufactures, repairs, or sales and to ascertain that the provisions of the present law are complied with.

Section 29. Such books of account as well as the fire-arms shall be open to inspection at all times by the proper authorities.

Section 30. A dealer, repairer or manufacturer of fire-arms and ammunition who has been refused a license or the renewal of a license, or whose license has been withdrawn, is allowed six months to dispose of his stock of fire-arms and ammunition ; or the same may be re-exported or be forfeited to the State.

Section 31. If a person in possession of a permit or license for keeping a fire-arm is convicted of any of the offences mentioned in Section 9 and 10 hereof, the competent authorities may withdraw the permit and forfeit the fire-arm.

Section 32. The competent Minister may withdraw the license of any dealer, repairer or manufacturer of fire-arms and ammunition who has been sentenced by a final judgment to one year's imprisonment or more for any offences under the present Act or under any other law, or who has been convicted more than once during a period of three years for any of the offences described in Section 31 to 34 of the present law.

Section 33. The following persons shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding three years or fine not exceeding five thousand ticals, or both :

(1) Whoever imports, attempts to import, manufactures, sells, purchases carries or is found in possession of any fire-arms or ammunition mentioned in Section 8 hereof, or knowingly abets such acts.

(2) Whoever imports, attempts to import, or is concerned in importing, fire-arms or ammunition without having been granted a permit as provided by this law.

Section 34. The following persons shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding one year or fine not exceeding two thousand ticals, or both.

(1) Whoever manufactures or repairs fire-arms or ammunition or trades in fire arms or ammunition without a license or with an expired license, or in any way contrary to the terms of his license.

(2) Whoever is in possession of fire-arms or ammunition without having a license to trade in the same, or with an expired license.

(3) Whoever is in possession of a fire-arm without a permit, or with an expired permit, or of a fire-arm which does not correspond to the description or mark entered in his permit.

(4) Whoever being lawfully in possession of a fire arm sells or transfers it to a person not provided with a permit or license for buying or receiving the same, or to a person whose permit or license shows that he is already in possession of the fire-arm mentioned in it.

(5) Whoever being lawfully in possession of ammunition sells or transfers it to a person not provided with a permit or license for buying or acquiring the same, or with a permit or license for the possession of a fire-arm.

(6) Whoever sells or transfers to any person provided or unprovided with a permit or license a fire-arm of another description than that mentioned in the permit or license.

(7) Whoever being manufacturer or dealer in fire-arms, does not register his name and place of business as provided in the present law.

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Section 25. The following persons shall be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred ticals.

(1) Whoever being a licensed manufacturer, repairer, or dealer neglects to enter in his books of account the import, manufacture or sale of any fire-arm or ammunition or neglects to enter the sale of a fire-arm on the permit of the buyer, or makes an incorrect entry.

(2) Whoever being a licensed manufacturer, repairer, or dealer is found in possession of fire-arms or ammunition not corresponding to the number or quantity shown in his books of account.

Decree Relating to Military Service.

FULL TRANSLATION.

The Decree countermands the Decree of 27th December R. S. 127 (1908) and it also traverses sections 13, 14 and 15 of the Military Service Law of R. S. 124 (1905) which it modifies thus :

Section XIII.: The following categories of persons are henceforth to be exempted from Military Service for the following reasons and under the following conditions :

(1) Buddhist monks or novices, either Siamese, Chinese or Annamite and priests of other religions who are permanently practising their religious profession and are certified as such by the Minister of Local Government or the Lords-Lieutenants of their countries—during the whole period of their priesthood.

(2) Students of the Udom class as defined hereunder—during the whole period of their studies and till the age of 30 is reached.

(3) Teachers and medical doctors in Government service—according to special Ministerial Regulations issued with His Majesty's permission.

(4) Wardens of monasteries selected by the abbots of their monastery or by the priests of their brotherhood and in receipt of Royal Letters Patent or Letters Patent issued by the Minister of Public Instruction appointing them as such—during the period they hold such offices.

(5) Civil Servants in receipt of titles by Royal Letters Patent or by Royal Decrees—during the period they hold such titles.

(6) Village Headmen elected by the villagers of their villages and the Kamnans and Nais Tambon duly elected by the respective Headmen according to the Law of Internal Administration—during the period they hold such positions.

(7) A son whose sole support is essential to an aged or invalid parent—during the whole of the period he is thus occupied. If however a parent has several sons liable for service he shall select *one* of those sons to care for him.

(8) A father whose child is bereft of its mother—until the child attains the age of 18 (in the case of a son) or 21 (in the case of a daughter) provided there is no other person save the father to look after such a child.

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(9) A man employed in trade or in the cultivation of land with his own capital and by his own energies and paying taxes according to the amount specified by the Government Gazette for his province—during the period he is thus employed and pays such taxes.

(10) From out of a number of persons associated for purposes of trade—a certain number proportional to the amount of taxes paid by such association as specified by the Gazette.

(11) A man whose bodily infirmity unfits him for military service during the whole period that such bodily infirmity endures.

(12) A man whose permanent bodily disability unfits him altogether for military service—for life.

(13) A man undergoing imprisonment—during the period of detention.

(14) A man of foreign nationality, born outside the realm of Siam—for life.

(15) Savages or hill tribsemen i. e. uncouth inhabitants of the hills or jungles whom the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Interior deem it proper to exempt—according to mutual agreement between the two above-named ministries.

Section XIV. A man whom His Majesty is graciously pleased to exempt for life or for certain period is exempted according to the Royal pleasure.

Section XV. Certain categories of persons hereinafter mentiond when under-going military service are to serve in posts befitting their quality, namely:

(1) Members of the Royal Family from the rank of Mom Chao upwards —as officers or cadets according to their capability.

(2) Military or Naval students—according to special regulations.

(3) Men whom His Majesty shall deem fitted to serve in any special capacity—in the capacity which His Majesty shall command.

Military Service Law.

This countermands all previous Decrees on the same subject, and defines the four following educational establishments as being "Udom" schools, viz:

The King Chulalongkorn Civil Service College, the Normal College, the Medical College and the Law School.

Only such students of these schools as have passed the full Matayom standard can be exempted and only up to the age of 30 [see Section XIII. (2) above.]

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The Morphine and Cocaine Act, B. E. 2462 (1913).

Whereas, by reason of the fact that the trade in morphine and cocaine is not at present under proper Government control, certain classes of the public are enabled to use these drugs in excess to the detriment of their health and happiness.

Be it enacted as follows :—

1. The law of the year B. E. 2456 for regulating the trade in morphine and cocaine, herein enacted, shall be called the "Morphine and Cocaine Act, B. E. 2456."

And it shall come into force on the first day of October, B. E. 2456 (1913.)

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

2. In this Act :—

"Morphine" includes morphia and all salts of morphia and any solution thereof.

"Cocaine" includes cocaine and all salts of cocaine and any solution thereof.

This Act applies to morphine and cocaine in a pure state and to any solutions, pills or other preparations containing morphine or cocaine except preparations enumerated in Schedule C and any such other preparation considered to be harmless to the consumer as may be added to Schedule C by a notification of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Local Government, punblished in the "Government Gazette."

LICENSES.

3. On and from the coming into operation of this Act, no person shall be allowed to deal in morphine or cocaine, unless such person has been granted a license to that effect.

4. The licenses for dealing in morphine and cocaine shall be granted in Monthon Bangkok by the Minister of the Interior.

5. A license shall not be valid for more than one year.

6. Licenses shall not be transferable and shall apply only to the persons and premises named thereon.

IMPORT OF AND TRADE IN MORPHINE AND COCAINE.

7. A person who is not a licensed dealer in morphine and cocaine, is prohibited from importing morphine or cocaine into the Kingdom, or from being in possession of more than one gram of either of those two substances at any time.

8. Except on special permission granted in Monthon Bangkok by the Minister of Local Government and in the other Monthons by the Minister of the Interior, a licensed dealer shall not be allowed to import or purchase in any one year more than a total of one hundred and eighty grams of morphine and one hundred and thirty grams of cocaine or the equivalent thereof in solutions, pills or other preparations.

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9. Morphine or cocaine shall not be imported into the Kingdom except through the ports of Bangkok and Puket, or any other port which shall hereafter be declared by a notification of the Minister of Finance published in the "Government Gazette" to be a port for the importation of morphine or cocaine.

10. When the proper Customs entry for any imported morphine or cocaine has been accepted by the Customs officer, and such officer is satisfied that the law has been complied with fully, a permit shall be issued to the importer. Such permit shall be the importer's authority for the removal of the goods from the custody of the Customs to the premises specified on the permit and shall be retained by the importers as proof of legal possession of the goods, upon such premises.

ACCOUNTS.

11. Every licensed dealer shall keep accounts in the form given in Schedules A and B hereto annexed, showing the imports or purchases and the sales or deliveries made by him of morphine and cocaine.

12. Within eight days after the end of each month, every licensed dealer shall send a true signed copy of the accounts of such month to the Director General of Customs, for transmission to the Ministries concerned.

In Puket and in any other port declared to be a port for the importation of morphine and cocaine, the monthly returns shall be transmitted through the Chief Officer of Customs of the port.

INSPECTIONS AND SEARCHES.

13. Dealers' licenses, removal permits and accounts of receipts and issues of morphine and cocaine shall always be open to inspection by the following officials :—

(1) In Monthon Bangkok, the Medical Officer of Health, his deputy and any official specially empowered for that purpose by the Minister of Local Government, and the Customs Analyst or any Inspector or Surveyor of Customs.

(2) In the other Monthons, the Deputy Commissioners, the Governor of the Muangs, the Medical Advisers to the Ministry of the Interior and any officials specially empowered for that purpose by the Minister of the Interior or by the High Commissioner of the Monthon.

14. The officials mentioned in Section 13 shall have the right to inspect any books or documents and search the premises of any licensed dealer in order to ascertain whether the quantities of morphine or cocaine held by such licensed dealer correspond with the quantities shown by the permits and accounts.

The officials referred to shall have the right to search any premises where they suspect that morphine or cocaine is kept contrary to the provisions of the present Act. Provided that, if the premises are in the possession of a person under the jurisdiction of a Consular Court, the consent of the Consul shall first be obtained.

The officials in question shall have the right to seize and attach any morphine and cocaine, the legal possession of which the owner is unable to demonstrate, as well as any drug suspected to contain morphine or cocaine. Provided that any drugs so seized or attached under suspicion shall be returned within ten (10) days unless it is found that they contain morphine or cocaine not legally holdable.

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15. The rights of inspection, search and seizure may be exercised by force, if necessary.

16. If a dispute arises as to the proportion of morphine or cocaine contained in a medicine or other preparation, it shall be finally decided by an analysis made by a Commission consisting of a representative of the Government and a representative of the person concerned. In case these two experts should disagree, they shall appoint a third person as an umpire. If they cannot agree on the selection of the umpire the umpire shall be a qualified chemist and analyst residing in Europe or in America or in Japan to be appointed by the Ministry of Local Government or the Ministry of the Interior, as the case may be.

PENALTIES.

17. Whoever, not being a licensed dealer, is found in possession of a quantity of morphine or cocaine not exceeding one gram and is unable to prove that such morphine or cocaine was obtained from a licensed dealer, shall be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred ticals or with imprisonment not exceeding three months or with both.

18. Whoever, not being a licensed dealer, imports or attempts to import into Siam, or sells, morphine or cocaine, or is found in possession of more than one gram of morphine or one gram of cocaine, shall be punished with fine not exceeding five thousand ticals or three times the duty-paid value of such morphine or cocaine or with imprisonment not exceeding six months or with both.

19. Whoever, obtains morphine or cocaine from any person not being a licensed dealer shall be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred ticals or with imprisonment not exceeding three months or with both.

20. Whoever, being a licensed dealer, imports or attempts to import into Siam morphine or cocaine without proper permit shall be punished with fine not exceeding five thousand ticals or three times the duty paid value of such morphine or cocaine or with imprisonment not exceeding six months or with both.

21. Whoever, being a licensed dealer, is found in possession of a quantity of morphine or cocaine exceeding by at least five grams the quantity appearing on the permits and accounts, shall be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred ticals or with imprisonment not exceeding three months or with both.

If the quantity found exceed by fifty grams or more the quantity appearing from the permits and accounts, the punishment provided in Section 20 shall apply.

22 Whoever, being a licensed dealer, makes any omission or false entry in his account or returns shall be punished with fine not exceeding five thousand ticals or with imprisonment not exceeding six months or with both.

23. Whoever being a licensed dealer, fails to send in due time his monthly returns shall be punished with fine not exceeding one hundred ticals, provided that a warning that his return is due shall first have been given him.

24. If a licensed dealer shall be convicted of any offence against this Act, his license may be withdrawn by the authority who granted it.

The license may also be withdrawn if the accounts of the licensed dealer are kept inaccurately.

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25. In any prosecution in respect of any morphine or cocaine seized under this Act, it shall rest with the defendant to prove his innocence.

26. Any morphine or cocaine in respect of which any offence against this Act has been committed, shall be forfeited irrespective of the conviction or non conviction of any particular person.

TRANSITORY.

27. Every person who, on the day of promulgation of the present Act, shall be in possession of any quantity of morphine or cocaine exceeding five grams or its equivalent in solutions, pills, or other preparations, shall within one month make a declaration of such drugs to the Ministry of Local Government in Bangkok or to the High Commissioner in the Provinces. Such declaration shall be sent through the Director-General of Customs.

In Puket or any other port declared to be a port for the importation of morphine or cocaine, the declaration shall be sent through the Chief officer of Customs of the port.

Should such person desire to continue dealing in morphine or cocaine under this Act, he shall send with his declaration an application for a license.

28. If it is decided to grant the license applied for the competent official shall verify the quantity of morphine or cocaine said to be held, and enter it in the accounts of the licensed dealer as if it has been imported into the Kingdom under this Act.

29. If no application for a license is made or if the application is refused, the morphine and cocaine shall be deposited with the Ministry of Local Government or with the High Commissioner and shall be sold through them to licensed dealers only.

EXECUTION.

30. The Minister of Local Government, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance shall have charge and control of the execution of the present Act.

Schedule, A. & B., describing the manner in which accounts should be kept and certificates of stock issued are appended, while Schedule C. gives a list of patent medicines exempted under the Act.

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The Opium Law, B. E. 2464.

BY COMMAND OF THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

(*Translation.*)

Whereas the Kingdom of Siam is a party to the International Opium Convention concluded at the Hague, which was duly ratified by her on the 1st December, B. E 2457, and has been confirmed by Article 295 of the Treaty of Peace of Versailles, dated the 28th June, B. E, 2462, the Convention having for its object the gradual suppression of the abuse of opium and other analogous drugs. And whereas We desire, so far as it lies within Our power, to carry out the provisions of the said International Convention. It is, therefore, hereby enacted as follows :—

TITLE I.

Title and Application of the Law.

Section 1. This Law shall be called the "Opium Law, B. E. 2464," and it shall come into force throughout the Kingdom on the 1st day of April B. E. 2464.

Section 2. On and from the day that this Law comes into force the following laws and regulations shall be repealed :

(a) Law relating to the Opium Monopoly, Ch. E. 1233.

(b) Supplementary law relating to the Opium Monopoly, R. S. 109.

(c) Regulations concerning the Opium Monopoly issued on the 1st March, R. S, 111, and 8th January, R. S. 117, and amending Regulation issued on the 29th December, B. E. 2457.

(d) Decree prohibiting the importation and sale of Ya Ee pills and any other kinds of medicine mixed with opium, R. S. 120.

(e) Decree fixing the penalties for offences in connection with illicit opium, R. S. 125.

(f) Opium Law Amendment Act, B. E. 2461.

Section 3. In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires.

"Opium" means raw or prepared opium, and any solution, pills, or other preparations containing opium.

'Opium dross" means dross, still in the form of ashes, derived from prepared opium lit and reduced to ashes after smoking.

"Tamlung" means a tamlung equivalent to the weight of 10 salungs, i.e., 37.5 grammes.

"Opium smoking" shall be held to include opium eating.

"Opium pipe" means an instrument used for the purpose of smoking opium, and shall be held to include a pipe bowl, a pipe stem, or both bowl and stem together, with any other instrument of any substance whatever made to serve for the smoking of opium.

"Official" means a Government servant empowered to carry out the provisions of this Law.

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"Opium shop" means a place where the supply of opium to smokers for smoking therein is permitted under a license granted by an official.

TITLE II.

Possession of Opium.

Section 4. It is forbidden for any person to cultivate the opium poppy, or to have in his possession opium poppy seeds, without a license granted by an official.

Section 5. It is forbidden for any person to import into or export out of the Kingdom opium or opium dross, except :—

(a) under license granted by an official.

(b) when opium or opium dross is in transit to other countries by any vessel entering Siamese waters. In such case the opium or opium dross must be declared immediately to the Customs officers by the person in possession thereof, and handed over by him to the said officers to be kept by them in a place put under their seal until the vessel leaves Siamese waters. A person in possession of opium or opium dross as aforesaid who fails to make a declaration to the officers, or otherwise to comply with the before-mentioned provisions, shall be deemed to have imported such opium or opium dross into the Kingdom.

Section 6. It is forbidden for any person to be in possession of opium without a license issued in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Section 7. It is forbidden for any person to be in possession of opium dross other than that derived from opium prepared in the Government Opium Factory.

Section 8. Certain solutions, pills, and other preparations containing opium, included in the definition of "Opium" in Section 3, may be exempted from the provisions of this Law by a notification of the Minister of Finance published in the *Government Gazette*.

TITLE III.

Sale, Purchase, and Smoking of Opium.

Section 9. Persons desirous of smoking opium must do so in an opium shop. In smoking such opium they must use the opium pipes provided by the licensee of the shop, and return to the licensee, before leaving the shop, the receptacles in which the opium supplied to them was contained, together with the dross remaining in the opium pipes.

Opium may not be taken out of an opium shop or smoked anywhere outside the shop.

Section 10. Any opium smoker who is unable or does not desire to go and smoke opium in an opium shop may apply to the official, charged with the sale of opium in the district in which such smoker lives, for a license to smoke opium outside an opium shop. If the official sees fit, he may issue a special license for the purchase of opium from such official for smoking at the residence of the applicant, or elsewhere. Such a license shall be called a "Special smoking license."

Section 11. A special smoking license may be used by the holder of the license only. But the holder of a special smoking license may hand his license

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over to another person to enable such person to purchase opium for consumption by the holder of the license.

Section 12. The holder of a special smoking license must have in his possession each day the exact amount which should be left over after deducting every day, since the date of his last purchase, the quantity set out in his license as the daily quantity allowed to be consumed by him.

Section 13. It is forbidden for any person who has obtained a special smoking license from an official in one place to apply for a similar license from an official in the same or another place with a view to obtaining more than one special smoking license during the year for which his license is issued.

Section 14. Medical practitioners or dispensers requiring opium for medicinal purposes shall apply to the Department of Public Health for a license to purchase it from an official appointed for the sale of opium, and they must keep and use such opium in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Public Health.

Section 15. Opium may be sold only by officials appointed by the Government for the purpose.

Section 16. Licensees of opium shops may supply opium only to smokers who actually consume such opium in their shops.

Section 17. A licensee of an opium shop :—

(a) may have in his possession for the purposes of his trade only opium that has been purchased from the official appointed by the licensing official as vendor of opium to the licensee; the possession of any other opium shall be deemed contrary to the provisions of this Law,

(b) must keep accounts of his purchases, and his supplies to smokers, in the form prescribed by the licensing official, and must have in stock in his shop the exact amount of opium shown in his accounts as the balance in hand after accounting for purchases and for supplies to smokers,

(c) must purchase his opium from an official and supply opium to smokers in accordance with the terms of the written agreement entered into between himself and the licensing official.

Section 18. It is forbidden for a licensee of an opium shop :—

(a) to sell or give opium to any person to take outside the shop, or himself to take opium out of his shop,

(b) to adulterate opium intended to be supplied to smokers,

(c) to supply smokers with opium on credit, or otherwise than for coin or currency notes of the realm.

Section 19. It is forbidden for any person, not being a licensee of an opium shop or a holder of a special smoking license, to sell opium dross.

Section 20. Licensees of opium shops, holders of special smoking licenses, and medical practitioners or dispensers may have in their possession only opium that has been purchased from an official.

Section 21. It is strictly forbidden for any person purchasing opium under the provisions of this Law to remove the opium from the receptacle in which it was enclosed by the Government and place it in another receptacle. Opium found in the possession of any person in any such other receptacle shall

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be treated as opium in the possession of such person contrary to the provisions of this Law.

Section 22. Children or persons under 18 years of age are forbidden to enter opium shops without good and sufficient cause. If they persist in entering and are found therein by an official they shall be liable to prosecution for an offence under this Law.

TITLE IV.

Possession, Sale, and Purchase of Opium Pipes.

Section 23. From the 1st day of April, B. E. 2465, it is forbidden for any person to possess, manufacture, sell or import opium pipes, except :—

(a) persons licensed under the provisions of this Law,

(b) persons transporting opium pipes to other countries by any vessel entering Siamese waters. In such case the opium pipes must be declared immediately to the Customs officers by the person in possession thereof, and handed over by him to the said officers to be kept by them in a place put under their seal until the vessel leaves Siamese waters. A person in possession of opium pipes who fails to make a declaration to the officers, or otherwise to comply with the before-mentioned provisions, shall be deemed to have imported such opium pipes into Kingdom.

Section 24. From the 1st day of April, B. E. 2465 only the following persons may possess opium pipes :—

(a) licensees of opium shops, who may possess as many opium pipes as may be sanctioned by the licensing official for the use of persons smoking opium in their shops.

(b) holders of special smoking licenses, who may possess as many opium pipes for smoking opium as the licensing official may sanction.

(c) licensed dealers in opium pipes, who may have in stock such number of opium pipes as shall remain from the original number allowed for sale by the licensing official, after deducting sales made under license, such stock being the balance in hand as shown in their accounts.

(d) persons who wish to keep opium pipes as curios and undertake not to use them for the purposes of smoking opium, who may possess such opium pipes as the licensing official may see fit to allow.

Section 25. It is forbidden for any person licensed to possess opium pipes, or for a licensed dealer in opium pipes :—

(a) to sell an opium pipe to any person who is not in receipt of an official authorisation to buy an opium pipe, issued by the licensing official for him to possess an opium pipe or to be a dealer in opium pipes.

(b) to allow another person to borrow or use his opium pipes. Provided that licensees of opium shops may provide opium pipes in their possession in accordance with the provisions of this Law for the use of persons who purchase opium for smoking on the premises of such shops.

Section 26. A licensed dealer in opium pipes whose license the licensing official does not see fit to renew, or whose license has been cancelled, may no longer deal in opium pipes, but must hand over to the official the whole balance of his stock of opium pipes as shown by his accounts. He may, within 30 days dispose of such opium pipes through the official to any person or persons permit-

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ted to possess opium pipes under the provisions of this Law, but any opium pipes left unsold after this period shall be forfeited to the Government. A licensed dealer in opium pipes who, under the circumstances provided for in this section, fails to place his stock of opium pipes in official custody, shall be deemed to be in possession of opium pipes contrary to the provisions of this Law.

TITLE V.

Registration of Opium Smokers.

Section 27. Within a period to be subsequently notified in the *Government Gazette*, all persons addicted to opium, including persons already holding special smoking licenses, must obtain registration from an official as opium smokers.

Section 28. Upon any person coming to be registered as an opium smoker, provided that he is not already a holder of a special smoking license, the official shall issue to the said person a license for smoking opium in an opium shop. Such license shall be called an ' ordinary smoking license."

Section 29. The holder of an ordinary smoking license :—

(a) may hold the same for his own use only,

(b) may smoke opium only in an opium shop situated in the Amphur district in which he is registered, and he must in smoking such opium comply with the provisions of Section 9 of this Law.

Section 30. If the holder of an ordinary smoking license goes into an Amphur district other than that in which he is registered, and he is thereby debarred by the terms of his license from being supplied with opium in an opium shop, he may purchase opium direct from the official appointed for the sale of opium in that district. But he must smoke such opium in an opium shop of that district, and on the day that he purchased it, using the opium pipe provided by the licensee of the shop, and returning to the licensee, before leaving the shop, the pipe with the opium dross therein, and the receptacle in which the opium purchased by him was contained.

Section 31. It is forbidden for any person to obtain registration as an opium smoker at more than one registry or more than once at the same registry with a view to obtaining more than one license for smoking opium.

Section 32. After the expiration of the period to be notified in the *Government Gazette* under Section 27, for the registration of opium smokers, it is forbidden :

(a) for any person to smoke opium, unless he has been registered as an opium smoker and has obtained an opium smoking license before the expiration of the period,

(b) for licensees of opium shops to supply opium to any person who is not a holder of an ordinary smoking license issued in the Amphur district as that in which the opium shop is situated,

(c) for any official to register any more persons as opium smokers Provided that if an immigrant opium smoker applies for registration and a license to smoke opium, the official shall examine him, and if it appears that he is addicted to opium smoking and has been less than 30 days in the country, the official may register him as an opium smoker, and issue to him an ordinary or special license for smoking opium, as the official may see fit.

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If the immigrant comes from a country in which there is legal provision for the registration of opium smokers, he must produce his certificate or license for smoking opium as issued by the authorities of that country, failing which the official is forbidden to receive his application for registration as an opium smoker.

(d) for persons other than licensees of opium shops and their male employees, holders of ordinary smoking licenses, and officials in execution of their duty, to enter opium shops without good and sufficient cause.

TITLE VI.

Powers of Search.

Section 33- Viceroys, Lords Lieutenants, and the Director-General of the Opium Department, or their duly appointed deputies, are empowered to appoint Inspectors, by authorisation in writing, for the purpose of controlling matters in opium shops at all times, with the right of entry, inspection and search of such shops, as well as of the shops of licensed dealers in opium pipes, the residences of holders of special smoking licenses, and the business premises of medical practitioners and dispensers purchasing opium under the provisions of Section 14, in order so ascertain whether the provisions of this Law are being complied with in all respects by the person whose premises are being searched.

The right of inspection and search may be exercised by force, if necessary.

TITLE VII.

Penalties.

Section 34. Whoever cultivates the opium poppy or has in his possession opium poppy seeds without a license granted by an official shall be punish, ed with fine not exceeding 1000 bahts, or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or both.

Section 35. If in any village where the opium poppy is being cultivated contrary to the provisions of this Law the offenders cannot be arrested and punished, the Lord Lieutenant of the Circle or the Governor of the Changwad in which that village is situated shall order the Headman of that village, by notice delivered to him or posted up at his house, to call upon all persons in that village, male and female, of the age of 18 years and upwards, to assist in suppressing the cultivation of the opium poppy in that village within the period mentioned in the order, and not exceeding 30 days; and if after that period the opium poppy is still cultivated in that village, the Headman and each of such persons aforesaid shall be deemed to have refused to obey a lawful order given by an official, and shall be guilty of an offence under Section 334 (2) of the Penal Code.

In the suppression of the cultivation of the opium poppy, as aforesaid, the Headman or other officials are empowered to enter, by force if necessary, the places where such cultivation exists, and to destroy the opium poppies. Inhabitants who are required to assist shall have the same power, but must act together with, or in the presence of, the Headman or supervising officials. Further, such destruction should be carried out, as far as possible, in the presence of the owner of the opium poppies, and may be carried out only during the time between the rising and the setting of the sun.

Section 36. Whoever, contrary to the provisions of this Law,

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(a) imports into or exports out of the Kingdom opium or opium dross,

(b) possesses opium or opium dross,

(c) takes opium out of an opium shop,

(d) purchases, sells, or smokes opium, or

(e) sells opium dross,

and the opium or opium dross in question is found, shall be punished as follows :—

(1) if the opium or opium dross is not more than 50 tamlungs in weight, with a fine, according to weight, of 3 times the value of the opium, or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both, but no fine of less than 50 bahts shall be imposed,

(2) if the opium or opium dross is more than 50 tamlungs in weight, with a fine, according to weight, of 3 times the value of the opium, or imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, or both.

The value of the opium for calculating the fine shall be the price at which it was on sale by the Government at the place where the offence was committed.

Section 37. Whoever, contary to the provisions of this Law,

(a) purchases, sells, or smokes opium,

(b) takes opium out of an opium shop, or

(c) sells opium dross,

and the opium or opium dross concerned is not found, shall be punished with a fine of from 50 to 500 bahts or imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

Section 38. Any person who, after smoking opium in an opium shop, fails to return to the licensee thereof, before leaving the shop, the receptacle in which the opium was contained, or the dross remaining in the opium pipe, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 200 bahts, or imprisonment not exceeding 2 months.

Section 39. The holder of a special or an ordinary smoking license who allows his license to be used by any other person, or who gives any other person opium in the possession of the holder under his license, or allows any other person to smoke such opium, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 1000 bahts, or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.

Section 40. (a) Whoever having obtained a special smoking license from an official in one place applies for a similar license from an official in the same or another place, for use within the same year, or obtains more than one special smoking license for use in the same year, contrary to the provisions of Section 13, and

(b) whoever obtains registration as on opium smoker at more than one registry or more than once at the same registry with a view to obtaining more than one license for smoking opium, contrary to the provisions of Section 31, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 500 bahts, or imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

Section 41. The holder of an ordinary smoking license who, being in an Amphur district other than that in which he is registered, and purchasing opium from an official appointed for the sale of opium, does not, in smoking

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such opium, comply with the provisions of Section 30, shall be liable to the same punishment as provided in Section 38.

Section 43. A medical practitioner or dispenser, purchasing opium under the provisions of Section 14, who does not keep and use such opium in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Public Health, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 100 bahts.

Section 43. Any person who, being

(a) the holder of a special smoking license, has in his possession on any day a greater or smaller amount of opium than he should have on that day in accordance with his license or the provisions of Section 12,

(b) the licensee of an opium shop, has in his possession a greater or smaller amount of opium than he should have according to his accounts, shall be liable to the same punishment in respect of the excess or deficient amount of opium as provided in Section 36.

Section 44. A licensee of an opium shop who

(a) sells or gives opium to any person for taking outside the shop, or himself takes opium out of his shop, or

(b) adulterates opium intended to be supplied to smokers, shall be liable to the same punishment as provided in Section 36 or 37.

Section 45. Children or persons under 18 years of age, who persist in entering opium shops without good and sufficient cause, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 50 bahts, or imprisonment not exceeding 5 days.

Section 46. Persons entering opium shops without good and sufficient cause, contrary to the provisions of Section 32 (d), shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 50 bahts, or imprisonment not exceeding 5 days.

Section 47. Any person who

(a) possesses, manufactures, sells or imports into the Kingdom an opium pipe contrary to the provisions of this Law,

(b) possessing an opium pipe under the provisions of this Law, allows another person to borrow or use such pipe, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 500 bahts, or imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

Section 48. Whoever within 5 years of the completion of punishment for an offence against this Law commits a subsequent offence against this Law, the punishment for which is of two forms, fine or imprisonment, shall be punished with both fine and imprisonment. If the punishment for the subsequent offence is fine only, the fine shall be trebled, for recidivism.

Section 49. The reward payable by the Government to an informer for the arrest of an offender against this Law may be claimed by an official from the offender. The Court shall adjudge the offender liable to pay such reward to the official for disbursement to the informer, and the mentioning of the name of the informer shall not be obligatory to the payment of such reward. But there must be a written certificate from the Viceroy, Lord Lieutenant, Governor of the Changwad, Director-General of the Opium Department, or their duly authorised deputy, that the amount of reward claimed is actually required to be paid.

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Section 50. Opium, opium dross, opium poppy seeds, and opium pipes in respect of which any offence against this Law has been committed shall be ordered by the Court to be forfeited without regard to the conviction or non-conviction of any particular person, and handed over to the Opium Department. Any other property used for the commission of an offence against this Law shall, on conviction of the offender by the Court, be forfeited and handed over to the Opium Department.

TITLE VIII.

Power to Issue Regulations.

Section 51. The Minister of Finance shall have charge and control of the execution of this Law, and shall have power to issue regulations fixing the scale of fees for the various licenses and permits, and for otherwise carrying out the provisions of the Law. The said regulations, upon being published in the *Government Gazette*, shall be deemed to form part of this Law.

Given on the 3rd day of January, B. E. 2463, being the 11th Year of Our Reign.

Ministerial Regulations.

Issued Under The Opium Law, B. E. 2464.

(*Translation.*)

H. R. H. Prince Chandaburi Naranad, Minister of Finance, having received His Majesty's sanction under the provisions of Section 51 of the Opium Law, B. E. 2464, hereby issues the following regulations under that Law :—

Clause 1. The issue of special smoking licenses, and the registration of smokers and the issue of ordinary smoking licenses, shall be the duty of the following officials :—

(a) In the Changwads of Phra Nakor and Thonburi, officials of the Opium Department.

(b) In other Changwads of the Kingdom, the Nai Amphur of the district in which the applicant resides.

Clause 2. Before one of the officials named above issues a special smoking license to any person, or registers, and grants an ordinary smoking license to any person, the official must examine each applicant to determine whether or not he is really addicted to opium smoking. If it appears that he is so addicted, and that he is a suitable person to hold a license, the official may issue a special smoking license, or register the applicant and issue to him an ordinary smoking license. The daily quantity of opium necessary for his consumption must be fixed, and noted by the official in the license issued to the applicant.

Clause 3. Special smoking licenses shall be divided into two classes :—

Class 1, those issued to persons who are disinclined to smoke opium in an opium shop, the daily amount allowed to be consumed by them being

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limited only by the amount which it is necessary for them to consume; and those issued to persons who are unable to smoke opium in an opium shop owing to their living or carrying on their livelihood far from such a shop, or for any other reason of necessity, and being persons who are addicted to a consumption exceeding 1/30th of a tamlung per day (i.e., more than one tamlung in 30 days).

The fee for a special license of this first class shall be equal to the sale price of one tamlung of opium to the license holder.

Class 2, those issued to persons who live or carry on their livelihood so far from the nearest opium shop that they cannot conveniently come to such shop for smoking opium, and whose consumption of opium does not exceed 1/30 of a tamlung of opium per day (i.e., not more than one tamlung in 30 days.)

The fee for a special license of this second class shall be 1 baht.

Clause 4. The fee for an ordinary smoking license shall be 25 satangs.

Clause 5. A holder of a special smoking license

(a) shall be permitted, as set forth by the official in the license, to possess one opium pipe, i.e., one pipe stem and one bowl, for his own use in smoking opium,

(b) may purchase opium in any place from the official appointed for the sale of opium,

(c) must, each time he presents himself to the official to purchase opium, return to the official the receptacle in which was contained the opium purchased by him on the previous occasion, which he has finished smoking.

Clause 6. When a holder of a special smoking license desires to purchase opium for smoking, or a holder of an ordinary smoking license enters, an opium shop for the purpose of smoking opium, he shall produce his license, on which the seller or supplier shall enter the amount of opium sold or supplied to him, together with the date of the transaction, and the name of the seller or supplier. If he fails to produce his license or refuses to allow it to be endorsed the official shall not allow him to buy opium, nor the opium shop shall no supply him with opium.

Clause 7. A holder of a special or an ordinary smoking license, who is able to reduce the amount of opium set out in his license as allowed to be consumed by him daily, should apply to the official who issued the license to him to amend his license by reducing the amount set out therein as allowed to be consumed daily. Officials must give every opportunity to holders of smoking licenses to make such applications.

Clause 8. The licensing of persons to

(a) cultivate the opium poppy, and to possess opium poppy seeds,

(b) open opium shops, and possess opium pipes for the use of smokers in their shops,

(c) open shops for the sale of opium pipes,

(d) possess opium pipes as curios,

shall be the duty of the following officials :—

(1) In the Changwads of Phra Nakor and Thonburi officials of the Opium Department,

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(2) In other Changwads of the Kingdom, the Viceroy or the Lord Lieutenant of the Circle of which such Changwad forms a part, or the authorised deputy of such Viceroy or Lord Lieutenant.

Clause 9. Special smoking licenses, ordinary smoking licenses, licenses for opium shops, and licenses for shops for the sale of opium pipes shall be valid only during the Buddhist year of issue.

Clause 10. It is forbidden for licensees of opium shops to employ fema e or persons under 18 years of age on work in such shops.

Clause 11. Licensed dealers in opium pipes shall keep an account of their sales and purchases of opium pipes, and shall send a copy thereof once every month to the official who issued their licenses, in the form prescribed by such official. Before a licensed dealer in opium pipes makes new pipes or imports them into the Kingdom, he must obtain the previous permission of the official who issued his license, otherwise such new pipes shall be regarded as pipes held in contravention of the Opium Law, B. E. 2464.

Clause 12. Officials appointed for the sale of opium may sell opium only to

(a) licensees of opium shops,

(b) holders of special smoking licenses,

(c) medical practitioners or dispensers, under the provisions of Section 14 of the Opium Law, B. E. 2464,

(d) holders of ordinary smoking licenses who come from another Amphur district.

Clause 13. (a) If a licensee of an opium shop

(1) fails to keep the accounts of purchases and supplies of opium required by Section 17 (b) of the Opium Law, B. E. 2464,

(2) supplies opium otherwise than for coin or currency notes of the realm, or supplies opium on credit,

(3) employs females or persons under 18 years of age on work in such shops,

(b) If a licensed dealer in opium pipes fails to keep and send accounts to the official mentioned in Clause 11, he may be deprived of his license.

Clause 14. A person in possession of an opium pipe previous to the date from which the Opium Law, B. E. 2464, is in force, who cannot obtain permission from an official to possess such pipe in accordance with the Law, should sell the pipe to a licensed dealer in opium pipes, or to the licensee of an opium shop, or should destroy it, previous to the 1st day of April, B. E. 2465. The continued possession of such pipe on or after this date will constitute an offence under Section 47 of the Opium Law, B. E. 2464.

Clause 15. The duties of inspection and search, under Section 33 of the Opium Law, B. E. 2464, shall be carried out by the following officials :—

(a) in the Changwads of Phra Nakor and Thonburi, by Inspectors of the Opium Department to whom letters of authority have been granted by the Director-General of the Opium Department or his duly authorised deputy,

(b) in other Changwads of the Kingdom, by Inspectors to whom letters

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of authority have been granted by the Viceroy or the Lord Lieutenant of the Circle, or their duly authorised deputies.

Clause 16. If an official finds children or persons under 18 years of age or persons who are not holders of ordinary smoking licenses, entering an opium shop without good and sufficient cause, contrary to Section 22 or 32 (d) of the Opium Law, B. E. 2464, the said official shall explain their misdemeanour to them and remove them from the shop. If they still persist in entering frequently, they shall be arrested and prosecuted for an offence under the Law.

Clause 17. If a licensee of an opium shop who is no longer licensed to carry on such a shop has opium remaining on hand, he shall, within 7 days of the termination of his license, sell such opium to the new licensee of the shop at the price at which he purchased it from the official. The new licensee of the shop must purchase the opium and duly inform the official, appointed to be his vendor, so that the official may enter such amount in the accounts.

Clause 18. The license fee for an opium shop shall be fixed by the Opium Department according to the quantity of opium to be issued in the shop, and shall be set out in the written agreement to be entered into between the licensee and the licensing official.

Clause 19. The license fee for a shop for the sale of opium pipes shall be 50 bahts.

Clause 20. The granting of permission for any person to purchase an opium pipe shall be the duty of the official who licensed such person to possess an opium pipe under the Opium Law, B. E. 2464.

Clause 21. A person who loses a special or an ordinary smoking license may state the circumstances to, and apply for a new license from, the official who issued the original one to him. If the licensing official sees fit, he may issue a new license, but a fee must be paid for it, according to scale.

Clause 22. After the expiration of the period fixed for the registration of opium smokers, under the provision of Section 27 of the Opium Law, B. E. 2464, a person coming from a foreign country on business or otherwise, with no intention of residing in the Kingdom for a considerable length of time, and who has not been in the Kingdom more than 7 days, may, if he is an opium smoker, apply for a temporary smoking license, and if the official sees fit he may issue an ordinary smoking license for a period not exceeding 15 days at a time. But if the applicant resides in a country where opium smokers have to be licensed officially, he must produce the license issued to him by the authorities of that country, failing which the official shall not issue the temporary smoking license.

The fee for a temporary smoking license shall be 1 baht.

Clause 23. Any holder of a special or ordinary smoking license who changes his place of abode from one Amphur district to another must notify the official of the new district, within a period of 30 days from the day of his removal into that district, failing which the official shall not sell him any opium.

Clause 24. When a licensing official receives from any person holding a special or an ordinary smoking license a notification of change of residence to a new Ampur district, he shall enter the name of such person in his register, and issue, in exchange, a license of the same category, with the original quantity of opium to be purchased for smoking. He shall then, within 15 days from

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issuing the new license in exchange, notify the licensing official who issued the original license, and the latter, on receiving the notification, shall immediately write the holder of the license off the register, with a note of his new Amphur district, from the date notified by the new official.

Clause 25. If the holder of an ordinary smoking license subsequently finds himself unable to go and smoke opium in an opium shop, and wishes to ask for it to be changed into a special smoking license, or if the holder of a special smoking license finds it convenient to go and smoke opium in an opium shop, and wishes to ask for it to be changed into an ordinary smoking license, he may apply for the change to the official who issued the original license. If the official on investigation finds the facts as stated, he may issue a license in exchange on payment of the fee chargeable for the new license. When the official has issued the new license, he shall write the holder off the old register and register him in the new one.

Clause 26. A holder of a special or ordinary smoking license who wishes to ask for a license for another year must apply to the licensing official who issued the existing license, between the 1st day of February and the 30th day of April.

Clause 27. The Opium Department shall issue forms for use throughout the Kingdom for :—

(a) special smoking licenses, class 1 and class 2, and ordinary smoking licenses.

(b) licenses for opium shops and for dealers in opium pipes.

(c) agreements between licenses of opium shops and the official.

(d) permits to enable persons to purchase opium pipes from dealers in opium pipes, and

(e) accounts for licensees of opium shops and dealers in opium pipes.

Issued on the 3rd January, B. E. 2463.

MOM CHOW NANE,
Vice-Minister,
(*for Minister of Finance.*)

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Law Relating to Flags.

WE, SOMDETCH PHRA PARAMENDRA MAHA VAJIRAVUDH KING OF SIAM, Etc.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain changes should be effected in the Flags prescribed by the Flag Regulations of the year R. S. 118, by additions and otherwise, in order to render the same suitable to the present time.

THEREFORE We have decreed and do hereby decree that a law for that purpose shall be established as follows :

Section 1,—This law may be sighted as "The Flag Regulations, year R. S. 129.

Section 2.—This law shall come into force from the 1st day of April, R. S. 130.

Section 3.— The Flag Regulations R. S. 118 established on the 1st day of December, R. S. 118, shall be henceforth abrogated.

Section 4.—Henceforth the National Flags and the Flags used in connection with the Government shall be of the following descriptions :

1.

THE ROYAL STANDARD.

"MAHARAJA YAI."

The Royal Standard shall be a rectangular yellow flag, in the middle of which shall be the figure of the Garuda in red.

This Standard shall be used for the Sovereign only. Whenever it is carried unfurled by a military officer on the march, or hoisted in any place, it shall indicate that the Sovereign is present. In the same manner, when the Sovereign is travelling on board a Royal or any other vessel, this Standard shall be hoisted on the mainmast of such vessel.

2.

THE ROYAL PENDANT.

"MAHARAJA NOI."

The Royal Pendant shall in its fore part resemble the Royal Standard in every respect, but not more than 60 centimetres in width. The remaining adjacent part shall be white, tapering and ending in the shape of a swallow's tail. The total length of the Pendant shall be 14 times its greatest width, and the width of the end one half that of the fore part. The depth of the swallow's tail being equal to 2/14 of the Pendant's length.

The Pendant may be hoisted on the mainmast of a Royal or any vessel where the Sovereign may be on board, in the same manner as the Royal Standard ; but when it is so ordered by His Majesty to be used in place of the Royal Standard, it indicates that no Royal salute shall be fired.

3.

THE QUEEN'S STANDARD.

"RAJINI YAI."

The Queen's Standard shall be a yellow flag, 10 plus 15, with a swallow's tail $\frac{1}{4}$th of the length of the flag. In the middle of the flag shall be the figure of the Garuda in red, the same as on the Royal Standard.

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This flag shall indicate the presence of Her Majesty the Queen. It shall also be hoisted on the main mast of any Royal or other vessel by which the Queen may be travelling.

4.

THE QUEEN'S PENDANT.
"RAJINI NOI."

The Queen's Pendant shall resemble the Royal Pendant, but with the difference that the white part shall be substituted by red.

This Pendant shall be used, when it so pleases Her Majesty in place of the Queen's Standard, in which case no salute shall be fired.

5.

THE CROWN PRINCES PENDANT.
"YUVARAJ YAI."

The Crown Prince's Standard shall be a flag having a rectangular outer field in dark blue and an inner field, half the dimensions of the former, in yellow. In the centre of the inner field shall be the figure of the Garuda in red.

The flag shall indicate the presence of the Crown Prince, and shall also be hoisted on the main mast of any Royal or any other vessel by which His Royal Highness may he travelling.

6.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S PENDANT.
"YUVARAJ NOI"

The Crown Prince's Pendant shall in its forepart resemble the Crown Prince's Standard in every respect, but not more than 60 centimetres, in width. The remaining adjacent part shall be white, tapering and ending in the shape of a swallow's tail. The total length of the Pendant shall be 14 times its greatest width, and the width of the end one half that of the forepart. The depth of the swallow's tail being equal to 2/14 of the Pendant's length.

This Pendant may be used in place of the Crown Prince's Standard when His Royal Highness shall so desire, and in which case no salute shall be fired.

7.

THE CROWN PRINCESS' STANDARD
AND PENDANT.

The Standard and Pendant of the Crown Princess shall resemble those of the Crown Prince, with the difference that the Standard shall be in shape similar to the Queen's Standard, and the Pendant shall have its end in red, similar to the Queen's Pendant.

The occasions for the use of both these flags shall be the same as those already mentioned with regard to the Crown Prince's Standard and Pendant.

8.

THE ROYAL PRINCESS' STANDARD.
"RAJAWONGS YAI."

The Standard for the Royal Princes shall be a dark blue rectangular flag having in the centre a yellow circle half the width of the flag in diameter. In the circle shall be the figure of the Garuda in red.

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This flag shall be hoisted on the mainmast of any vessel by which a Royal Prince, being Son of a Sovereign, is travelling.

9.

THE ROYAL PRINCES' PENDANT "RAJAVONGS NOI."

The Pendant of the Royal Princes shall in its forepart resemble the Royal Princes' Standard in every respect, but not more than 60 centimetres in width. The remaining adjacent part shall be white, tapering and ending in the shape of a swallow's tail. The total length of the Pendant shall be 14 times its greatest width and the width of the end one half that of the forepart. The depth of the swallow's tail being equal to 2/14 of the Pendant's length.

This flag whenever used in place of the Royal Princes' Standard shall indicate that no salute is to be fired.

10.

The Standard and Pendant of the Royal Princesses, being daughters of a Sovereign, shall resemble those of the Royal Princess, with the difference that the Standard shall have its outside part similiar in shape to the Queen's Standard, and the Pendant shall have its end in red in the same manner as the Queen's Pendant.

The use of these flags shall be subject to the same rules as those for the Standard and Pendent of the Royal Princes.

11.

THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE FLAG.

The Government Service Flag shall be a red flag bearing in the centre the figure of a white elephant, caparisoned, standing on a pedestal and facing the staff.

This flag may be hoisted on all vessels and in all places belonging to the Government.

12.

THE ROYAL NAVY FLAG.

The Royal Navy Flag shall resemble the Government Service Flag, with the difference that it shall have in the upper corner in front of the elephant the figure of an anchor with that of a "Chakr" hung on the middle of the stock, surmounted by the Royal Crown in yellow.

13.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE'S FLAG.

The Minister of Marine's Flag shall be a dark blue flag, having in the centre the figure of an anchor with that of a "Chakr" hung on the middle of the stock, and surmounted by the Royal Crown in yellow.

This flag shall be for the use of the Minister of Marine and shall be hoisted at the Ministry of Marine and on the mainmast of any vessel where the Minister of Marine may be on board.

When the Royal Standard of the Queen's Standard, is hoisted at the mainmast of any vessel the Minister of Marine's flag shall always be hoisted on the foremast at the same time on every occasion.

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14.

THE NAVY JACK.

The Navy Jack shall be a dark blue flag having in the centres the figure of a white elephant standing on a pedestal and facing the staff.

This flag shall be hoisted at the bow of Royal Yachts and war vessels in commission. When hoisted at the yard arm of any vessel, it indicates that such vessel is on guard duty of the Harbour.

This flag shall also be used as a regimental flag for Naval detachments on shore.

15.

THE ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET'S FLAG.

The Admiral of the Fleet's Flag shall be similar to the Navy Jack, but with the addition of two anchors entwined, surmounted by the Royal Crown in yellow, in front of the elephant.

When used on ships, it shall be hoisted on the mainmast.

16.

DISTINGUISHING FLAGS FOR ADMIRALS AND COMMODORE.

The Admiral's Flag shall be similar to the Navy Jack, and shall indicate that the officer in command holds the rank of an Admiral. When used on a ship, it shall be hoisted at the main mast.

This flag, with the emblem of a " Chakr " in white in the upper corner in front of the elephant, shall indicate that the officer in command holds the rank of a Vice-Admiral ; and when it bears the same emblem in white in both the upper and lower corners in front of the elephant, it shall indicate that the officer in command holds the rank of a Rear-Admiral.

The Vice-Admiral's Flag, when used on a ship shall be hoisted at the fore-mast. The Rear-Admiral's Flag, when used on a three masted ship, shall be hoisted at the mizzen mast, and, in the case of a ship with two masts on the foremast.

The Navy Jack ending in the form of a swallow's tail shall indicate that the officer in command holds that rank of Commodore. When used on a ship it shall be hoisted at the mizzen mast.

17.

THE OFFICER'S PENNANT.

The Officer's Pennant shall be 6 metres long, by 18 centimetres broad at the mast, tapering to a point.

The first 1/3 of its length shall be red, and the remaing 3/4 dark blue.

This first pennant when hoisted shall indicate the command of a Naval Officer.

18.

THE SENIOR OFFICER'S PENNANT.

The Senior Officer's Pennant shall be 36 centimetres broad at the mast and 75 centimetres in length, tapering to a point.

The first 1/3 of its length, shall be dark blue, and remaining 2/3 white. In the middle of the dark blue portion there shall be the figure of a " Chakr " in white.

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When hoisted on the mizzen mast of any ship this pennant shall indicate that the Senior Officer in command is on board. But in case of such officer being an Admiral, then the pennant shall be substituted by the flag consistent with his rank.

19.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

The National Flag shall be red, having in the centre the figure of a white elephant facing the staff. It may be flown on all merchant and other vessels owned by Siamese Subjects.

20.

THE PILOT'S FLAG.

The Pilot's Flag shall be similar to the National Flag, but with a white border. It is for the use of pilots, and when hoisted at the foretop of any vessel, it shall indicate that such vessel requires the service of a pilot.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICER'S FLAG.

Section 5.—Any official holding any office in the Government service desiring to use a flag to indicate such office may be permitted to use the National Flag for the purpose, provided that the same shall bear on the upper corner of front of the figure of the white elephant a distinctive device or emblem. Such device or emblem shall, however, be first notified to the Department charged with the operation of this law for submission to His Majesty The King, and only when Royal sanction has been granted and duly published in the "Government Gazette," and the flag duly registered by the said Department, shall the use of such flag be authorized and considered legal before the law.

FLAGS NOT PRESCRIBED BY THIS LAW.

Section 6.—Flags other than those mentioned under the present law may also be permitted to be used, provided always that in every instance a special sanction has been granted by His Majesty The King. When so authorized, the use of such flag shall be deemed to be legal before the law. The person receiving such sanction shall also notify the same and have the flag duly registered by the Department in charge of the operation of the present law.

Section 7.—The Ministry of Marine is hereby charged with the control of the present law, and the authorities of every Government Department having occasion to make use of the flags mentioned herein shall strictly comply with the provisions of this law in every particular.

Given on the 2nd day of March, year R. S. 129, being the 112th day of the Present Reign.

Koviloor Acadamy

Police Regulations.

His Excellency Phya Devesr Wongs Wiwadhna, Superintendent of the Sanitary Department, begs to call the attention of residents and land owners who are living within the city walls to the following notification. As His Majesty the King has been most gracious to sanction the Sanitary Department to commence sanitary works in the city for the sake of the health of the public in general the public are hereby called to observe the police Regulation which has been decreed in 1875 as follows :—

Art. 25. It is prohibited to build any shade for laying articles jutting out into the streets where obstruction to traffic will be caused. Any person found to commit this fault a policemen on duty must warn the said person not to erect such shade, and order the goods to be removed, out of the way.

Art. 37. Any person wishing to erect temporary shades on the public road for merit-making, permission must be obtained from the Inspector General of Police. This permission has to be given in writing mentioning the date to begin the ceremony and the day to end. When the permission is expired, the applicant must remove away the shade at once, otherwise the Inspector General of Police may give orders to the police to remove same, which materials then become the property of the Police Department.

Any person building up houses or shades on the public streets without the knowledge of the Inspector General of Police or permission, the police must warn him or her to stop further erection, and if he continues the work the police may proceed to pull them down and the materials become the property of the Police Department, furthermore a fine will be imposed on the owner of these shades or houses at the rate of six ticals per partition, which money becomes the fund of the Police Department.

Art. 42. Any person whether young or old found to use lead pencil or charcoal to inscribe figures on the city walls or walls of Temples or private residences, the said person will be fined Ticals Ten each time, and in default the offender must be locked up and work for the Police Department one month.

Art. 43. Any person found to be watering the streets either from washing or bathing or other purposes, which is filthy, or even bathing one-self on the street will be fined Ticals Ten each time an offence is committed and in default the offender must be locked up and work for the Police Department one full month.

Any one found to relieve one-self on the public street or by its side must pay a fine of Ticals Twenty and in default must undergo imprisonment for three months with labour.

Art. 46. Breeders of domestic animals must understand that they have to bury the carcasses of their animals at the Wat grounds or in their own premises but it is forbidden to throw them about especially on the public thoroughfare or place where public are on beat. Should any offender disregard the police warning he must pay a fine of Ticals Ten. Any person caught committing the fault repeatedly which is published in the notification as a warning now, the Police Department will take steps against the culprit according to law.

May 1st, 1898.

Koviloor Acadamy

WITHIN THE CITY.

Sanitary works to be carried out within the City.

Phya Devesara Wongse Viwadthna, Superintendent of the Sanitary Department, by command of His Majesty hereby gives notice, etc., etc.

1. The limits in which the sanitary works are to be carried out are to be delineated as follows: "Along the eastern bank of the river from the entrance of Klong Banglamphu to the entrance of Klong Tapan Han and then back wards along the bank of the canal by the city wall to Klong Banglamphu." This area is herein after called "the city proper" and in this the following sanitary works are to be carried out :—

2. All rubbish and refuse in the city proper must be thrown into the dust bins provided by the sanitary department or at any other suitable place where the department may allow the rubbish to be thrown. It is forbidden to throw rubbish in streets, pathways, etc., or at any place other than allowed by the department. No person who resides in a high building or house shall throw rubbish, refuse or dirty water on to the roofs of lower houses and buildings or on the roads. An infringement of this clause is liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 16.

3. Night soil or dung of animals shall not be thrown into the dust bins roads, streets or pathways, or at any other place not allowed by the sanitary department. Any person infringing this clause is liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 16.

4. All dead animals must be buried by the owner of the house in which the animals died as deep as to prevent the smell to arise therefrom. The carcases of dead animals shall not be thrown into the roads, drains, canals or into the river, nor by the side of the dwelling places. Any person infringing this clause is liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 16.

5. No person shall throw dirty water on the streets or bathe by the road side—nor throw water nor bathe at any place where water may run into the streets. Throwing water on the streets to prevent dust from flying about, using clean water for this purpose, is exempted from this rule. Any person infringing this clause is liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 4, for each infringement.

6. All existing latrines or those to be erected adjoining buildings or houses and public streets which may cause a nuisance and can be easily seen must be looked after by the owners in such a way that they may not be seen by passers-by and to abate the nuisance. The owners of these latrines shall be liable to a fine of not more than Tcs 30 if they do not comply with this rule, and also a fine of Tcs. 5 per day commencing from the date of notice received from the sanitary department, until such notice has been complied with.

7. No person shall relieve nature in the place outside the latrines erected or to be erected by the sanitary department in accordance with this notice. Persons not complying with this rule will be liable to a fine of Tcs. 5 each time doing so.

8. The sanitary department shall make rules for all latrines erected preventing such places from becoming dirty. Persons not complying with such rules shall be liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 30 for each and every such infringement.

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9. Any person or company removing or intending to remove night soil shall apply to the sanitary department for license. The department may examine the utensils used by such person or company and make regulations for such work and after a fee of Tcs. 80 has been paid the department shall grant such a license. Any person or company found undertaking the removal of night soil without a license from the sanitary department shall be liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 30.

10. No cattle sheds from which stench may arise—with the exception of stables for horses, elephants, bullocks and buffaloes—such as pig sties, poultry farms, etc., and manufactories which cause stench and nuisance such as places for dyeing cloths, manufactories of sauce (nam pla) and vermicelli (kanom chin), shall be erected at any place near to public roads or adjoining other persons' property. Persons intending to keep such cattle sheds and carry on such trades shall erect their sheds and manufactories in a secluded place at such a distance from public roads and private properties that they cannot be seen or cause nuisance to the passersby and the neighbourhood. All such cattle sheds and manufactories established in places not allowed by this notice shall be removed to such places as mentioned in this notice within one month's time from the date of this notice. The offal, filth and rubbish at the old sites shall also be removed that no stench remains. Persons not complying with this notice shall be liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 16 per day, and the department shall pull down all such places and remove all the offal and filth—the owners not complying with this notice to bear all expenses incurred by the department in destroying the sheds and removing all filth therein.

11. Owners of houses, sheds or stalls along the roads which do not look clean must repair or remove all such erections. If any person does not comply with this rule, the sanitary department may give notice to the owners of such sheds, etc., to have them repaired or removed within a specified time and in the case of non-compliance with such notice a fine of not more than Tcs. 10 per day shall be imposed. The department then shall repair or remove these sheds, etc., and the owners shall refund to the department all the expenses incurred in this matter.

12. After the date of this notice no person shall build or erect houses, sheds, stalls, etc., the walls or roofs of which be of mats, bamboos or leaves along the streets and roads without a written permission from the sanitary department. Any infringement shall be liable to a fine of not more than Tcs. 10 per day until such houses or sheds be removed.

13. The police and amphurs shall have the power to warn and arrest all persons not complying with the notice.

22nd May 1898.

BY-LAW.

WITH RESPECT TO VEGETABLE GARDENS USING MANURE IN BANGKOK.

His Royal Highness Prince Nares Varariddhi Minister of Local Government, made the following notification :—

Whereas by virtue of Section 21 of the Local Sanitary Decree, 116, the Minister of Local Government may, after deliberation with the Sanitary Engineer and with the Medical Officer, make By-laws for or with respect to any purpose necessary for the carrying out the several provisions of the Decree.

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Whereas the use of filth as manure has been found injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, so as to create a public nuisance.

Now therefore, His Royal Highness Prince Nares Varariddhi, Minister of Local Government, with the sanction of His Majesty the King, does hereby make the following by-law with respect to the use of manure in Bangkok, to come in force at once :—

1.—On the East bank of the river Chao Phya, between Klong Samsen and Bangkolem point, within one hundred sixty sens from the river bank, the owners or occupiers of vegetable gardens or plantations are prohibited from using nightsoil, dung, decaying fish, decaying rice or other filth as manure for any purpose.

2.—Within the above prescribed limits, the Police shall have power to enter into and inspect any garden or plantation where they suspect the use of prohibited manure, and they shall order any such manure to be removed or destroyed together with the receptacles in which it is kept.

3.—Any person using manure for the purpose of cultivation in disregard of the prohibition contained in this by-law, shall be punished with fine not exceeding the sum of forty ticals or, in the case of a continued offence, with fine not exceeding twenty ticals for every day during which such offence is continued.

Bangkok, October 1st, 1900.

PLAGUE NOTIFICATION.

By command of His Majesty the King, His Royal Highness Prince Nares Varariddhi, Minister of Local Government, hereby notifies that, in order to stamp out and prevent the spread of bubonic plague which is making its appearance from time to time in Bangkok, it is expedient to enact the following Regulation :—

1. "Householder" means the head of any family or household who is in occupation of any residence, house, floating-house, boat or tenement of any description, either as an owner or as a lessee or otherwise.

In monasteries the chief priest shall be deemed a "householder" only in a general sense, but the chief person residing in every building within the monastey enclosure shall be deemed a "householder" under these regulations.

In any hospitals, barracks, schools, charitable Institutions or Prisons the person in charge of every such place is the householder.

2. It shall be the duty of any householder within whose house a case of sickness occurs which has the appearance of plague immediately to give information of the fact to the nearest police station.

3. The officer in charge of such station shall hand the reporter a certificate that he has reported and shall by the most expeditious means available bring the case to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.

4. Any person suffering from high fever with swellings in the arm pits or groins shall be held to have the appearance of plague.

5. Whenever a person following the profession of a doctor or who is called in to attend on the sick in any capacity finds out that a patient has the appearance of suffering from plague, it shall be his duty to enquire from the

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householder whether information has been given to the police and to ask to see the certificate provided in section 3.

If information has not been given it shall be the duty of such person immediately to give such information himself.

6. Any householder failing immediately to report a case having the appearance of plague as provided in section 2.

And any person following the profession of a doctor or called in to attend the sick in any capacity failing to report immediately a case having the appearance of plague which has not been reported by the householder, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred ticals.

Bangkok, 12th July, 1906.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Reminding persons who commit a breach against the Rules for Sanitation.

His Excellency Chao Phya Yomaraj, Minister of the Local Government, hereby notifies that nowadays it has been observed that the public are committing a breach against the Sanitary Decree which has already been promulgated and prohibits such acts, for example:—digging holes, putting up posts, erecting some structures, building stalls, exposing articles which project into the public street, and throwing rubbish and filth into the drains or the like, all of which acts cause obstruction to the traffic and nuisance to the passers-by. It is understood by the public that such nuisances are but trifling matters and lying far away from the eyes of the officials whose duty it is look over these matters, so a breach is continuously committed. From the date of the publication of this notice, the public are requested to comply with the Sanitary Decree as follows :—

1. It is unlawful to build stalls or temporary shades in the public street without permission from the authorised officials.

2. It is unlawful to put articles or to dry clothes on the street where obstruction to traffic will be caused.

3. It is unlawful to throw filth or refuse, unconsumed food or foul water on the street or to empty the contents of spittoons into the drains, which are not dust-bins where refuse is allowed to be thrown in.

4. It is unlawful to spit on the foot-path, on the city walls, or on the walls or roofs of the houses with betel nut saliva.

5. It is unlawful to allow or lead cattle to walk on the foot-path, etc.

If it is a first offence, the Police are ordered to warn and explain to the offender that he commits a breach against the Sanitary Decree, but if the offender refuses to follow the explanation or repeats the offence, the police will arrest such offender and send him to the Court for sentence of punishment.

Notice is hereby given in order that the public may be first reminded.

23rd December, 1909.

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DECREE FOR PREVENTION OF CATTLE DISEASE.

R. S. 119.

BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Whereas a temporary Decree was issued in the year 115 for the prevention of cattle disease and the institution of Medical inspection of cattle and of other sanitary measures.

And whereas in consequence of the increased trade in cattle for exportation and consumption as food and the increasing monthly importation of cattle into Bangkok from the Provinces, and in view of giving satisfaction to the numerous complaints made by the different sections of the population of Bangkok against the inconveniences resulting from the present state of things, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct the establishment, by the Sanitary Department, in Bangkolem of Cattle Sheds for storing cattle destined for exportation, Slaughter Houses, Quarantine Station for segregation cattle affected with disease, and a wharf for landing and embarking cattle from and to boats and shipping.

And whereas it is necessary that suitable regulations for carrying out the working of the same should be provided.

It is hereby decreed as follows :

1. This Decree shall be cited as "Decree for Prevention of Cattle Disease R. S. 119" and it shall come into force from the date of its promulgation by the command of His Majesty in the "Government Gazette."

2. From the date of the promulgation of this Act the Government Notification of 19th January 114 relating to the slaughtering of cattle, the Decree of R. S. 110, and the amended Royal Decree for Prevention of Cattle Disease R.S. 116 shall be abrogated.

3. All cattle imported into Bangkok shall be landed only at the wharf of the Government Cattle Sheds at Bangkolem, unless special permission is given by the Medical Officer to land elsewhere, and shall be submitted immediately on being landed to an examination by the Medical Officer.

4. Cattle can only be landed between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. nnless special permission is given to land at other hours.

5. All cattle pronounced unhealthy by the Medical Officer shall be removed to the cattle Quarantine Station and any animals pronounced by the Medical Officer as suffering from a contagious disease may be ordered by him to be slaughtered and buried forthwith and the owners of such animals shall obey such orders in every particular.

6. Owners of cattle destined for slaughter for consumption as food shall pay a fee of two Ticals per head for full grown bullocks, five Ticals per head for full grown buffaloes, and one and a half Ticals per head for calves under three feet in height, inclusive of charge for eight days housing in the Government Cattle-Sheds and Slaughter-House.

7. With regard to the Custom House Notification No. 3 of 29th February 110, published under the provisions of Section 14 of the Cattle Decree of 110, whereby export duty is levied at the rate of two Ticals per head on bullocks and three Ticals per head on buffaloes, the owner of cattle destined for exportation shall pay, in addition thereto, a fee of one Tical per head on bullocks and two

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Ticals per head on buffaloes for medical examination inclusive of charge for eight days housing in the Government Cattle-Sheds.

8. All cattle imported into Bangkok not intended for consumption as food shall be kept in the Government Cattle Sheds for a period of eight days free of rent, and when examined and pronounced free from disease by the Medical Officer, may be taken delivery of by the owners and taken to any destination approved of by the Medical Officer.

All milk cows and calves must be kept in sheds in Windmill Road or in some other place approved of by the Medical Officer, where they will be under the supervision of the Medical Officer, whose orders the owners must obey.

9. Any cattle having to be kept in the Government Cattle-Sheds in excess of the time provided for in sections 6, 7 and 8 of this Decree shall be charged a rent of eight atts per head per day payable by their owners for the number of days in excess of such time.

10. All cattle destined for slaughter and sale as food shall only be slaughtered at the Government Slaughter-House, but slaughtering in accordance with religious custom or any other purpose not connected with the sale of meat may be carried out elsewhere by special permission of the Authorities and on payment of the fees mentioned in the foregoing Section 6.

11. All meat leaving the Government Slaughter-House destined for consumption as food shall be marked by the Authorities as an indication that the same has been examined and pronounced fit for human food. If the Medical Officer finds any meat unfit for human food, he may order the same to be buried forthwith.

Any person exposing for sale as human food the flesh of any bullock or buffalo slaughtered without permission of the Authorities or which died a natural death from any cause whatever, (such person) shall be liable to a fine as laid down in Section 14 of this Decree and also to the forfeiture of such meat.

Any carcase or part of a carcase which shall not bear the Slaughter-House mark, shall be presumed until the contrary be proved, to have been slaughtered in contravention to this Decree.

12. All cattle kept in the Government Cattle-Sheds shall be looked after and fed at their own expense by the owners, who shall keep the place where their cattle are quartered clean and also conform to all the rules and regulations of the establishment.

13. The Superintending Officer may at any time enter, or order his subordinate Officer to enter with the knowledge of the owner, and examine any shed or building used for storing cattle, in order to see that all cattle are housed in a sanitary and healthy manner to prevent any outbreak of sickness among them.

14. Any person offending or attempting to offend or abetting in the offence against any of the provisions of this Decree or obstructing its execution by the officers entrusted to carry it out, shall be liable on convicition for every such offence to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to a fine not exceeding one-hundred and fifty Ticals or to both.

15. The Minister of Local Government is empowered to establish rules and regulations in virtue of this Decree, and such rules and regulations after being santioned by His Majesty and published in the "Government Gazette"

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shall have the same force during the period for which they were intended as if they formed part of the present Decree.

The Minister of Local Government and the Minister of Finance are charged with the execution of the present Decree in all particulars.

Bangkok, July 1, 1900.

AMENDMENT TO THE ROYAL DECREE FOR PREVENTION OF CATTLE R. S. 119.

BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

1. The term "cattle" wherever it occurs in the said Decree shall be construed to include sheep as well as bullocks, buffaloes, bulls, cows, and calves.

2. Owners of sheep destined for slaughter for consumption as food shall pay a fee of one Tical per head for medical Inspection inclusive of charge for eight days housing in the Government Cattle sheds.

3 Any sheep having to be kept in the Government Cattle Sheds in excess of the time provided for in Sections 6, 7, and 8 of the said Decree shall be charged a rent of four Atts per head per day, payable by their owners for the number of days in excess of such time.

4. The words "not intended for consumption as food" where they occur in Section 8 of said Decree, shall be struck out and in their place shall be inserted the following word "whether or not intended for consumption of food."

5. In the second paragraph of Section 11 of said Decree, after the words "any bullock or buffalo" shall be inserted the words "or cow or calf or sheep."

6. In all other respects the said Decree of R. S. 119 (July 1, 1900) shall remain in full force and vigor.

Bangkok, May 18, 1907.

Savings Bank Law.

Whereas it is desirable to encourage thrift among the inhabitants of the Realm, and to provide an institution for the safe custody of their savings.

Now therefore His Majesty has been pleased to command that a Treasury Savings Bank shall be established to receive and keep in safe custody the small sums of money brought for deposit by the public and arrange for suitable interest thereon to be given to the depositors in the manner set forth hereunder.

Section 1. This Law shall be called the Treasury Savings Bank Law, B. E. 2456, and it shall come into force on the 1st April B. E. 2456.

Section 2. The places at, and the conditions under, which deposit may be received from, or withdrawn by the public; the rate or rates of interest to be allowed on deposits; the officials by whom, and the manner in which, the affairs of the Treasury Savings Bank shall be controlled; and all other matters connected with the establishment, the organisation and the working of the said Bank shall be set forth in regulations to be issued from time to time.

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Section 3. Both the capital sum obtained from the Treasury Reserve, under Section 5 of this Law, and the deposits made by the public, shall be held apart from the funds of the Treasury. Likewise, all income of any kind derived from the investment of the said capital or deposits shall be kept distinct from the revenues of the State.

Section 4. The repayment of all deposits within the time stipulated by the regulations mentioned in Section 2, and the payment of interest at the authorised rates, on the balances of deposits, shall be guaranteed by the Government.

Section 5. As already commanded by His Majesty, in connection with the establishment of the Treasury Savings Bank, the Minister of Finance shall pay over the sum of one hundred thousand ticals from the Treasury Reserve as a capital sum from the investment of which an income may be obtained for the immediate payment of interest to depositors.

Section 6. The capital to be invested under Sections 3 and 5 shall be administered by a Board of Officials appointed by the Minister of Finance. Any excess of income resulting from the said investment, after deducting the interest payable to depositors, shall be transferred and added to capital sum of one hundred thousand ticals granted by His Majesty under Section 5. Should such income be insufficient to meet the interest payable to depositors, the required additional sum shall be provided in full by the Treasury and treated as a loss on the Treasury Savings Bank.

Section 7. Where a person of less than 20 years of age, even though under legal disability to act for himself, has withdrawn from the Treasury Savings Bank money deposited by him, or interest accrued thereon, he shall have no right to any further claim for the monies so withdrawn. Again, payments made to a married woman, according to the regulations issued under this Law, of deposits or of interest accrued on deposits of any kind, shall be held to be payments legally made, and her receipts therefore shall be a sufficient discharge of the Treasury Savings Banks liabilities in regard to the monies paid.

Section 8. The Minister of Finance shall publish an annual report on the working of the Treasury Savings Bank, showing the number of depositors, the total amount held in deposit, the total amount of interest credited on deposits, the income derived from investments made under Sections 3 and 5, and such other particulars as may be thought proper.

Section 9. The Minister of Finance is authorised to issue the regulations referred to in Section 2, prescribing the procedure to be followed for the execution of this law. Such Regulations, on His Majesty's assent being obtained, and on publication in the "Government Gazette," shall be regarded as forming a part of this Law, and shall come into force from the date of publication.

Given on the 26th March, B. E. 2455 (1915) being the 867th day of the present Reign.

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Law on Trade Marks and Trade Names.

1.—This Law shall be cited as the "Law on Trade Marks and Trade Names of the year 2457."

2.—It shall come into force on the 1st day of October 2457.

CHAPTER 1.

Trade Marks.

3.—A trade mark is a mark which is applied or attached to goods or to their coverings, packings or wrappers so as to distinguish them as being produced, manufactured, worked upon, imported, selected, certified, and dealt with or sold by a particular person.

4.—A trade mark must consist of or contain one or more of the following particulars :

(1) a name of an individual, firm or company, printed, impressed, woven or marked in some particular and distinctive manner, or

(2) a reproduction of a signature of the individual, firm or company applying for registration thereof as a trade mark, or of some predecessor in his business, or

(3) a distinctive device, emblem, seal, design, pattern, brand, label or ticket, or

(4) a distinctive combination of letters or figures, or

(5) an invented word or invented words, or

(6) a word or words having no reference to the nature or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

5.—The following cannot be used as a trade mark or part of a trade mark :

(1) the Siamese arms,

(2) the Royal name, and Royal monograms,

(3) the effigies of any of the Kings, Queens, Princes, Princesses of the reigning dynasty,

(4) the emblems and insignia of the Royal Orders and Siamese Decorations.

(5) the emblem of the Red Cross and the Denominations "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross",

(6) any mark which is contrary to public policy or to good morals.

(7) a device identical with or similar to a medal, diploma and certificate awarded at an Exhibition held by the Siamese Government or by a Foreign Government or Municipal Corporation, unless such medal, diploma or certificate has been actually awarded for the goods bearing it.

6.—The owner of a trade mark is entitled to the exclusive use of it, for that description of goods for which it is used.

7.—The owner of a trade mark is entitled to the exclusive use of the words mentioned in Section 4, Nos. 5 and 6, no matter how they are printed, impressed, woven, or marked.

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8.—If after the coming into force of this Law a trade mark has been publicly, extensively and simultaneously used in Siam on goods of the same description for more than two years and by more than three owners without any objection being lodged in Court, such trade mark shall be deemed to be common in the trade in that description of goods and may be used by any person in Siam.

9.—The right to a trade mark can be transferred only with the business in that description of goods to which it refers, or by dividing it according to the nature of the goods for which it is used.

CHAPTER 2.

Trade Names.

10.—No person engaged in trade may use as trade name his own name or an invented name. He may use the name of another person with the consent of the person entitled to it.

11.—No person may use as a trade name the Royal name or a name including the word Royal without a warrant from His Majesty.

12.—A person who trades under a lawful trade name is entitled to the exclusive use of it. If a person bearing an identical name intende to trade under it in the same or similar goods, he must add to it some other name or qualification, in such a way as to prevent his trade name from being confused with the trade name of the former person.

CHAPTER 3.

Registration of Trade Marks.

13.— Every trade mark complying with the conditions of Section 4 and 5 may be registered, provided that its owner be a person under Siamese jurisdiction or a subject of a Government which has accepted the present Law.

14. The offices for the registration of trade marks shall be at Ministry of Agriculture.

15.—The application for the registration of a trade mark shall be made in writing and signed by the applicant, and must be directed to the Registrar for trade marks.

16.—If the applicant is not the owner of the trade mark, he must attach to the application a written authority showing that he has the power to apply for registration.

17.—No application shall be entertained unless the applicant had a fixed place of business in Siam.

18.—The application for the registration of trade mark must be dated and must contain the following particulars :

(1) the name, nationality, residence and occupation of the applicant,

(2) the name, nationality, residence and occuption of the owner of the trade mark, if he be not the applicant.

(3) the class of goods to which the trade mark applies, according to the classification in Schedule A.

(4) a description of the trade mark showing its true dimensions.

19.—If a trade mark is intended to be used for goods of different classes, there shall be made an application for each class of goods.

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20.—Trade marks which while resembling each other in the material particulars thereof, yet differ in respect of

(1) the statement of the goods for which they are respectively used or proposed to be used, or

(2) statements of numbers, or

(3) statements of price, or

(4) statements of quality, or

(5) statements of names of places, or

(6) colour,

may be registered as a series in one registration, provided that they refer to goods of the same class.

21.—A trade mark may be registered with blank spaces to be filled up when the mark is affixed to the goods.

22.—To the application shall be attached three identical representations of the trade mark, on separate sheets of tough paper.

These representations must be printed, engraved or drawn so as to be of a durable nature and to clearly show the mark. They must be signed by the applicant.

23.—The dimension of the sheet of paper must be 20 by 25 centimeters. The trade mark must be printed engraved or drawn in the middle, so as to allow on the sides the place for the particulars mentioned in Section 27.

24.—Whenever possible, the trade mark must be represented in its actual size.

Small trade marks may be represented on an enlarged scale.

Trade marks which are of a larger size than the space allowed on the sheet of paper may be represented on a reduced scale, or they may be mounted upon linen, tracing cloth or other material that the Registrar may consider suitable ; part of the mounting shall be affixed in the space aforesaid and the rest shall be folded over.

25.—A signed and dated receipt of the application in the form provided by Schedule B attached to this Law, shall be delivered by the Registrar to the applicant.

26.—On being satisfied :

(1) that the trade mark does not contain any of the particulars forbidden by Section 5, and

(2) that is not identical with one already registered to another owner with respect of goods of the same class, or so nearly resembling such a trade mark as to deceive a purchaser, and

(3) that the other conditions required by law are complied with,

the Registrar shall enter the application in his register in the three provided by Schedule C attached to this law.

27.—The Registrar shall at the same time enter on each of the three representations of the trade mark the following particulars :

(1) the serial number of the registration.

(2) the date on which the application was received at the office of the Registrar.

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(3) the name, nationality and address of the owner of the trade mark,

(4) the class of goods to which the trade mark applies.

He shall date and sign every such statement and shall affix to it the seal of his office.

28.—The date of receipt of the application is the date of registration.

29.—Two of the representations shall be kept by the Registrar. The third representation shall be returned to the applicant.

30.—If in the opinion of the Registrar a trade mark contains any of the particulars forbidden, by Section 5 or is identical with one already registered to another owner with respect of goods of the same class, or is so nearly resembling such a trade mark as to deceive a purchaser, or if in the opinion of the Registrar the other conditions required by law are not complied with, the Registrar shall refuse to proceed with the registration and shall send to the applicant a written notice thereof, stating in it his reasons for not entering the application.

31.—The entry of refusal of application must be made within one month from the day of receipt of the application.

32.—The applicants may within three months after the receipt of the notice provided by Section 30, submit to the Registrar a counter statement of the grounds on which he relies for his application. If he does not do so, he shall be deemed to have abandoned his application.

33.—If within one month from receipt of the counter statement the Registrar has not entered the application, the applicant may refer the case to the Court which shall have power to give such order as it may think in accordance with the law.

34.—If before an application has been granted another application in connection with the same class of goods is made for the same trade mark or for a trade mark so nearly resembling it as to deceive a purchaser, the Registrar shall notify both applicants thereof and direct them to settle the case between themselves or to submit it to the Court.

35.—If within three months from the date of the notice provided in Section 34 the Registrar has not been notified that an agreement has been arrived at or that a case has been entered in Court, the Registrar shall proceed with the registration of the trade mark for which application has first been made.

If the parties have come to an agreement the registration shall be made in accordance with it.

CHAPTER 4.

Effects of Registration on Trade Marks.

36.—The registration of a trade mark is valid for twelve years and may be renewed.

37.—A person who is registered as owner of a trade mark is considered to be its owner and to have the exclusive right to use it for all the goods of the class or classes for which registration has been granted until the registration has been cancelled, amended or restricted under Chapter 6.

38.—Although a trade mark has been registered in one colour, its owner has the exclusive right to use it in any other colour.

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39.—Every person who is registered as the owner of a trade mark must keep in Siam a fixed place of business or keep in Siam an agent having a fixed place of business.

CHAPTER 5.

Changes in Registration of Trade Marks and Transfers of Trade Marks.

40.—Every change in the address or in the name of the owner of a registered trade mark or in the address or name of the agent of the owner of a registered trade mark shall be registered.

41.—No transfer of the right to a registered trade mark shall be valid as regards third persons unless registered.

42.—An application for a change or transfer must be made in writing and must be accompanied by the representation or the trade mark which was originally delivered to the applicant under Section 29.

43.—The change or transfer must be entered in the register in the form provided to Schedule D, and must be entered also on the three original representations of the trade mark.

CHAPTER 6.

Cancellation or Amendment of Registration.

44.—The registration of a trade mark shall be cancelled by the Registrar at the expiration of the period of protection provided by Section 36.

45.—The registration of a trade mark shall be cancelled by the Registrar if the owner of that trade mark has discontinued for more than two years to keep in Siam a fixed place of business or an agent having a fixed place of business.

46.—Before proceeding with the cancellation of a registration of a trade mark under Seetion 44 or 45, the Registrar must give notice thereof to the owner or agent at his last registered address and allow him not less than six months to make a counter-statement as he may think fit.

47.—A person who feels aggrieved at a decision of the Registrar cancelling a registration may apply to the Court to have it amended or reversed.

48.—The registration of a trade mark may be cancelled by an order of the Court on the application of any person who may show :—

(1) that he has a better title to it than the person registered as the owner, or

(2) that the trade mark has become common in trade as provided by Section 8, or

(3) that the person registered as the owner of the mark has discontinued for more than two years to keep in Siam a fixed place of business or an agent having a fixed place of business.

If the applicant shows better title only for some of the goods of the class for which registration has been granted, the Court shall restrict the registration to the goods for which better title has not been shown.

49.—The Registrar shall on production of the certified copy of any final order or judgment of a Court granting an application, or cancelling a registration, or reversing a cancellation, or altering an entry, make the necessary entry or cancellation or alteration in the register and in the representations of the trade mark concerned.

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50.—In all proceedings before the Court the costs of the Registrar shall be in the discretion of the Court, but the Registrar shall not be ordered to pay the costs of any other of the parties.

CHAPTER 7.

Examination of Register...Copies.

51.—Any person shall be entitled to consult the register of entries of trade marks, and the collection of representations of trade marks kept by the Registrar and to obtain copies thereof.

52.—The registrar shall on application made by any person being the party to a case in which a trade mark is concerned send to the Court one of the representations of such trade mark which are kept in his office.

The Court shall return the representation to the Registrar as soon as the case has become final.

CHAPTER 8.

Jurisdiction.

53.—The "Court" mentioned in Sections 33, 34, 35, 47, 48, 49 and 50 of this law means :

When the defendant in the case is a person under Siamese jurisdiction, the Siamese Court or the International Court, or the Court of Foreign Causes, according to the present rules of competence :

In any other case, the Court of Foreign Causes.

CHAPTER 9.

Offences.

54.—Whoever represents as being registered in Siam a trade mark which is not so registered and whoever knowingly sells or offers for sale articles bearing such a false representation, shall be punished with fine not exceeding one thousand ticals. The articles bearing such false representations shall be forfeited irrespective of the conviction or non-conviction of any particular person.

55.—The provisions of Sections 235, 238 and 239 of the penal code apply to the unlawful use of any trade name and to any goods bearing a trade name unlawfully used.

56....The penalties for :
counterfeiting any trade mark, or fraudulently imitating a trade mark in a manner calculated to deceive a purchaser, or
importing, selling or exposing for sale goods bearing a counterfeited trade mark or an imitated trade mark, are provided by Sections 236 to 239 of the Penal Code. The Sections apply whether the trade mark be registered of not.

CHAPTER 10.

Execution.

57.—The Minister of Agriculture shall have charge and control of the execution of the present law. It shall be lawful for him to frame regulations for such execution and to fix the scale of fees for any registration, delivery of copies, examination of registers or other acts to be done under or by virtue of this Law.

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Care of Forest Woods.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to decree as follows:

(1) This decree is to have its effect from the 1st of March.

(2) In the absence of any explanatory extension in the text of the decree itself the following words are to bear these meanings :—

(a) " Minister " is to mean the Minister under whose control the Forest Department is placed i.e. Minister of Interior. (b) "Forest" i.e. to mean a piece of land not held in tenure under a title deed by any person. (c) The word "timber" refers to any kind of forest wood except teak. (d) The word " Forest Products " refers to any fruit, leaves, bark, gum or vegetable oils, etc. or indeed anything produced from a vegetable source.

(3) The Minister shall have power to issue regulations for the due enforcement of this decree, which when they have received the Royal Assent and have been published in the Government Gazette shall have the same operative effect as this Decree :

(4) These regulations may include prohibitions against the felling of timber, as also against the burning or destruction of timber or the obtaining of forest products in any place whatsoever. The Minister shall also have power to grant permits for the felling, burning or destruction of timber and for the obtaining of forest products, but such permits shall not exceed one tithe of the forest land in the country. Timber, etc., used for the building of houses or for any useful or artistic works may be obtained under a special permit. The Minister's powers also extend to the issue of regulations governing the method of obtaining forest products, vegetable oils, etc., and of burning charcoal, as also to measures regarding forest fires.

(5) The Minister shall have power to lay down the punishment for the contravention of these regulations, not exceeding six months' imprisonment or a fine of Tcs. 500, or both.

(6) The Minister has power to suspend the operation of a part or the whole of such regulations at any time he may deem fit.

(7) The Minister has power to alter, add to, or diminish the extent of the operation of these regulations whenever he may deem fit by duly notifying the same in the Government Gazette.

(8) The Minister has power to diminish or increase the taxes, duties or royalties, paid on timber or forest products under this decree, or suspend such taxes in any district whenever he deems fit, subject always to the Royal Assent, such taxes however not to exceed 10 per cent, of the value of such timber or forest products. Timber or forest products subject to taxes, duties or royalties under this decree shall not be subject in addition to the taxes, duties or royalties imposed under the decree of R. S. 111

The Ministerial Regulations issued in connection with this decree can be had on application to the Ministry of Interior.

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Bankruptcy Act of the Year R. S. 130.

By the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Whereas it has been thought expedient for the security of trade and commerce to extend and improve the bankruptcy law of the Country :

It is hereby enacted :

PRELIMINARY.

SECTION 1.

This law shall be called THE BANKRUPTCY ACT R. S. 130.

SECTION 2.

It shall come into force on November 30th. R. S. 130.

SECTION 3.

On and from the day of operation of this Act the following Laws and the Regulations issued thereunder shall be repealed :

(1) The Debtors Act, R. S. 110.

(2) The Bankruptcy Act, R. S. 127.

SECTION 4.

(1) The Minister of Justice shall appoint such person or persons as he may think fit by name or office to be official receivers of bankrupts' estates, and may remove any person so appointed from such office. The official receivers shall be officers of the Court. They are officials within the meaning of the Penal Code.

(2) The Minister of Justice may from time to time appoint by name or office such other officers, either temporary or permanent, as he may think necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, and may assign to them such duties as he may think fit, and may remove any such officer from office.

SECTION 5.

This Act, shall apply to the Monthon of Bangkok only, but its provisions may be extended to such other Monthons as shall from time to time be specified by notification issued in the *Government Gazette*.

SECTION 6.

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires :—

"Ordinary resolution" means a resolution decided by majority in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution ;

"Special resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution ;

"Petitioning Creditor" includes any other creditors appointed under Section 10 of this Act ;

"Secured creditor" means a person holding a mortgage charge or lien on the property of the bankrupt, or any part thereof, as a security for a debt due to him from the Bankrupt :

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"Sheriff" includes any officer charged with the execution of a writ or other process ;

"Bankruptcy proceeding" includes all proceedings before the Court or before the official receiver from presentation of petition to discharge ;

Bankruptcy proceedings are judicial proceedings within the meaning of the Penal Code and of the Law of Civil Procedure.

"Bankrupt" includes any Promoter, Director, Managing-Director or employee of a bankrupt Company, provided always that the responsibility of such Promoter, Director, Managing-Director or employee shall extend only to acts done or omission made by him while actually engaged in the promotion or service of the Company.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS FROM PRESENTATION OF PETITION TO DISCHARGE.

SECTION 7.

Any creditor who has a liquidated claim of or exceeding Tcs. 1,000 or any two or more creditors the aggregate amount of whose liquidated claims amount to Tcs. 1,000 may petition the Court praying that, as the debtor has suspended payment, he may be adjudged bankrupt.

SECTION 8.

If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he must, in his petition, either state that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged bankrupt, or give an estimate of the value of his security. In the latter case, he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him after deducting the value so estimated, in the same manner as if he were an unsecured creditor.

SECTION 9.

(1) A bankruptcy petition shall be verified by affidavit of the creditor, or of some person on his behalf having personal knowledge of the facts therein contained.

(2) On the presentation of a petition the Court shall appoint a day and time for the hearing thereof and shall cause at least seven days' notice of the same to be served on the debtor, together with a copy of the petition.

SECTION 10.

(1) The petitioning creditor shall upon presentation of a bankruptcy petition deposit with the Court the sum of Ticals 50, and shall take active interest in the conduct of the bankruptcy proceedings, and he shall assist the official receiver to the best of his ability in the realisation of the bankrupt's estate. The petitioning creditor shall be liable for all costs, damages and expenses incurred in bankruptcy proceedings. The official receiver may at any time call upon the petitioning creditor to make such further deposit as the official receiver may think necessary to guarantee him against any loss.

(2) Should the petitioning creditor refuse or neglect to assist the official receiver in the conduct of the bankruptcy proceedings, or to pay a deposit as provided for by this section within seven days from receipt of a notice from the official receiver to that effect, the official receiver may, subject to the provisions

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of this section, appoint any creditor able and willing to act to take charge of the proceedings. Prior to his appointment such creditor shall deposit security to the satisfaction of the official receiver whereupon he shall be treated in all respects as if he were the petitioning creditor and be entitled to the costs provided for by Section 57.

(3) The creditors may at any meeting by an ordinary resolution appoint any one of their number able and willing to act to take charge of the proceedings in place of the petitioning creditor or other creditor appointed by the official receiver. Prior to his appointment such creditor shall deposit security to the satisfaction of the official receiver, whereupon he shall be treated in all respects as if he were the petitioning creditor and be entitled to the costs provided for by Section 57.

(4) Should the petitioning creditor refuse or neglect to act in the manner stated in this section, and should no other creditor be able and willing to undertake the duties therein stated, within one month from the date of such refusal or neglect by the petitioning creditor as aforesaid, the official receiver may report the same to the Court, whereupon the Court may annul the bankruptcy or make such other order as the Court may think fit.

SECTION 11.

(1) The Court shall on the application of the petitioning creditor, and subject to the deposit of such security as the Court may think fit, at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition, and before a bankruptcy order is made, appoint the official receiver to be interim receiver of the property of the debtor, and direct him to take immediate possession thereof.

(2) When an interim receiver has been appointed before the making of a bankruptcy order the date of such appointment shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be the date of the bankruptcy order.

SECTION 12.

(1) Any creditor of a deceased debtor whose debt would have been sufficient to support a bankruptcy petition against such debtor, had he been alive, may, within six months form date of death, present to the Court a petition praying for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor, according to the law of bankruptcy.

The Court shall order service to be made on the heirs or administrator or other person having the custody of the estate of the deceased.

(2) The Court shall hold an inquiry, and, if satisfied that the estate of the deceased is insolvent, shall make an order of bankruptcy against the estate of the deceased, and the liquidation of the estate shall be carried out according to the provisions of this Act as is possible under the circumstances.

SECTION 13.

(1) At the hearing of the petition the Court shall require proof of :

(*a*) The debt of the petitioning creditor.

(*b*) Suspensions of payment by the debtor.

(*c*) The service of the petition.

(2) If satisfied with the proof the Court shall adjudge the debtor bankrupt.

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(3) If the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the matters abovementioned or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts, or that for other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court may dismiss the petition and annul the interim receiving order, if any.

(4) If the Court is satisfied by the debtor that the causes of his suspension of payment are temporary and that there is a reasonable probability of his being able to pay his debts in full, it may give the debtor a respite for a period not exceeding one year, upon such terms as the Court may think fit.

(5) Where the debtor appears on the petition and denies that he is indebted to the petitioner, or that he is indebted to such amount as would justify the petitioner in presenting a petition against him, the Court may on such security any if being given by or on behalf of the debtor as the Court may require for payment to the petitioner of any debt which may be established against the debtor in due course of law, and of the costs of establishing the debt, stay all proceeding on the petition for such time as may be required for trial of the question relating to the debt.

(6) Where proceedings are stayed, the Court may adjudge the debtor bankrupt on the petition of some other creditor, and shall thereupon dismiss, on such terms as it thinks fit, the petition in which proceedings have been stayed as aforesaid.

(7) A bankruptcy petition shall not after presentation be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

SECTION 14.

During the period which extends from the making of the interim receiving order or bankruptcy order up to the annulment of such order or to the end of the bankruptcy proceedings, the following rules apply :

1.—All the property of the bankrupt is vested in the official receiver, including any property which may accrue to the bankrupt by inheritance, gift, or otherwise :

2.—The official receiver is the only person who may legally deal with the property of the bankrupt and who may legally receive any money or other property due to the bankrupt :

3.—The official receiver is entitled to collect any monies or other properties due to the bankrupt by any banker, treasurer, attorney or agent or by any other person. He is entitled to compromise claims, to bring or defend any action relating to the property of the bankrupt and to do any such act as may be necessary for a beneficial settlement of the affairs of the bankrupt;

4.—The official receiver is substituted to the bankrupt in the pending actions in which the bankrupt is a plaintiff, defendant or intervener, and which relate to the property of the bankrupt;

5.—Creditors to whom the bankrupt is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy have no other remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt than the remedies described in this Act;

6.—All acts done by the bankrupt in respect to his property or affairs are invalid, except acts done under the directions of a meeting of creditors or of the official receiver, as provided in Sections 23 and 38.

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SECTION 15.

On a bankruptcy order being made, the bankrupt shall, within twenty-four hours after service of the same, file an affidavit in the office of the official receiver containing a true and correct statement of the names and residences of all the partners, if any, in his business. If the debtor alleges he has no partners, he shall within the time before specified file an affidavit to that effect. Such statement shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be part of the debtor's statement of his affairs referred to in Section 20 hereof.

SECTION 16.

On an interim receiving order or bankruptcy order being made, the interim receiver or official receiver shall forthwith take possession of any property, seals, books or documents of the bankrupt being in possession of the bankrupt or of any third person.

The interim receiving order or bankruptcy order is equivalent to a warrant of the Court ordering any property, seals, books or documents of the bankrupt being in possession of the bankrupt or of any third person to be seized and delivered to the interim receiver or official receiver.

SECTION 17.

In any of the undermentioned cases the Court may, on or after granting an interim receiving order or bankruptcy order, order the debtor to be arrested and detained until he shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court, or until such time as the Court may think fit :

a. If it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for believing that the debtor has absconded or is about to abscond with a view of avoiding, delaying or embarrassing proceedings in bankruptcy against him.

b If it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for believing that the debtor has committed or is about to commit any of the offences punishable under this Act.

Provided that the debtor before or at the time of his arrest is served with a copy of the bankruptcy petition.

The cost of maintaining any person in prison under this section shall be prepaid by the applicant from time to time to the official receiver on behalf of the gaol authority.

SECTION 18.

(1) The official receiver shall upon receiving notice of his appointment insert a notice of the interim receiving order or bankruptcy order in the *Government Gazette*, and advertise the same in such local papers as he may think necessary.

(2) The notice of bankruptcy order shall specify that the creditor of the bankrupt must apply for payment to the official receiver within two months.

SECTION 19.

The bankrupt shall, on being notified of a bankruptcy order or interim receiving order, deliver to the official receiver or interim receiver all his property, together with the seals, books, and other documents in his possesion relating to his property or affairs.

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SECTION 20.

The Bankrupt shall, within seven days from the date of service of the bankruptcy order or such further time as the official receiver may allow, make out and submit to the official receiver a statement of and in relation to his affairs in the prescribed form, verified by an affidavit, and showing the cause of the bankrupt's insolvency, full particulars of assets, debts, and liabilities, the names, residences, and occupations of his creditors, the securities held by them respectively, the dates when the securities were respectively given, and such further or other information as the official receiver may require.

SECTION 21.

(1) As soon as may be after the making of a bankruptcy order against a debtor a general meeting of his creditors (in this Act referred to as the first meeting of the creditors) shall be held for the purpose of considering whether a proposal for a composition shall be entertained, and generally as to the mode of dealing with the bankrupt's property.

(2) The official receiver shall give to the creditors seven days notice of the first and all subsequent meetings of creditors.

(3) Every debtor against whom a bankruptcy order is made shall attend the first and all subsequent meetings of his creditors, and shall submit to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require.

SECTION 22.

(1) A creditor may vote at a meeting of creditors either in person or by proxy.

(2) No creditor or any person acting under a proxy shall vote in favour of any resolution which would directly or indirectly place himself, his partner or principal, in a position to receive any remuneration out of the estate of the bankrupt otherwise than as a creditor rateably with the other creditors of the bankrupt.

SECTION 23.

The creditors may by ordinary resolution at any meeting appoint any person or persons (including the bankrupt) manager or managers of the bankrupt's estate with such powers as may be entrusted to him or them by the official receiver.

(1) The manager or managers shall give security and account in such manner as the official receiver may direct.

(2) The manager or managers may receive such remuneration (if any) as the creditors by an ordinary resolution at any meeting may determine, or in default of any such resolution as the official receiver may determine.

SECTION 24.

(1) As soon as conveniently may be after the conclusion of the first meeting of the creditors, the bankrupt shall be examined by the Court as to his conduct, dealings and property.

(2) The official receiver shall give seven days' notice to the bankrupt and creditors of the date fixed for the public examination of the bankrupt.

(3) Any creditor who has tendered a proof, or his representative authorized in writing, may question the bankrupt concerning his affairs, and the causes of his failure.

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(4) The official receiver shall take part in the examination of the bankrupt; and for the purpose thereof may employ a solicitor or attorney.

(5) The bankrupt shall be examined upon oath, and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him. Notes of the examination shall be taken down in writing, and read over to and signed by the bankrupt; and may thereafter be used in evidence against him. A certified copy thereof shall be sent by the Court to the official receiver.

(6) When the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the bankrupt have been sufficiently investigated, it shall by order declare that his examination is concluded ; but such order shall not preclude the Court from directing a further examination of the bankrupt as to his conduct, dealings, and property whenever it thinks fit to do so.

SECTION 25.

Where the bankrupt is a lunatic or suffers from any such mental or physical affliction or disability as in the opinion of the Court makes him unfit to attend his public examination, the Court may make an order dispensing with such examination, directing that the bankrupt be examined on such terms, in such manner and at such place as to the Court seems expedient.

SECTION 26.

(1) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the bankrupt have been paid in full the Court shall annul the bankruptcy and make such order as to the payment of the costs of the bankruptcy proceedings as it may think fit.

(2) Where a bankruptcy is annulled under this section all acts thereunder duly done by the official receiver or other person acting under his authority or by the Court shall be valid, but the property of the debtor who was adjudged bankrupt shall revert to the debtor.

(3) The official receiver shall cause notice of the order annulling a bankruptcy to be inserted in the *Government Gazette* and published in at least one local paper.

(4) For the purposes of this section any debt disputed by a debtor shall be considered as paid in full if the debtor enters into a bond with such sureties as the Court approves to pay the amount of the debt with costs.

Any debt due to a creditor who cannot be found or cannot be identified shall be considered as paid in full if paid into Court.

SECTION 27.

(1) A bankrupt may, at any time after the conclusion of his public examination, apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court shall appoint a day for hearing the application in open Court.

(2) Prior to the application for his order of discharge the bankrupt shall deposit with the official receiver such sum not exceeding 50 ticals as the official receiver may consider necessary to cover the cost and expenses of and incidental to the application for discharge.

(3) The official receiver shall send fourteen days notice of the date of the hearing of the application for discharge to each creditor who has proved, and advertise the same in the *Government Gazette* and at least one local paper, and the Court may hear the official receiver, and any creditor or his represent-

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ative. At the hearing the Court may examine the bankrupt on oath and receive such evidence as it may think fit.

(4) On the hearing of the application the Court shall take into consideration a report of the official receiver as to the bankrupt's conduct and affairs prior to and during his bankruptcy, and may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time or grant an order of discharge subject to any condition the Court may think fit. Provided that the Court shall refuse the discharge in all cases where the bankrupt has committed any offence under this Act, unless for special reasons the Court otherwise determines, and shall, on proof of any of the facts mentioned in (5), either.

(*a*) refuse the discharge ; or

(*b*) suspend the discharge for a period of not less than two years ; or

(*c*) suspend the discharge until a dividend of not less than fifty per cent, has been paid to the creditors ; or

(*d*) require the bankrupt as a condition of his discharge to consent to judgment being entered against him by the official receiver for any balance or part of any balance of the debts provable under the bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of discharge ; such balance or part of any balance of the debts to be paid out of the future earnings or after acquired property of the bankrupt in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Court may direct : but execution shall not be issued on the judgment without leave of the Court, which leave may be given on proof that the bankrupt has since his discharge acquired property or income available towards payment of his debts.

Provided, that if at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of any order made under the section the bankrupt shall satisfy the Court that he is unable to comply with the terms of such order, the Court may modify the terms of the order in such manner and upon such conditions as it may think fit.

(5) The facts referred to in (4) are :—

(*a*) That the bankrupt's assets are not of the value equal to fifty per cent, of the amount of his unsecured liabilities, unless he satifies the Court that the reason for the same has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible :

(*b*) That the bankrupt has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy ;

(*c*) That the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent :

(*d*) That the bankrupt has contracted any debt provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (proof whereof shall lie on him) of being able to pay it ;

(*e*) That the bankrupt has failed to account satisfactorily for loss of assets or for any deficiency of assets to meet his liabilities ;

(*f*) That the bankrupt has brought on, or contributed to, his bankruptcy by rash or hazardous speculations, or by unjustifiable extravagance in living, or by gambling, or by culpable neglect of his business affairs ;

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(*g*) That the bankrupt has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexatious defence to any action properly brought against him;

(*h*) That the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the bankruptcy petition, incurred unjustifiable expense by bringing a frivolous or vexatious action;

(*i*) That the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the bankruptcy petition, when unable to pay his debts as they became due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;

(*j*) That the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the bankruptcy petition incurred liabilities with a view of making his assets equal to fifty per cent. of the amount of his unsecured liabilities.

(*k*) That the bankrupt has on any previous occasion been adjudged bankrupt, or made a composition with his creditors;

(*l*) That the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud;

(*m*) That the bankrupt has within three months immediately preceding the date of the bankruptcy petition sent goods out of the jurisdiction of the Court under circumstances which afford reasonable grounds for believing that the transaction was not a *bona fide* commercial transaction.

SECTION 28.

For the purposes of the preceding section the following presumptions shall be made:—

(*a*) If at any time after the expiration of six months from the date of the bankruptcy order the official receiver reports to the Court that the value of the assets realised together with the estimated value of the assets realisable is insufficient to pay a dividend of fifty per cent. on the debts proved in the bankruptcy, it shall be presumed (until the contrary be proved) that the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing or having reason to believe himself to be insolvent:

(*b*) In determining whether a bankrupt was or knew or had reason to believe himself to be insolvent at any particular date, every debt owing to him by any person resident out of the jurisdiction which debt had been at such date due for more than twelve months shall be excluded from the computation of the value of the assets and for the purpose of such computation shall be deemed not to be an asset.

(*c*) A bankrupt shall be deemed to have continued to trade after knowing or having reason to believe himself to be insolvent if, having continued to trade after he was in fact insolvent:

(I) he is unable to satisfy the Court that he had reasonable ground for believing himself to be solvent; or

(II) he fails without reasonable excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him) to produce a proper balance-sheet for each of the three years immediately preceding the bankruptcy; every such balance-sheet being made within a reasonable time after the expiration of the year to which it relates and showing the true state of his affairs at the end of such year.

(*d*) Any preference given by the bankrupt to any creditor within the three months immediately preceding the date of the bankruptcy petition shall (until the contrary be proved) be deemed to be undue.

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SECTION 29.

(1) A discharged bankrupt shall, notwithstanding his discharge, give such assistance as the official receiver may require in the realization and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the official receiver, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of anything duly done subsequent to the discharge, but before its revocation.

(2) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt on a recognizance, nor from any debt with which the bankrupt may be chargeable at the suit of the Crown or of any person for any offence against a statute relating to any branch of the public revenue, or on a bail bond entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted for any such offence, unless the Ministry of Finance certify in writing their consent to his being discharged therefrom. An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt or liability not provable in bankruptcy or any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud nor from any debt or liability whereof he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party.

(3) An order of discharge shall release the bankrupt from all other debts provable in bankruptcy.

(4) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the bankruptcy, and of the validity of the proceedings therein, and in any proceedings that may be instituted against a bankrupt who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order, the bankrupt may plead that the cause of action occured before his discharge and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence.

(5) An order of discharge shall not release any person who at the date of the bankruptcy petition was a partner or co-trustee with the bankrupt or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him, or any person who was surety or in the nature of a surety for him.

SECTION 30.

(1) Where a bankrupt has not obtained his discharge the following consequences shall ensue :—

(*a*) The bankrupt shall be incompetent to maintain any action (other than an action for damages in respect of an injury to his person) without the previous sanction in writing of the official receiver.

(*b*) The bankrupt shall once in every six months render to the official receiver an account of all money and property which have come to his hands for his own use during the preceding six months, and shall pay and make over to the official receiver so much of the same moneys and property as shall not have been expended by him with the consent of the official receiver in the necessary expenses of maintenance of himself and family.

(*c*) The bankrupt shall not leave the jurisdiction of the Court without the previous permission in writing of the official receiver or of the Court.

(2) The bankrupt who makes default in performing or observing any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of an offence under this Act, and shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

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SECTION 31.

(1) When the official receiver has realised all the property of the bankrupt, or so much thereof as can in his opinion be realised without needlessly protracting the proceedings in bankruptcy, and has distributed a final dividend (if any), or has ceased to act by reason of a composition having been approved, he shall file a report to the Court containing an account of all moneys of the bankrupt received and expended by him and praying to be released from his duties as official receiver. The Court shall either grant or withhold the release accordingly.

(2) Where the release is withheld the Court may, save as is hereinbefore provided on the application of a creditor or any person interested, make such order as it thinks just, charging the official receiver with the consequences of any act done or default made by him contrary to his duties.

(3) Any order of the Court releasing the official receiver shall discharge him from all liability in respect of any act done or default made by him in the administration of the affairs of the bankrupt or otherwise in relation to his conduct as official receiver.

SECTION 32.

Any creditor of a bankrupt may inspect at all reasonable times personally or by agent any books, papers or documents of the bankruptcy in the possession of the official receiver, and take any copy thereof.

SECTION 33.

Notice of the first meeting of creditors shall be given in writing by the official receiver to each creditor known to him and advertised in a local paper.

Other notices to creditors may be given by letter or by advertisement in a local paper, as the official receiver may think fit.

PART II.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PARTNERSHIPS.

SECTION 34.

Whenever a bankruptcy petition is made against a partnership, an interim receiver shall be appointed for the property of the persons who are designated in the petition as being partners in such partnership, provided there be *prima facie* evidence that they are partners.

The Court may subject the appointment of an interim receiver for the property of a separate partner to the deposit by the petitioning creditor of such security as the Court may think fit for covering eventual compensations.

Should it be found afterwards that the person for whose property an interim receiver was appointed was not a partner in the partnership, the Court shall withdraw the appointment. If the said person has suffered any injury by reason of the appointment of the interim receiver the Court may grant him compensation for such injury, to be paid by the petitioning creditor, or out of the bankrupt, as the Court shall direct.

SECTION 35.

When a bankruptcy order is made against a partnership in the partnership name, the Court shall at that time or on a subsequent motion of the petitioning creditor, or on application of the official receiver, adjudge bankrupt as a member of the patnership any person who is proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be a partner.

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SECTION 36.

If the partnership is registered, a certified copy of the list of partners delivered by the proper Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that a person is a partner in such partnership.

SECTION 37.

If the partnership is a limited one, no partners with limited liability may be declared bankrupt unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that such partner has not paid his contribution in full.

PART III.

REALISATION OF ASSETS.

SECTION 38.

(1) The bankrupt shall wait at such times on the official receiver, or manager, and generally do all such acts in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors, as may be required by the official receiver, or manager, or may be prescribed by general rules, or be directed by the Court by any special order made in reference to any particular case.

(2) He shall aid to the utmost of his power in the realization of his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors, and amongst other things shall be bound if required by the official receiver so to do to answer all such questions and to submit to such medical examination and to do all such other things as may be necessary for the purpose of effecting an insurance on his life.

SECTION 39.

(1) The Court may, on the application of the official receiver, or the official receiver may at any time after a bankruptcy order has been made against a debtor, summon before it or him and examine the bankrupt or his wife, or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the bankrupt, or any person whom the Court or the official Receiver may deem capable of giving information respecting the bankrupt, his dealings or property, and the Court or the official receiver may require any such person to produce any document in his custody or power relating to the bankrupt, his dealings or property.

(2) If any person on examination before the Court or by the official receiver admits that he has in his possession any property belonging to the bankrupt, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver, order him to deliver such property to the official receiver.

SECTION 40.

(1) The official receiver shall as soon as may be after a bankruptcy order has been made against a debtor prepare and file in Court a list of persons supposed to be indebted to the bankrupt with the amounts in which they are supposed to be so indebted set opposite to their names respectively. Before finally settling the name and the amount of the debt of any persons on such list the official receiver shall give fourteen days' notice in writing to such person stating that he has placed such person upon the list of debtors to the estate in the amount in the notice specified, and that unless such person on or before the expiration of such notice gives to the official receiver notice in writing of his

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intention to dispute his indebtedness he will be deemed to admit that the amount set opposite his name in such list is due and owing by him to the bankrupt and will be settled on such list accordingly.

(2) A person included in such list who does not give notice of his intention to dispute his indebtedness within the time limited in that behalf shall be settled upon such list, and the Court may on the application of the official receiver issue a warrant of execution against him for the amount set opposite his name in such list in the same way as if judgment had been entered up against him for such amount in favour of the official receiver.

(3) A person alleged to be indebted to the bankrupt as aforesaid may within the time fixed in the notice, apply to the Court by motion for leave to dispute his indebtedness or the amount thereof and the Court may if it thinks fit make such order for determining the question as may seem expedient upon such person giving such security for costs and for the alleged debt as may seem reasonable.

SECTION 41.

The official receiver may within three months of the receipt of notice of any onerous contract or property which has become vested in him disclaims the same, and any person injured by the operation of such disclaimer may prove as a creditor under the bankruptcy to the extent of the injury.

SECTION 42.

(1) The property of the bankrupt divisible among his creditors, shall not comprise the tools (if any) of his trade and the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself, his wife and children, to a value inclusive of tools and apparel and bedding not exceeding Ticals 100 in the whole.

(2) But it shall comprise all goods being, at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof.

SECTION 43.

Any person acting under warrant of the Court may seize any part of the property of a bankrupt in the custody or possession of the bankrupt or of any other person, and with a view to such seizure may break open any house, building, or room of the bankrupt where the bankrupt is supposed to be, or any building or receptacle of the bankrupt where any of his property is supposed to be; and where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that property of the bankrupt is concealed in a house or place not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant a search warrant to any constable or officer of the Court, who may execute it according to its tenour.

SECTION 44.

(1) Where under an execution in respect of a judgment for a sum exceeding Ticals 200, the goods of a debtor are sold or money is paid in order to avoid sale, the sheriff shall deduct therefrom his costs together with the costs of the execution creditor, and retain the balance for fourteen days, and if within that time notice is served on him of the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against the debtor, and a receiving order is made against the debtor thereon, the sheriff shall pay the balance to the official receiver to be part of the estate of the bankrupt.

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(2) Should any property of the bankrupt have been attached or seized in the hand of the sheriff at the request of the creditor of the bankrupt, the sheriff shall, on notification of the bankruptcy order, sell such property and deliver the proceeds to the official receiver, deducting therefrom the costs and expenses properly incurred by the creditor, calculated on the amount actually realised by execution.

The creditor may prove in bankruptcy for the balance of such costs and expenses.

SECTION 45.

(1) The Court shall on the application of the official receiver declare null and void as against the official receiver any conveyance or transfer or property made by the bankrupt within two years prior to the date of the bankruptcy order unless the transferee can show to the satisfaction of the Court that such conveyance or transfer was entered into in good faith and for valuable consideration.

SECTION 46.

Every transfer or conveyance of property or every act done or suffered by the bankrupt with a view of giving any one or more creditor or creditors preference over the other creditors shall, if the bankrupt be adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented against him within three months after the date of such transfer or conveyance be deemed void as against the official receiver. Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person making title in good faith without notice of such bankruptcy petition and for valuable consideration through or under a creditor of the bankrupt.

SECTION 47.

Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to the effect of bankruptcy on an execution or attachment, and with respect to the avoidance of certain preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate, in the case of bankruptcy.

(*a*) Any payment by the bankrupt to any of his creditors ;

(*b*) Any payment or delivery to the bankrupt ;

(*c*) Any transaction by or with the bankrupt for valuable consideration :—

Provided that

(1) Such payment or transaction took place before the bankruptcy order, and

(2) At the time of the payment or transaction such person other than the bankrupt has no notice of the suspension of payment on which the bankruptcy petition was founded.

PART IV.

PROOF OF DEBTS.

SECTION 48.

The creditors of the bankrupt are allowed two months time from date of publication of the bankruptcy order in the *Government Gazette* to apply by affidavit to the official receiver for payment of their debts.

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by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

(6) If a secured creditor does not comply with the foregoing rules, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

SECTION 53.

(1) An estimate shall be made by the official receiver of the value of any unliquidated debt or liability provable as aforesaid.

(2) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by the official receiver as aforesaid may appeal to the Court within fourteen days from the date of notice of the official receiver's estimate, and the Court shall make such order as it thinks fit.

(3) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a debt not provable in bankruptcy.

SECTION 54.

(1) On any debt or sum certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise, whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for and which is overdue at the date of the adjudication order and provable in bankruptcy, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding seven and a half per centum per annum to the date of the order from the time when the debt or sum was payable, if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, and if payable otherwise, then from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment.

(2) Where a debt has been proved against a bankrupt's estate and such debt includes interest, or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest, such interest or consideration shall, for the purposes of dividend, be calculated at a rate not exceeding seven and a half per centum per annum, without prejudice to the right of the creditor to receive out of the estate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved in the estate have been paid in full.

SECTION 55.

(1) The official receiver shall examine every proof and the grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or reject it, in whole or in part, or require further evidence in support of it. If he rejects a proof he shall state in writing to the creditor the grounds of the rejection.

(2) If any creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the official receiver in respect of a proof, he may apeal to the Court within fourteen days from the time when he is informed of the decision of the official receiver. Such appeal shall be made by motion, but the creditor shall pay the two and a half percentage fees and all the other usual fees of an ordinary action on the amount in dispute.

(3) The Court may also expunge or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor if the official receiver declines to interfere in the matter, or in the case of a composition, upon the application of the debtor.

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SECTION 49.

(1) Every affidavit shall be made by the creditor himself, or by some person authorized on his behalf. If made by a person so authorized, it shall state his authority and means of knowledge.

(2) The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debts, and specifying the vouchers, if any, by which the same can be substantiated. The official receiver may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

(3) A fee of four ticals shall be paid on each affidavit in support of proof of debt.

(4) A creditor shall bear the cost of proving his debt, unless the Court otherwise specially orders.

SECTION 50.

Where there have been mutual credits, mutual debts, or other mutual dealings between a bankrupt and any other person proving or claiming to prove a debt under the bankruptcy, an account shall be taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively.

SECTION 51.

The following creditors cannot prove in bankruptcy :

(1) Creditors who at the time when debt was contracted knew that a bankruptcy petition has been presented against the debtor.

(2) Creditors who did not apply by affidavit to the official receiver within the time limited.

SECTION 52.

If a secured creditor realizes his security he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realized.

(2) If a secured creditor surrenders his security to the official receiver for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

(3) If a secured creditor does not either realize or surrender his security, he shall, before ranking for dividend, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

(4) (*a*) Where a security is so valued the official receiver may at any time redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.

(*b*) If the official receiver is dissatisfied with the value at which a security is assessed, he may require that the property comprised in any security so valued be offered for sale by public auction at such time and place as may be agreed on between the creditor and the official receiver, or in default of agreement as the Court may direct. The creditor, or the official receiver on behalf of the estate, may bid or purchase.

(5) If a creditor after having valued his security subsequently realizes it, or if it be realized under the provisions of this section, the net amount realized shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made

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by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

(6) If a secured creditor does not comply with the foregoing rules, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

SECTION 53.

(1) An estimate shall be made by the official receiver of the value of any unliquidated debt or liability provable as aforesaid.

(2) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by the official receiver as aforesaid may appeal to the Court within fourteen days from the date of notice of the official receiver's estimate, and the Court shall make such order as it thinks fit.

(3) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a debt not provable in bankruptcy.

SECTION 54.

(1) On any debt or sum certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise, whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for and which is overdue at the date of the adjudication order and provable in bankruptcy, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding seven and a half per centum per annum to the date of the order from the time when the debt or sum was payable, if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, and if payable otherwise, then from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment.

(2) Where a debt has been proved against a bankrupt's estate and such debt includes interest, or any pecuniary consideration in lieu of interest, such interest or consideration shall, for the purposes of dividend, be calculated at a rate not exceeding seven and a half per centum per annum, without prejudice to the right of the creditor to receive out of the estate any higher rate of interest to which he may be entitled after all the debts proved in the estate have been paid in full.

SECTION 55.

(1) The official receiver shall examine every proof and the grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or reject it, in whole or in part, or require further evidence in support of it. If he rejects a proof he shall state in writing to the creditor the grounds of the rejection.

(2) If any creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the official receiver in respect of a proof, he may apeal to the Court within fourteen days from the time when he is informed of the decision of the official receiver. Such appeal shall be made by motion, but the creditor shall pay the two and a half percentage fees and all the other usual fees of an ordinary action on the amount in dispute.

(3) The Court may also expunge or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor if the official receiver declines to interfere in the matter, or in the case of a composition, upon the application of the debtor.

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PART V.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.

SECTION 56.

(1) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs of adminstration, or otherwise, the official receiver shall, with all convenient speed, declare and distribute dividends amongst the creditors who have proved their debts.

(2) Before declaring a dividend, the official receiver shall cause seven days' notice of his intention to do so to be inserted in the *Government Gazette* and advertised in a local paper.

(3) When the official receiver has declared a dividend he shall send to each creditor who has proved his debt a notice showing the amount of the dividend and when and how it is payable.

(4) No dividend shall be paid to any creditor which does not amount to one tical.

SECTION 57.

(1) In the distribution of the property of the bankrupt, there shall be paid in priority to the other debts and in the following order :—

(*a*) All expenses actually incurred by the official receiver in the administration of the estate.

(*b*) A five per cent, commission on the net assets of the estate realized in bankruptcy or under a composition.

(*c*) Such costs of the petitioning creditor including attorney's fees, as shall be allowed by the Court or the official receiver.

(2) Subject to the payment in full of the foregoing there shall thereafter be paid equally between themselves: —

(*a*) All land property or other taxes (or any local rates), due from the bankrupt at the date of the bankruptcy order and having become due and payable within six months next before that time.

(*b*) All wages or salary of any clerk, servant or workman of the bankrupt for the two months immediately preceding the date of the bankruptcy order not exceeding Ticals 300.

(*c*) All rent due in respect of any dwelling house and premises in the occupation of the bankrupt for the two months immediately preceding the date of the bankruptcy order.

SECTION 58.

(1) All debts proved in the bankruptcy other than those described in Section 57 shall be *pari passu*.

(2) If there is any surplus after payment of the debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date of the bankruptcy order at the rate of seven and a half per centum per annum on all debts proved in the bankruptcy.

(3) In the calculation and distribution of a dividend the official receiver shall make provisions for any disputed proofs or claims and for the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise, and, subject to the foregoing provisions, he shall distribute as dividend all money in hand.

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SECTION 59.

When the official receiver has realised all the property of the bankrupt or so much thereof as can be realized without needlessly protracting the proceedings, he shall declare a final dividend, but before so doing he shall give fourteen days' notice to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified to him within the two months' period, but not established to his satisfaction, that if they do not establish their claims within such time, he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims.

SECTION 60.

(1) Before declaring a final dividend the official receiver shall give notice in writing to any person having any claim for work done or money spent by order of the official in the winding up of an estate to deliver his account to the official receiver within fourteen days after receipt of such notice.

(2) If such person fails to do so within such time or such further time as the official receiver may allow, the official receiver shall declare and distribute the final dividend without regard to any such claim, and thereupon the claim shall be forfeited both as against the official receiver personally and as against the estate.

SECTION 61.

The bankrupt shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment in full of his creditors with interest as by this Act provided and of the costs charges and expenses of the proceedings under the bankruptcy petition.

PART VI.

COMPOSITION.

SECTION 62.

(1) The creditors may by ordinary resolution at a meeting resolve to entertain a proposal submitted or approved by the bankrupt for a composition or arrangement of the bankrupt's affairs.

(2) No composition shall be valid unless it is confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the creditor by a special resolution and is approved by the Court.

(3) Any creditor who has proved his debt may assent to or dissent from such composition by a letter addressed to the official receiver so as to be received by the official receiver not later than the day preceding such subsequent meeting, and a creditor so assenting or dissenting shall be taken as being present and voting at such meeting.

(4) The subsequent meeting shall be summoned by the official receiver by not less than seven days' notice to the creditors, stating the purpose for which the meeting is convened.

(5) The bankrupt or the official receiver may after the composition is accepted by the creditors apply to the Court to approve it, and seven days' notice of the time appointed for hearing the application shall be given to the creditors. Such application shall be made and heard in open Court.

(6) The Court before approving a composition shall hear a report of the official receiver as to the terms of the composition and as to the conduct of the bankrupt and shall hear any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.

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(7) If the Court is of opinion that the conditions required by No. 1 to 6 have not been complied with, or that the terms of the composition give an undue preference to any creditor over another creditor, the Court shall refuse to approve the composition.

(8) In any other case, the Court shall approve the composition and such approval shall be embodied in an order of the Court.

Notice of every composition so approved by the Court shall within seven days of such approval be inserted in the *Government Gazette* and in such paper as the official receiver may direct.

(9) A composition accepted and approved in pursuance of this section shall be binding on all creditors so far as it relates to any debts due to them from the bankrupt and provable in the bankruptcy.

(10) If the Court approve the proposal it may make an order annulling the bankruptcy and vesting the property of the debtor in him or in any other person on such terms and subject to such conditions (if any) as the Court may think fit.

(11) No composition shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt.

(12) A certificate of the official receiver that a composition has been duly accepted and approved shall in the absence of fraud be conclusive evidence as to its validity.

(13) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition, or if it appears to the Court that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may if it thinks fit on application by any creditor re-adjudge the debt bankrupt and annul the composition or any order made thereon, but without prejudice to the validity of anything duly done under or in pursuance of the composition. All debts contracted by the debtor before the date of this re-adjudication shall, save as provided by this Act, be provable in the bankruptcy.

PART VII.

Offences and Penalties.

Section 63.

(1) Where it appears to the official receiver in the course of proceeding in bankruptcy that there is ground for believing that a bankrupt or any other person has been guilty of an offence under this Act or the Penal Code, it shall be the duty of the official receiver to institute a prosecution against such bankrupt or other person.

(2) Where a bankrupt has been guilty of any offence he shall not be exempt from prosecution therefor by reason that a composition has been accepted and approved.

Section 64.

A bankrupt who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any of the requirements of Sections 19, 20, 21 (3) or 38 shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding six months.

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SECTION 65.

A bankrupt who has been required to appear before the Court or the official receiver or a meeting of his creditors according to the provisions of the present Act, and fails to appear without reasonable excuse, shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SECTION 66.

A bankrupt who commits any of the following offences shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding two years :—

(1) If after the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings or within four months next before such beginning, the bankrupt, with intent to prevent the attachment or seizure of his property, conceals, transfers or delivers to any person any part of such property—or makes or causes to be made any charge on such property—or suffers any judgment to be passed against him for a sum not due.

(2) If after the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings or within four months next before such beginning, he conceals, destroys, alters or forges any seal, book or document relating to his property or affairs, without prejudice to the punishment prescribed by the Penal Code for forgery.

(3) If after the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings or within four months next before such beginning, he makes any omission or any false entry or statement in any book or document relating to his property or affairs without prejudice to the punishment prescribed by the Penal Code for fabricating false evidence.

(4) If he makes any material omission or false declaration in any statement relating to his property or affairs and made before the Court, the official receiver or a meeting of his creditors.

(5) If after the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings he refuses or prevents the production of any seal, book or document relating to his property or affairs.

(6) If after the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings he attempts to account for any part of his property by fictitious losses or expenses.

(7) If knowing or having reason to believe that a false debt has been proved by any person under the bankruptcy he fails for a period of one month to inform the official receiver thereof in writing.

(8) If he commits any fraud, or if he offers, or gives or agrees to give any undue advantage, for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors or any of them to any composition of agreement relating to his affairs or bankruptcy.

SECTION 67.

An undischarged bankrupt who obtains credit to the extent of one hundred Ticals or upwards without disclosing in writing that he is an undischarged bankrupt, shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding two years.

SECTION 68.

A creditor who demands, or accepts, or agrees to accept for himself or for any other person any undue advantage for agreeing to a composition, shall be punished with fine not exceeding five times the value of such undue advantage.

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SECTION 69.

A creditor who demands accepts or agrees to accept for himself or any other person any undue advantage for forbearing to oppose or for consenting to the discharge of a bankrupt, shall be punished with fine not exceeding three times the value of such undue advantage.

SECTION 70.

A person untruthfully stating himself in writing to be a creditor of the bankrupt for the purpose of obtaining access to or copies of any documents relating to the bankruptcy proceedings, shall be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred ticals.

PART VIII.

DUTIES OF OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

SECTION 71.

(1) The duties of official receiver shall have relation both to the conduct of the bankrupt and to administration of his estate.

(2) An official receiver for the purpose of affidavits, verifying proofs and petitions and for the purpose of other proceedings under this Act may administer oaths.

(3) An official receiver may for the purpose of his duties issue a summons or subpœna for the attendance of any person before him to give evidence or to produce any document.

SECTION 72.

As regards the bankrupt it shall be the duty of the official receiver ;—

(1) To investigate the conduct of the bankrupt and to report to the Court thereon.

(2) To make such other reports concerning the conduct of the bankrupt as the Court may direct.

(3) To take such part and give such assistance in relation to the prosecution of any person charged with an offence under this Act as the Court may direct.

SECTION 73.

As regards the estate of a bankrupt it shall be the duty of the official receiver :—

(1) To act as receiver of the bankrupt's estate and to act as manager hereof where a manager has not been appointed.

(2) To raise money or make advances for the purpose of the estate in any case where it appears necessary to do so.

(3) To summon meetings of creditors at such times as he thinks fit or the Court may direct or whenever requested in writing so to do by one fourth in value of the creditors who have proved their debts.

(4) To preside at all meetings of creditors held under this Act.

(5) To advertise the interim receiving order, the bankruptcy order, the date of the bankrupt's public examination, and such other matters as it may be necessary to advertise.

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(6) To divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances cannot be readily or advantageously sold.

(7) And generally to do all such acts and things as may be necessary for the purpose of winding up the estate which the bankrupt himself could have done had he not been declared bankrupt.

SECTION 74.

The official receiver may sue and be sued by the official name of "the official receiver of the property of....., a bankrupt," inserting the name of the bankrupt, and by that name may hold property of every description, make contracts, sue and be sued, enter into any engagements binding on himself and his successors in office, and do all other acts necessary to be done in the execution of his office.

SECTION 75.

Any suit or process commenced against an official receiver or any person acting under this Act for anything done or omitted to be done under the provision of this Act shall be commenced within six months after the accruing of the cause of action, and not afterwards.

PART IX.

GENERAL.

SECTION 76.

(1) The Minister of Justice may from time to time make general rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act.

(2) The Civil Procedure Act of the year 127 shall govern all proceedings under this Act so far as is practicable.

(3) Every application to the Court shall be by motion, and the Court shall direct service to be made on the official receiver and on all parties affected or likely to be effected by the motion.

SECTION 77.

(1) A copy of the *Government Gazette* containing any notice inserted therein in pursuance of this Act or the rules made under this Act shall be evidence of the facts stated in the notice.

(2) The production of a copy of the Gazette containing any notice of a bankruptcy order or interim receiving order or order annulling a bankruptcy shall be conclusive proof in all legal proceedings of the order having been duly made and of its date.

(3) A minute of proceedings at a meeting of creditors under this Act signed by or on behalf of the official receiver shall be received in evidence without further proof.

(4) A report by the official receiver to the Court shall be *Prima facie* evidence of the facts alleged in the report.

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SECTION 78.

(1) If the bankrupt or any other person is aggrieved by any action or decision of the official receiver he may apply to the Court within fourteen days from the time he received notice of such act or decision.

(2) The Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of and make such order as it thinks fit.

SECTION 79.

All orders of the Court may be appealed to the Court of Appeal.

No further appeal shall be allowed to the Dika Court save on a question of law.

SECTION 80.

All orders or judgments under this Act shall be executed notwithstanding appeal, unless otherwise provided in the order or judgment.

Due notice of all judgments under this Act shall be given to the official receiver.

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Harmful Habit Forming Drugs Law.

PREAMBLE.

BY COMMAND OF THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WHEREAS the Kingdom of Siam is a party to the International Opium Convention concluded at The Hague, which was duly ratified by her on the First of December B. E. 2457 and has been confirmed by Article 295 of the Treaty of Peace at Versailles dated the Twenty-eighth of June B. E. 2462; the convention having for its object the gradual suppression of the abuse of harmful habit-forming drugs:

AND WHEREAS We desire to carry out the provisions of the said International Convention and to assure the proper control of the importation, sale, possession, production, manufacture. and use of such drugs as are dangerous and harmful when improperly used; be it enacted as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

ARTICLE 1.

Title

This law shall be called the "Harmful Habit Forming Drugs Law B. E. 2465."

ARTICLE 2.

Repeal

The following law and regulations are hereby repealed :—

a. The Morphine and Cocaine Act of B. E. 2456, including the schedules issued thereunder.

b. Sections 8, 14 and 42 of the Opium Law B. E. 2464, provisions of Sections 20 and 33 in so far as they extend to medical practitioners and dispensers of medicine or their business premises, and all regulations and schedules issued under Section 14 of the said law.

c. Any other law which conflicts with this law.

ARTICLE 3.

Definitions

In this law, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Minister" shall mean the Minister in charge of public health administration.

"Director General" shall mean the Director General of the Department of Public Health.

"Harmful Habit Forming Drugs" shall mean such drugs as are scheduled in or under the provisions of this law and which in the opinion the Minister are capable of producing a habit harmful to the consumer

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"Medicinal Opium" shall mean all opium except Raw Opium, Prepared Opium or Opium Dross ; it being understood, however, that any preparation or mixture derived from or containing prepared opium or opium dross shall be deemed a preparation of "Medicinal Opium" under this law.

"Raw Opium" shall mean crude opium which has not been artificially dried or treated in any way.

"Prepared Opium" shall mean opium prepared for smoking.

"Opium Dross" shall mean any residue remaining after opium has been smoked.

"Person" shall mean partnership, association, firm, establishment, hospital or public department, as well as any natural person.

ARTICLE 4.

Schedule.

This law shall apply to the following drugs :—

1. Medicinal Opium.

2. All the alkaloids of opium together with their chemical derivatives and all their salts.

3. Coca leaves with all its alkaloids, their chemical derivatives and all their salts.

4. All the above whether in a pure state or mixed with any other substance, whether in solution, in pill or in any other form or preparation.

5. Any other drug or preparation which, in the opinion of the Director General with the approval of the Minister, is productive, if improperly used, of harmful effects subtantially of the same character or nature or analogous to that produced by the drugs mentioned in the foregoing sections of this Article, and which the Minister will cause to be added to the above schedule and notified by publication in the Government Gazette.

ARTICLE 5.

Exemption.

If the Director General considers any drug scheduled in Article 4 to be harmless he shall submit his opinion to the Minister and upon the approval of the Minister and proclamation in the Government Gazette such drug or drugs shall be exempted from the provisions of this law, except in so far as it is or may be from time to time otherwise provided by Ministerial Regulations specifying conditions of importation of such drug into Siam.

ARTICLE 6

Executive.

The Minister shall carry out the provisions of this law and shall have power to make regulations for any or all of the following :—

a. Addition of harmful habit forming drugs to the schedule of this law.

b. Exemption of drugs from the operation of this law.

c. Importation, production, manufacture, possession, purchase, sale, distribution, storage, use and transportation of harmful habit forming drugs.

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d. Harmful habit forming drugs in transit.

e. Requirements and other provisions for the granting of licenses, forms and data for application and fees.

f. The quantities of various harmful habit forming drugs which may be purchased, held, sold and distributed under each license including the requirements for and registration of prescriptions for dispensing and distribution by medical practitioners or other authorized persons without prescriptions.

g. Requirements for records, reports and returns of sales and distributions, or any other matter that may be required for carrying out the provisions of this law.

After having obtained the Royal Sanction and having been published in the Government Gazette such regulations shall be deemed a part of this law.

ARTICLE 7.

Annual Report.

The Director General shall with the approval of the Minister appoint such officials as he may deem necessary and shall, each year, publish an annual report, giving figures of quantities of harmful habit forming drugs imported and sold during the previous year, and remaining in stock at the end of the year, and other data with reference to this law.

TITLE 1.

IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

ARTICLE 8.

Exclusive Importation.

Harmful habit forming drugs shall be imported and brought into Siam the Siamese Government, through the Director General exclusively.

Exportation of any harmful habit forming drug from the Kingdom is prohibited, except by sanction of the Director General, which sanction must be in writing.

ARTICLE 9.

Quantities Permitted to be Imported.

Every year, the Director General shall determine the quantity of harmful habit forming drugs and of each harmful habit forming drug which he shall deem to be required for all the legitimate medicinal and scientific purposes of the Kingdom for the next coming year and with the approval of the Minister this decision shall be notified in the Government Gazette not later than the month of January.

The Director General shall then be empowered to import that quantity from abroad during the year for which the estimate is made.

If circumstances arise whereby the Director General shall in the course of the year apprehend that the quantity of any or all harmful habit forming drugs is not sufficient for that year and that shortage is likely to occur, he shall determine the quantity required and after notification in the Government Gazette shall be empowered to import the said amount.

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Any licensed person who desires to purchase any harmful habit forming drug which has not been notified as being a drug to be imported during the ensuing year shall forward a request in writing to that effect to the Director General who may, at his discretion and after notification, import that drug in such quantity as he may deem advisable.

ARTICLE 10.

Collection and Storage.

All harmful habit forming drugs imported by the Director General, after compliance with all Customs requirements and payment of dues, taxes and charges, shall be delivered to the Director General, his deputy or duly authorized agents, for storage in a place to be designated by him by notification in the Government Gazette, and for further distribution according to this law.

Except in case of fire, or other necessity such dangerous drugs shall be removed for delivery only to a person legally authorized to receive the same; and before removal from storage the drugs shall be marked or labelled in such a manner as may be prescribed in the regulations.

ARTICLE 11.

In Transit.

When any vessel entering Siamese waters has on board any harmful habit forming drug whether in transit to other countries or in the possession of any person on board, such drug must be immediately declared to the Customs authorities by the person in possession or charge of such drug and handed over by him to the said authorities to be kept under seal by them until the vessel leaves Siamese waters. Failure to make such declaration shall be deemed to be illegal importation under this law.

TITLE II

SALE OF HARMFUL HABIT FORMING DRUG BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ARTICLE 12.

Wholesale Distribution.

The Director General shall sell harmful habit forming drugs only to pharmacists, medical practitioners, dentists, veterinary surgeons, hospitals and scientific institutions who have complied with the law and regulations and hold a license granted by the Director General under this law.

No person shall purchase any harmful habit forming drug for resale or redistribution from any other person except the Director General, his deputy or legally appointed agents.

ARTICLE 13.

Licensing of Wholesale Purchasers.

At his discretion and after due investigation, the Director General shall have the power to license persons, who by the foregoing article are permitted to

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purchase, sell, use or distribute harmful habit forming drugs to the maximum amount allowed by Ministerial Regulations or any lesser quantity as he shall deem fit.

In the event of any infraction of this law or the regulations the Director General may cancel, temporarily or permanently, any license issued under this article of the law in addition to any other penalties that may be enforced under this law.

TITLE III.

Possession, Production, Manufacture, Distribution and Retail Sale of Harmful Habit Forming Drugs.

ARTICLE 14.

Retail Sale. It shall be unlawful for any person to possess, produce, manufacture, sell, transfer, dispose of, or use in any way any harmful habit forming drug, except as hereinafter provided :—

1. Pharmacists licensed under Article 13, may possess, sell or distribute such drugs only in accordance with the regulations.

2. Physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, licensed under Article 13 who desire to use these drugs for the purpose of personally treating their own patients, may possess and use such drugs only under such conditions as are prescribed in the regulations.

3. Hospitals and charitable institutions may purchase and possess such drugs for the treatment of the sick only under such conditions as may be prescribed in the regulations.

4. Scientific laboratories and institutions may purchase and possess such drugs for scientific purposes only under such conditions as may be prescribed in the regulations.

5. Persons who are not licensed and who require harmful habit forming drugs for their personal medicinal use may lawfully purchase or obtain such drugs only from persons licensed under this law and as prescribed in the regulations, provided that such person shall use such drugs only for the above named purpose.

6. Any person not licensed as above, who is found in possession of any harmful habit forming drug, shall be held to be in illegal possession of the same unless he can produce satisfactory evidence that such drug was obtained and held under the provisions of this law or of the regulations.

Midwives 7. When it shall be deemed expedient, the Minister may make regulations to permit and control the use of harmful habit forming drugs by midwives in their personal practice.

ARTICLE 15.

Transfer Forbidden. No unlicensed person shall transfer, distribute or give any of these drugs to any other person for any purpose whatsoever except as may be specially provided for in the law and regulations.

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ARTICLE 16.

Manufacture. Whenever it shall be deemed expedient to permit the production or manufacture of harmful habit forming drugs in Siam, the Minister shall make regulations to that effect in order to control and specify the conditions of such production or manufacture.

TITLE IV.

Inspection and Search.

ARTICLE 17.

Premises of Licensed Persons. The Director General, his deputies or agents duly appointed as such, shall be entitled to enter and search the premises of any person licensed under this law between the hours of sunrise and sunset, to inspect any or all accounts and records referred to in the law or regulations, and all stocks of harmful habit forming drugs in possession of such person. All such licenses, accounts, records and stocks must be produced for inspection whenever called for by a duly authorised official.

ARTICLE 18.

Premises of Unlicensed Persons. The Director General, or his deputy duly authorised for that purpose, shall have the power to issue warrants, empowering his agents to search the premises of any unlicensed person who is reasonably suspected of holding such drugs contrary to the law, or of intending to re-sell or distribute such drugs.

ARTICLE 19.

Seizure. Any competent official shall be empowered to seize any harmful habit forming drug of which the owner is unable to demonstrate legal possession under this law. Any drug so seized shall be delivered to a responsible official as directed in Article 11 and shall be returned to the owner within reasonable time if it is found that no offence has been committed against the law.

TITLE V.

Penalties.

ARTICLE 20.

Whoever produces, manufactures, imports into or introduces in any way, or exports from the Kingdom any harmful habit forming drug contrary to the provisions of the present law, shall by punished with a fine of three times the value of such drug, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

ARTICLE 21.

Whoever, having been granted by the Director-General the license specified in Article 13, either transfers such license to, or allows his license to be used by, another person in order to enable such person to purchase, sell, use or distribute harmful habit forming drugs, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand baht, or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

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ARTICLE 22.

Whoever purchases or obtains harmful habit forming drugs from another person than the Director-General, his deputy or agents appointed to that effect, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the present law and shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred baht, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both. Provided that no offence shall be deemed to have been committed if the said drugs have been purchased or obtained only for his personal medicinal use from a person licensed under this law.

ARITICLE 23.

Any person who :

(a.) Being a person licensed to purchase harmful habit forming drugs under Article 13, and found in possession of such drugs exceeding the quantity which he may lawfully possess under the license which has been granted, and according to the supplies which have been delivered to him by the Director-General, his deputy or agents appointed to that effect ;

(b). Not being a person licensed to purchase harmful habit forming drugs under Article 13, is found in possession of such drugs unless purchased for his personal medicinal use from a licensed dealer ;

shall be liable to the same punishment as provided in Article 20.

ARTICLE 24.

Any person who :

(a). Being a person licensed under Article 13, disposes of harmful habit forming drugs contrary to the provisions specified in Article 14 for each class of licensed person respectively ;

(b). Not being a person licensed under Article 13, sells, distributes or otherwise transfers harmful habit forming drugs to another person ;

shall be liable to the same punishment as provided in Article 20.

ARTICLE 25.

Whoever, being entrusted in his official capacity, to collect, store or deliver harmful habit forming drugs under this law, wilfully delivers such drugs to persons who are not legally authorised to receive the same, contrary to Article 10, shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding one year, or with a fine not exceeding three times the value of the drugs so delivered, or both.

ARTICLE 26.

Whoever, having been convicted of a prior offence against the present law, commits a subsequent offence against the present law before five years have elapsed from the date of the completion or remission of the punishment inflicted for such prior offence, shall be guilty of recidive and liable to the punishment prescribed for the second offence, increased by one-half, Provided that if the punishment is a fine calculated upon the value of the drugs, this fine shall be five times the said value in case of recidive.

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ARTICLE 27.

The value of the drug for calculating fines according to this law shall be the sale price of the Department of Public Health.

ARTICLE 28.

Any harmful habit forming drug in respect of which any offence under the present law has been or is being committed or attempted shall be seized and forfeited to the Department of Public Health, irrespective of the conviction or non-conviction of any particular person.

GIVEN on the 13th day of December, B. E. 2465, being the 13th Year of Our Reign.

Translation of the Medical Law, B. E. 2466.

BY THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Whereas the practice of the art of healing, including the use of medicine has an important influence on the well-being of the people; Whereas in Siam such practice is at present without regulation and control, leaving the public without protection against the dangers arising from the practices of ignorant and untrained persons; And Whereas it is deemed expedient to control, regulate and raise the standards of the practice of the art of healing.

Be it Therefore enacted as follows :—

TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Title—Article 1. This law shall be called "The Medical Law of B. E. 2466."

Article 2. This law shall come into force in the Circle of Krung Deb from the date of its promulgation; and whenever its enforcement in any of the interior circles is deemed expedient, it shall be applicable to such circle after notification in the Government Gazette.

Definition—Article 3. In the present law: "Minister" means the Minister under whom the Medical Council is placed. "Art of healing" denotes the practices of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, dentistry, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, nursing, massage or any treatment of the sick or ailing.

TITLE II. ORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Constitution—Article 4. A Medical Council constituted as hereinafter provided shall be instituted as a Department in the Ministry with authority over the Department of Public Health.

The Medical Council shall consist of :—

A. The Director General of the Department of Public Health, who shall be President.

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B. Eight official members as follows :

1. A member to represent the Ministry of the Interior.
2. A member to represent the Ministry of Education.
3. A member to represent the Department of Public Health.
4. A member to represent the Army Medical Service Department.
5. A member to represent the Royal Navy Medical Department.
6. A member to represent the Faculty of Medicine of the Chulalong korn University.
7. A member to represent the Red Cross Society of Siam.
8. A member to represent the Medical Association of Siam.

C. Not less than two nor more than seven non-official members, elected at a general meeting of the Medical Council and selected to represent the registered practitioners of the art of healing in general practice in Siam.

Upon the Medical Council being instituted as provided in the present Article, it shall form a juristic person, distinct from the persons of whom it is composed.

Officers and Employees—Article 5. The Medical Council shall elect a Vice-President and shall have power to appoint with salary at a general meeting, a Secretary Registrar (who must be a qualified physician holding a certificate from a recognised medical school). The Secretary Registrar shall be responsible for taking accurate minutes of all meetings of the Medical Council and for properly keeping all registers and records in such form as may be required by the regulations.

The Medical Council may also employ such other persons as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this law.

The President of the Medical Council shall submit to the Ministry for approval and transmission to the Ministry of Finance, an annual estimate of the salaries and contingent expenses required for the execution of this law.

Requirements for membership in Medical Council—Article 6. Every member of the Medical Council except the President shall be a practitioner of the art of healing registered and licensed in accordance with this law.

Every member of the Medical Council except the President shall hold office for a period not exceeding three years, but shall be eligible for re-appointment or re-election.

General meetings—Article 7. General meetings of the Medical Council shall be called by the President in accordance with the Ministerial Regulations Provided that no resolutions or decisions of a general meeting shall be valid unless the President or Vice-President and not less than half of the members (which half may include the Vice-President sitting as a member if the President is in the chair) are present.

Ministerial Regulations—Article 8. The Medical Council shall draft Ministerial Regulations for the purposes of this law which after approval and consent of the general meeting shall be submitted to the Minister for approval and subsequent promulgation in the Government Gazette.

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Regulations shall be made in respect to :—

A. Methods of procedure in :

1. The conduct of meetings and business.

2. The election of non-official members.

3. The registration, licensing and re-registration of persons who come under the operation of this law.

4. Revocation and re-instatement of licenses.

5. Local record of licenses.

B. Fees.

C. Regulation of professional conduct of licensed persons.

Power to license—Article 9. A. The Medical Council shall be empowered to grant licenses to any persons to practice "the art of healing," for gain or hire, for compensation or reward, direct or indirect to himself or any person ; to register all such licensed persons ; to make such inquiry or investigation as may be necessary to enable the Medical Council to determine the fitness of any person to be registered under this law.

Provided that fitness, within the meaning of the present Article, shall include not only professional qualifications and genuineness of certificates, but also any guarantee of moral conduct in any professional respect.

B. The Medical Council shall act as an advisory body to the Ministry of Education regarding the standards of teaching, examination and proficiency to be attained in the various branches of the art of healing as taught in that Ministry.

TITLE III

LICENSES AND REGISTRATIONS OF PERSONS PRACTISING THE ART OF HEALING.

Requirement for practice—Article 10. No person shall practise nor advertise himself in any way as prepared to practise, any of the professions specified in Article 3; nor shall engage in the treatment of the sick or ailing, for gain or hire, for compensation or reward, direct or indirect, to himself or to herself or any other persons, unless and until :—

A. He or she has submitted an application to that effect to the Medical Council and has been registered and licensed in accordance with this law ; and

B. He or she has besides presented the certificate of registration to be recorded, and has been delivered the certificate of record as provided in the Ministerial Regulations.

Provided that regularly appointed whole time salaried officials in the Government service are exempted of the record specified in the present Article 10. B.

Disqualification for license—Article 11. The Medical Council may refuse to license and register the applicant if they are of opinion that he has not the proper fitness as specified in Article 9, or on account of his having been found guilty under competent jurisdiction or convicted by a Court for any offence involving immoral or dishonourable conduct.

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Suspension and Revocation—Article 12. In case of licensed persons committing infractions of regulations (under Article 8 C) ruling their professional conduct, or in cases stated in Article 11, the Medical Council may either:

A. Order that the license of the said person shall be suspended for a specified period of time not exceeding five years, during which period he shall be forbidden to practice or

B. Revoke the license of the said person and cancel his name on the register.

Provided that no license shall be suspended or revoked and no name cancelled from the register, except by a resolution duly adopted at a general meeting and in accordance with the procedure specified in the regulations which shall provide that the person accused shall be given due notice and have opportunity to present a defence.

Ministerial Regulations shall provide for re-instatement of persons whose licenses have been revoked, but whom the Medical Council consider should be re-instated after a period of probation.

Appeal—Article 13. In any case where the Medical Council under the two foregoing Articles either refuse, or suspend or revoke a license and order that the name of the licensee shall be cancelled on the register, the person in question shall be entitled to appeal from the decision to the Minister, whose order shall be final.

Re-registration—Article 14. All persons registered and licensed under this law shall re-register at such times and periods as the Minister may order after notification in the Government Gazette. Failure to re-register shall automatically cancel registration and license.

False Representation Forbidden—Article 15. No person shall affix any letters or words to his name, implying, with intent to represent falsely, that he has received a degree, diploma or license to practise the art of healing, who has not previously had the right to use such title conferred on him by some college, school or board of examiners legally empowered to confer the same and recognised as such by the Medical Council.

Grades of License—Article 16. Ministerial Regulations shall specify and designate the different grades in which practitioners, of the professions to which this law refers, shall be placed for the purpose of registration and license; and shall specify the conditions and limitations within which persons registered and licensed in the various grades may practise their professions.

Provided that all practitioners in any branch of the art of healing who hold certificates of proficiency in that branch from the Ministry of Education or from any school the certificates of which ensure an equal standard of proficiency shall be registered and licensed in the highest grade of the branch in which they are certified.

TITLE IV.

PROCEEDINGS AND PENALTIES

Unlawful Practice—Article 17. Whoever, practising the art of healing, does so contrary to Article 10 without being duly registered and licenced by the Medical Council, or without having his certificate recorded, or after

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suspension or revocation of his license as provided in Article 12, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred baht or with imprisonment not exceeding six months, or with both.

False Pretences—Article 18. Whoever affixes any letters or words to his name contrary to the conditions specified in Article 15, or wilfully and falsely pretends to be, or take or use the name or title of a practitioner of the art of healing, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred baht or with imprisonment not exceeding six months, or with both.

Practice Beyond The Scope of Licence—Article 19. Whoever having been registered and licensed by the Medical Council for exercising one or more of the professions included in the art of healing as defined in Article 3, habitually exercises any other of those professions for which he is not registered and licensed under this law, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hund red baht or with imprisonment not exceeding six months or with both.

Recidive—Article 20. Any person who, having been convicted for an offence under the present law, commits a subsequent offence under the present law before five years have elasped from the date of completion or remission of the punishment inflicted for the prior offence, shall be guilty of recidive and punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand baht, or with imprisonment not exceeding one year, or with both.

Prosecution—Article 21. Prosecution of offences under this law shall be instituted by the officers of the Public Prosecution Department or by the Medical Council exclusively.

TITLE V.

TRANSITORY

Article 22. Within six months from the day when the present law shall come into force, any person practising the art of healing shall submit to the Medical Council his application for registration and license in order that notice of permission to practice and the conditions under which such practice shall be conducted may be given to such person by the Medical Council.

If, after the termination of the said period, such person continues to practise the art of healing without having submitted the said application, he shall be guilty of an offence under this law and liable to the punishment provided in Article 17.

Article 23. In order that the Medical Council may duly exercise their duties in the conditions specified in Article 4 of the present law, the first general meeting of the said Medical Council shall be held without the presence of the non-official members, and the Council so constituted shall elect non-official members, not less than two in number, who subsequently shall be licensed by the Medical Council.

Article 24. In order that the Medical Council may duly exercise their duties pending the necessary regulations for issuing licenses, the requirements of Article 6 shall not apply until such said regulations have been issued; provided that the Medical Council shall thereafter immediately proceed to license all members, official and unofficial.

Given on the 2nd day of November, B. E. 2466, being the 14th year of the Present Reign.

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Post and Telegraphic Intelligence.

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Postal Intelligence.

GENERAL RULES.

LETTERS.—Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are charged on delivery with double postage resp. double the amount of the deficiency.

POSTCARDS.—Local and Inland, single only Foreign countries : Single and with reply. Unpaid cards will be charged double postage.

PRINTED MATTER & BOOK-POST.—Includes in general all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment or cardboard, by means of printing, lithographing, engraving, photographing or any other mechanical process easy to recognize, except the copying press and the typewriter ; must be made up in such a manner as to admit of an easy examination of the contents.

COMMERCIAL & LEGAL PAPERS.—This class includes bills of lading, invoices, the various documents of insurance companies, copy or abstract of private deeds written on stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript, music, manuscript of works or newspapers forwarded separately. They must be sent under band or in unclosed envelopes.

PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Must not possess any saleable value, nor bear any writing except the sender's name and profession, a trade mark and numbers, weight or size, the quantity to be disposed of and the prices of the articles. Animals, plants, explosives, imflammatory or offensive things are not permitted to be sent as sample. The cover of sample must permit easy examination of the contents.

MIXED PACKETS.—Printed papers, commercial and legal papers and samples of merchandise may be enclosed in the same packet under the following conditions: (1) that each article taken singly shall not exceed the limits which are applicable to it as regards weight and size. (2) that the total weight shall not exceed 2 kilograms per packet,

REGISTRATION.—Registered articles must be fully prepaid, both as regards postage and the registration fee and be handed for registration to the clerk at the counter. No article to initials or to an obviously fictitious name can be registered unless it be addressed to the care of a person or firm. Articles addressed in pencil cannot be registered.

CORRESPONDENCE MARKED "BY EXPRESS."—Letters, etc., marked "By express" will be delivered by special messenger immediately after their arrival at the destination : the Express-delivery fee is to be paid in advance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT.—The sender of any registered article may obtain an acknowledgement of its due delivery by paying in advance the fixed rate of fee (see tariff)

REMARKS.—Postage on printed matter, commercial and legal papers, samples and mixed packets must be prepaid at least partly (in cases where full prepayment is compulsory.

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Rates of Postage on Letter-Mail.

		Local Satang	Inland Satang	Foreign Satang
Letters, inland and local,	for every ... ... 15 gr.	5	10	...
„ foreign :	for the first ... ... 20 gr.	...	...	25
	for every additional 20 gr.	...	...	12
Post cards, single		2	3	15
„ with reply		...	...	30
Printed Matter,	for every ... ... 50 gr.	3	3	5
Commercial Papers	„ „ ... ... 50 gr.	3	3	5
	Minimum	6	6	25
Patterns and Samples of Merchandise,				
	for every ... ... 50 gr.	3	3	5
	Minimum	6	6	10
Registered Newspapers	for the first ... ... 100 gr.	3	3	...
	for every additional 50 gr.	3	3	....
"Blind Literature" packets,				
	for every ... ... 50 gr.	...	...	3
Mixed Packets, ...	50 gr.	3	3	5
If the packet contains Commercial papers,				
	the minimum rate is ...	6	6	25
If the packet contains samples,				
	the minimum rate is ...	6	6	10
Registration Fee		25	25	25
Fee for Acknowledgement of Receipt or				
	Advice of Payment ...	25	25	25
Late Fee (see Sec. 7)		15	15	15
Express Delivery		30	30	50
Reply Coupons (50 centimes)		...	...	25
Investigation Fee,	for ordinary letters, etc. ...	50	50	50
	for other articles, when the Acknowledgement fee was paid for at the time of posting	50	50	50

Business Hours of the Post Offices.

The Post Offices in **Bangkok** are open for transaction of business a the following hours :

Post Office No. 1 (City, G. P. O) from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. (for money orders only 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.)

„ „ „ 2 (Custom House Lane) from 8 a.m to 5. p.m. (for money orders only 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

„ „ „ 4 (Naphralan Road) from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. (for money orders—only inland orders—from 10 a.m. to 4 a.m)

„ „ „ 5 (Railway station, Rong Mûang) from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

„ „ „ 7 (Tanon Raj Vithi) from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

„ „ „ 8 (Tanon Yawaraj) for Chinese correspondence from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. (for money orders-only inland orders-10 a.m. to 4 p.m.)

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On Sundays and some of the Government holidays the counters are open only from 8 to 9 a.m.

In the event of a European mail arriving at Bangkok, after the ordinary business hours, the Post Office No. 2 (Customs House) is opened for delivery of correspondence as soon as possible after the mails have been sorted and will be kept open for one hour, up to 10 o'clock p.m.

While European mails are being sorted the counter of the Post Office No. 2 can be closed, except when a Foreign Mail is to be despatched during that time, in which case the office will be kept open till the time announced for closing such a mail.

At the **Inland Post Offices** the hours for the transaction of business are as follows:—

The Offices at the Circles are open daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and at Provinces or other places from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and some from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. according to locality,

Closure and Despatch of Mails.

At Bangkok the hours for closing mails are notified at the Post Offices. These notices "Despatch of Daily Mails" which announce the departure of Foreign and Inland mails, may also be subscribed by the Public at the rate of 12 ticals per annum (i.e. from the beginning of April till the end of March).

The closure of Foreign Mails is, as a rule, fixed to take place at Post Office No. 2 (Custom House.) Articles, intended to be registered, should be posted in due time.

Late Fee:—Every letter, printed matter, etc., posted not more than half an hour after closing time will be despatched by the mail, if a special fee of 15 satangs is paid. Any correspondence posted at the Post Office after the closing time will be detained for the following mail if late fee is not paid.

Delivery of Correspondence.

The following are the hours at which delivery of correspondence takes place from the Bangkok Post Office:—

Post Office No. 1 (City)	7.50 a.m. 12.50 p.m; 4.05 p.m
Post Office No. 2 (Custom House)	7.50 a.m. 12.50 p.m; 4.30 p.m
Post Office No. 8 (Yawaraj Road)	7.50 a.m. 12.50 p.m; 4.50 p.m.
On Sundays and Government Holidays	7.50 a.m. (only)

Post Office Boxes and Private Bags. Where Post Office Boxes are install-d such boxes may be hired. The Post and Telegraph Department, Foreign Section, delivers the blank form to be filled out by the subscriber. The annual hire is 20 Baht for a single and 40 baht for a double box. For a period less than 12 months 2 and 4 Baht per month respectively. The fee for the arrangement of vice-versa delivery of mails in locked private bags is 24 Baht per annum.

On the arrival of a mail, the public may, if they so desire, call for their correspond-nce at the Post Office. Persons or firms, desiring to make use of this arrangement can, on application, be supplied with a "Window Delivery Ticket," on presentation of which ordinary correspondence will be handed to messengers.

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Parcel-Post Service.

I. Inland.

The rates of postage on parcels are as follows :—

Local Post : 10 satang per 500 grammes of weight or fraction of that weight.

Inland Post : 20 satang per 500 grammes of weight or fraction thereof, except to or from Chiengrai, Mehongsorn and the offices in the Mondols of Udor, Roi Etch and Ubol : 40 satang per 500 grammes. Prepayment of postage is compulsory.

Size and Weight :—The dimensions of parcel must not exceed 90 centimetres in length by 60 centimetres in width and 60 centimeters in depth. The limit of weight is 5 kilogrammes.

A parcel must not be of a kind which owing to size, shape manner of packing, or any other cause cannot be carried by post without serious inconvenience or risk. A parcel must be plainly directed, giving the name and full address of the person for whom it is intended. The words "Parcel Post" should be written in the upper lefthand corner.

A parcel must be packed in a reasonably strong box or case, wrapper, or cover, fastened in a manner to preserve the contents from loss or damage in the post, to prevent any tampering therewith, and to protect other postal articles from being damaged in any way thereby.

Liquids and substances which easily liquify must be despatched in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (which must be a box of metal or of strong wood) some space must be left to be filled with saw-dust, bran, cotton or some other absorbing material.

The Post Office will become responsible for the loss of a parcel to the extent of its value, but in no case of more than one Baht per 500 grammes weight, no responsibility, however, will be assumed by the Post Office for any damage or delay in regard to parcels.

Parcels are received at the Bangkok Post Office No. 1 and No. 2, and at the following Inland Post Offices, viz—Bhuket, Chiengmai, Lampang, Nagor Pnom, Nong-Khây, Paknampo, Prae, Tak, and Ubol. Pattani, Satool, Songkhlâ, and Trang accept parcels for the Straits Settlements only.

Insured parcels may be exchanged between Bangkok and the countries allowing insurance on parcels.

Prepayment of Postage and insurance fee is compulsory ; the rates are shown in the Foreign Parcel Tariff. The postage, etc. must be paid by means of postage stamps affirmed by the sender or his messenger.

Except in the cases of the exchange of parcels with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, British Offices in China, Macao and Japan, every parcel must be accompanied by a Despatch Note (in the prescribed form, which is obtainable at the rate of 2 satang each at the Office at which parcels can be posted) bearing the address of the parcel to which it relates. One single Despatch-Note may be used for several uninsured parcels ; up to the number of three, provided they are for-

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warded by the same sender and addressed to the same addressee. The sender should add on the coupon or counterfoil of a Despatch-Note his name and address and may write thereon short communications in regard to the article sent, provided always that the law of the country of destination does not forbid it.

Every parcel must be accompanied by one or more Customs Declarations (in the prescribed form which can be obtained at the Post Office at the rate of 2 satang each), bearing the address of the parcel to which it relates and a declaration of its contents and value, as well as the signature and address of the sender. One set of Customs Declarations may be used for several *uninsured* parcels. The contents should be stated in full detail, a separate description of each article, and its value being given. When filling up declarations the use of the sign "etc." should be avoided, as it is regarded with suspicion by the Customs Authorities. All undefined or doubtful statements must likewise be avoided. In the case of parcels destined to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Chinese ports, Macao, Chosen and Japan the value of each article of a parcel must be stated. The value of parcels destined for Great Britain and Ireland, and British India, must be stated in British sterling money and for Straits Settlements, Hongkong, British Offices in China, Macao, Chosen and Japan, in Dollars and cents. When the contents of a parcel are liable to duty in the country of destination, an incorrect declaration of value renders the parcel liable to confiscation. Declarations written on any but the prescribed form cannot be accepted.

The Declaration has to be affixed to the parcels for Great Britain and Ireland, all British Possessions (except India) and a few other countries.

In the case of parcels destined for the continent of Europe, and other foreign countries, which have declared their adhesion to the arrangement concerning the exchange of Postal Parcels concluded at Madrid there is no limit of the value, and it is not necessary that the value of the contents be stated in the Customs Declarations. In case a sender desires to enter the value of a parcel forwarded to any of these countries, he may state the value of contents in francs and centimes or in the currency of the country of destination.

The value stated in the customs declarations is only for Customs purposes and has nothing to do with "insurance."

Every parcel for transmission by the Foreign Parcel Post must be packed with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey, in a box, wrapper, or cover, fastened and sealed with some special mark or impress of the sender, in order to preserve the contents from loss or damage in the post and to prevent any one from tampering therewith without either breaking the seal or seals or leaving obvious traces of violation. The packing of a parcel must also be such as to prevent its contents from causing injury to other parcels; and it must bear the exact address of the addressee. Addresses in pencil are not allowed. The address should if possible always be written on the actual covering and not on an attached label.

An insured parcel must be sealed in such a way, that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seals or leaving obvious traces of violation. For instance: seals must be placed over each joint or loose flap of the covering of a parcel; if string be used in packing a seal must be placed on the ends of the string where they are tied. The seals must be of the same kind of the wax

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or lead, and must bear distinct impression of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing and the device must not consist of merely straight crossed curved lines, which could be readily imitated.

Parcels containing coins, bullion, watches, jewellery or any articles of gold or silver, must be enclosed in strong boxes or cases, which must be sewn up, or otherwise fastened, in wrappers of linen, canvas, strong paper, or other substantial material. In such cases the seals must be placed among the edges of each joint and loose flap at distances not more than five centimetres apart. The address must be written on their actual covering and not on an attached label.

If a parcel tendered for insurance does not fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Post Office must refuse to insure it.

The amount for which a parcel is to be insured, has to be written by the sender on the cover (and despatch note if any) both in words and in figures in local currency. For parcels to the British Empire (except India) the sender can write besides the local currency also the sterling amount and for parcels to countries having adhered to the Madrid convention, the amount in Francs.

No erasure, even if certified, is allowed.

No parcel can be insured for more than the real value of the contents The sender has to take special care that the amount for which he wishes to insure the parcel is not greater than the value entered on the Declaration Form for over insurance is a bar to compensation.

When a parcel is accepted for insurance a certificate of posting will be made out by the accepting Official. Besides the particulars required in case of uninsured parcels, the amount of the insurance fee paid and the amount for which the parcel is insured will be entered on the Certificate.

The sender of a parcel may obtain an Acknowledgment of Receipt (A R) on the same conditions as those applicable to registered letters.

Parcels infringing any of the rules or conditions regarding prepayment, weight, size, or containing forbidden articles, will not be forwarded.

Parcels which are sent in contravention of the Customs Regulation or which may be found on inspection to contain prohibited articles will be liable to confiscation on the part of the Customs Authorities or to legal prosecution.

I. Money Orders.

A "Money order" is an order granted by the Post Office for the payment of a sum of money through the agency of the Post Office.

The "Remitter" is the person who applies for a Money Order and the "Payee" is the person named in the Money Order as the person to whom the money is to be paid.

The commission (postage) on Inland money orders is 25 satange for each 25 Baht or part of 25 Baht.

No money orders may exceed 500 Baht.

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The commission (postage) on Foreign Money Order is :—

(a) On money-orders to Denmark, France, Germany, Indo-China and all other French Colonies and Establishments in Foreign countries, Italy and Italian Colonies, Japan and Japanese Colonies, Norway and Switzerland.

			amount not over	25	Baht.....	25	Satang
amounts over	25	Baht but not over	50	„	.....	50	„
„	„	50	„	„	„	„	75	„	.....	75	„
„	„	75	„	„	„	„	100	„	100	„
„	„	100	„	„	„	„	200	„	150	„
„	„	200	„	„	„	„	300	„	200	„
„	„	300	„	„	„	„	400	„	250	„
„	„	400	„	„	„	„	500	„	300	„

(b) To all other countries : 20 Satang per 15 Baht.

Minimum : 25 Satang.

(c) Special commission rate for orders advised through London and India.

Such orders are subject to the following deductions in London or India when being readvised to the country of payment.

Through London.

For sums not exceeding £2.....4 d.
For each £ or fraction of £ additional...2 d.

Through India.

For sums not exceeding	Rs.	10.....	1 anna
„ „ exc. Rs 10 but not exc.	„	25.....	2 annas
„ „ exceeding	„	25.....	2 annas

For each complete sum of Rs. 25, and 2 annas for the remainder, provided that the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10 the deduction for it shall be only 1 anna.

Mixed Postal and Telegraph Service.

A telegram, say, for England, can be telegraphed to Penang for despatch thence by post to its destination in the outgoing mail. In addition to the cost of the telegram to Penang a charge of 25 Satang is collected from the sender if the telegram is to be posted as ordinary letter, and 50 Satang if it is to be posted as a registered letter.

The sender should write the word "Poste" or the words "Poste registered" before the word "Penang" for example : "Lawson, 10 Leadenhall Street, London, Poste Penang." The word "Poste" or "Poste registered" are charged for as a part of the telegram.

Registered abbreviated addresses cannot be used.

Prepayment of postage in money. In Bangkok printed matter may be prepaid in money provided :

1) that the articles are not addressed to any foreign country.
2) that they are chargeable with a union rate of postage.
3) that the number posted at one time is at least 500.

The post office at which the articles are handed in will give the sender a receipt for the amount paid.

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Names of Offices Participating in the Inland and Foreign Money Order Service.

Bangkok (Krungdhep)

Bangkok 1 *
Bangkok 2 *
Bangkok 4
Bangkok 8

Circle Ayudhya.

Angthong
Ayudhya
Lopburi
Singhaburi +

Circle Nagor Jaysri.

Nagor Pathom
Suburn +
Samuda Sagor +

Circle Rajaburi.

Bejraburi
Kanchanaburi
Prachuab
Samuda Songram +

Circle Nagor Svarga.

Jaynad +
Kambaeng Bejra +
Paknampo
Tak (Rahaeng)
Udya Dhani

Circle Nagor Rajasima.

Buriramya +
Jayabhum +
Nagor Rajasima

Circle Prachin.

Chaxoeng Sao
Jolburi
Krabindra +
Nagor Nayok +
Prachin

Circle Chandaburi.

Chandaburi
Krat +
Rayong +

Circle Surashtra.

Jumbor
Langsuan
Surashtra Dhani

Circle Nagor Sridhamaraj.

Nagor Sridhamaraj
Songkhla

Circle Pattani.

Naradhivas
Pattani
Trang
Yala +

Circle Uttara.

Khon Kaen
Loey
Nagor Pnom
Nong-Khay
Sakol Nagor
Uttara Dhani

Circle Ubol.

Khukhandh +
Surindra
Ubol *

Circle Bisnulok.

Bejraburn
Bichitra +
Bisnulok
Lamsakdi Sukhodaya +
Svargalok
Utaradisth (Bijai)

Circle Maharashtra.

Lampang *
Nan
Prae

Circle Bhuket.

Bhanga +
Bhuket *
Kantang +
Krabi +
Ranong +
Satul
Taknapah +

Circle Bayab.

Chiengmai *
Chiengrai
Lambhun
Mae Hongson

Circle Roi Etch.

Kalasindhu +
Maha Saragam +
Roi Etch

* Offices participating in the Foreign Money Order Service.
\+ Offices doing only Postal Money Order.

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TABLE OF CHARGES

FOR

TELEGRAMS SENT VIA KEDAH-PENANG.

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No.	COUNTRY.	Rate per word		Remarks.
		Baht	Stg.	
	EUROPE.			
1	All countries except those mentioned below	2	25	
2	Azores	2	55	
3	Faroe Islands	2	40	
4	Iceland	2	45	
4a	Russia in Europe	2	25	
5	Spitzbergen	2	45	
5a	Turkey in Europe	2	25	
	ASIA.			
6	Arabia (Aden)	2	15	
7	British North Borneo	1	30	
8	Brunei (Wireless)	1	20	
9	China			
	a) Amoy	1	30	
	b) Foochow	1	30	
	c) Hongkong	1	05	
	d) Macao	1	20	
	e) Canton and other offices in Kwangtung and Kwang-i provinces (via Hongkong)	1	30	
	f) Peninsula of Kwangtung & Manchuria			
	1) via China	1	60	
	2) via Japan	1	90	
	g) All other offices in China other than the above mentioned	1	60	
10	Cilicia (Adana, Bozanti, Kozan Mersine, Tarsous, Osmanie)	2	55	
11	Cocos-Keeling Island	1	65	
12	Cyprus (via Alexandria)	2	30	
13	Dutch East Indies and Dutch Borneo			
	a) East Coast of Sumatra and Acheen (via Medan)	0	95	
	b) All other offices	1	15	
14	Formosa	1	60	
15	French Indo-China			
	a) Cochin China, Laos, Cambodge ...	1	15	
	b) Poulo Condore (Island)	1	25	
	c) Annam and Tonkin	1	45	
16	Hedjaz			
	a) Jeddah and Mecca	3	10	
	b) Yambo	3	30	
	c) Medina	3	50	
17	India (British, French and Portuguese) and Burmah	1	30	

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No.	COUNTRY.	Rate per word		Remarks.
		Baht	Stg.	
18	Japan, Chosen and Japanese Saghalien ...	1	90	
19	Labuan	1	05	
20	Mesopotamia	1	95	
21	Palestine (via Suez-Beyrouth)			
	a) Trans Jordania	2	45	
	b) All other places	2	35	
22	Persia			
	a) Abadan, Mohammerah (via Karachi)	2	15	
	b) Bender Abbas	1	95	
	c) Other Offices (Ahwaz, Dizful, Shuster)	1	90	
23	Persian Gulf Stations			
	a) Bahrein & Lingah	1	90	
	b) Other offices	1	55	
24	Philippine Islands			
	a) Manila	1	45	
	b) Other offices in Luzon, Paracale, and Islands, served via Manila ...	1	60	
	c) Other offices (Bacolod, Cebu, Iloila) ...	1	95	
25	Russia in Asia			
	a) via Wladiwostock	1	95	
	b) via Teheran	2	50	
26	Sarawak	1	30	
27	Straits Settlements			
	a) Singapore	0	50	
	b) Malacca and Malay States (except Kelantan) ...	0	60	
28	Syria	2	45	
29	Turkey in Asia	2	50	
	Turkish Islands	2	65	
	AFRICA.			
30	Abyssinia (via Suakim)	2	60	
31	Aden & Perim	2	15	
32	Algeria, Spanish North African possessions, Tripolis, Tunis	2	45	
33	Angola			
	a) Benguella, Loanda, Mossamedes (towns)	4	35	
	b) Inland offices	4	40	
34	Ascension	3	70	
35	Bathurst	3	95	
36	Beira (town)	2	35	
37	Beira Railway Company's stations ...	2	40	
38	Belgian Congo			
	a) via Banana	3	45	

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No.	COUNTRY.	Rate per word		Remarks.
		Baht	Stg.	
	b) „ Libreville	4	30	
	c) „ Broken Hill-Rhod	2	75	
39	British East Africa			
	a) Mombasa & Kilindini	2	30	
	b) Kismayu	2	95	
	c) Other offices	2	50	
40	British Somaliland (Berbera and Bulhar) ...	2	45	
41	Cabinda	3	50	
42	Cameroons (Bamenda, Buea, Kumba, Victoria)	4	05	
43	Canaries	3	95	
44	Cape Verde Islands			
	a) St. Jago	5	00	
	b) St. Vincent	4	10	
45	Dahomey, Kotonon etc.	3	95	
46	East Africa (late Germany)			
	I. Tanganyika Territory			
	a) Kasanga or Bismarcksburg ...	2	75	
	b) Bukoba	2	90	
	c) Daressalaam	2	55	
	d) Other offices	2	65	
	II. Offices under Belgian Control			
	a) Usumburu	2	90	
	b) Other offices	2	65	
47	Egypt			
	1st Region	2	30	
	2nd „	2	35	
	3rd „ (Halfa)	2	30	
48	Erythrea (via Suakim)	2	55	
49	French Equatorial Africa			
	1st Zone (Libreville)	3	95	
	2nd „ (Brazzaville)	4	10	
	3rd „ (Liranga)	4	20	
50	French Guinea	3	95	
51	French Somalicoast (Djibouti)	2	30	
52	French Soudan, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal.			
	a) Tshad District	4	30	
	b) Other offices	3	95	
53	Gold Coast			
	a) Aura and Secondee	3	95	
	b) Other offices	4	05	
54	Italian Somaliland (via Suakim) ...	2	85	
55	Ivory Coast	3	95	
56	Liberia (Monrovia)	4	75	
57	Madagascar, Réunion	2	30	
58	Madeira	5	25	

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No.	COUNTRY.	Rate per word		Remarks.
		Baht	Stg.	
59	Mauritius	2	30	
60	Morocco			
	a) Tanger	2	25	
	b) Arzila, Larache	2	30	
	c) Other places	2	40	
	d) Spanish offices (via Melilla) ...	2	30	
	e) French offices	2	45	
61	Nigeria (North and South)			
	a) Lagos and Bonney	3	95	
	b) Other offices	4	05	
62	Nyasea Company's Offices	2	45	
63	Nyassaland (British Central Africa) ...	2	60	
64	Pemba Island	2	40	
65	Portuguese East Africa			
	a) Mozambique (town)	2	35	
	b) Lourence Marques (town) ...	2	35	
	c) Mozambique Province (inland offices)	2	40	
66	Portuguese Guinea			
	a)Bissao, Bolama	8	30	
	b) Other offices	8	35	
67	Principé	6	00	
68	Quelimane, district of			
	a) Quelimane (town)	2	35	
	b) Other offices	2	40	
69	Rhodesia			
	a) Northern	2	60	
	b) Southern	2	45	
70	Rodrigues	2	30	
71	St. Helena	3	00	
72	St. Thomé	5	65	
73	Seychelles	2	30	
74	Sierra Leone			
	a) Freetown, Water street, Cline Town ...	3	95	
	b) Other offices	4	10	
75	South Africa (Union of)			
	a) Cape Town	2	35	
	b) Durban	2	30	
	c) Natal and other offices	2	35	
76	South-west Africa Protectorate ...	2	45	
77	Souakim and Port Soudan	2	30	
78	Togoland (via Accra)	4	15	
79	Zanzibar	2	30	

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No.	COUNTRY.	Rate per word		Remarks.
		Baht	Stg.	
	AMERICA.			
80	Argentine Republic	4	10	
81	Bolivia			
	a) Riberalta (via North Atlantic) ...	4	75	
	b) Corocora & La Paz	4	10	
	c) Other offices	4	25	
82	Brazil			
	a) Pernambuco via Cadiz	3	30	
	„ North Atlantic ...	3	95	
	b) Amazone Stations			
	1st Zone	4	75	
	2nd „	5	55	
	c) Acre district (via Belem)	5	30	
	d) All other places	3	95	
83	British Guiana			
	via North Atlantic	4	10	
84	„ Honduras (Belize)	3	90	
85	Canada			
	a) Alberta, Saskatchewan, Vancouver Island	3	25	
	b) British Columbia			
	1. Zone	3	25	
	2. „	3	35	
	3. „	3	40	
	4. „	3	50	
	5. „	3	65	
	6. „	3	80	
	7. „	4	10	
	8. „	4	35	
	c) Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec	2	90	
	d) Yukon			
	1. Zone	3	80	
	2. „	3	95	
	3. „	4	10	
	4. „	4	35	
86	Chili	4	10	
87	Columbia (Republic of)			
	a) Buenaventura	4	05	
	b) Other offices	4	50	
88	Costa Rica	4	50	
89	Dutch Guiana (Surinam)	6	70	
90	Ecuador (via North Atlantic)	4	05	

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No.	COUNTRY.	Rate per word		Remarks.
		Baht	Stg.	
91	Falkland Islands			
	a) Port Stanley	4	85	
	b) Fox Bay	5	20	
92	French Guiana via North Atlantic ..	6	10	
	„ Cadiz	6	40	
93	Guatemala			
	a) San José	4	30	
	b) Other offices	4	50	
94	Honduras (Republic of)	4	50	
95	Labrador	3	00	
96	Mexico			
	a) Altar de Sonora, Arizpe, Banamichi, Chihuahua, (city) Guauhtemoc, Guaymas, Hermosillo, Matamoros de Tamaulipas, Monterrey de Nuevo Leon, Sabinas villa, Saltillo de Coahuila, Sauz	3	25	
	b) Coatzecoalcos (Puerto Mexico), Mexico (city) Salina Cruz, Veracruz ...	3	60	
	c) All other offices	3	65	
97	New Foundland	2	90	
98	Nicaragua			
	a) San Juan del Sur	4	30	
	b) Other offices	4	50	
99	Panama (Republic of)			
	a) Colon and Panama	4	05	
	b) Bocas del Toro	4	60	
	c) Other offices	4	10	
100	Paraguay	4	10	
101	Peru			
	a) Iquitos	4	35	
	b) Itaya, Masisea, Orellana, Puerto, Bermudez, Putumayo, Requena ...	4	75	
	c) Other offices	4	10	
102	St. Andrew's Island	4	55	
103	St. Pierre & Miquelon	2	90	
104	Salvador			
	a) Libertad	4	30	
	b) Other offices	4	50	
105	United States of America			
	Alabama	3	05	
	Alaska	3	95	
	Arizona	3	25	
	Arkansas	3	20	
	California	3	25	
	Colorado	3	20	
	Columbia (District of)	3	00	

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No.	COUNTRY.	Rate per word		Remarks.
		Baht	Stg.	
	Connecticut	2	90	
	Dakota (North & South) ...	3	20	
	Delaware	3	00	
	Florida			
	a) Key West	3	25	
	b) Pensacola	3	05	
	c) Other offices	3	20	
	Georgia	3	05	
	Idaho	3	25	
	Illinois	3	05	
	Indiana	3	05	
	Iowa	3	20	
	Kansas	3	20	
	Kentucky	3	05	
	Louisiana			
	a) New Orleans	3	05	
	b) Other offices	3	20	
	Maine	2	90	
	Maryland	3	00	
	Massachusetts	2	90	
	Michigan	3	05	
	Minesota			
	a) Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Winona, South St. Paul Stock Yards	3	05	
	b) Other offices	3	20	
	Mississippi	3	05	
	Nebraska	3	20	
	Nevada	3	25	
	New Hampshire	2	90	
	New Jersey			
	a) Hoboken, Jersey city, Union-Hill	2	90	
	b) Other offices	3	00	
	New Mexico	3	20	
	New York			
	a) New York city and Yonkers ...	2	90	
	b) Other offices	3	00	
	North & South Carolina	3	05	
	Ohio	3	05	
	Oklahoma	3	20	
	Oregon	3	25	
	Pennsylvania	3	00	
	Rhode Island	2	90	
	Tennessee	3	05	
	Texas	3	20	
	Utah	3	25	

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No.	COUNTRY.	Rate per word		Remarks.
		Baht	Stg.	
	Vermont	2	90	
	Virginia	3	05	
	Washington (city) (Dist. of Columbia)	3	00	
	Washington (State)	3	25	
	West Virginia	3	05	
	Wisconsin	3	05	
	Wyoming	3	20	
106	Uruguay	4	10	
107	Venezuela (via North Atlantic) ...	5	55	
108	West Indies			
	Antigua	4	10	
	Aruba & Bonaire	7	00	
	Bahamas	3	85	
	Barbados	4	10	
	Bermuda	3	90	
	Cuba			
	a) Havana & St. Jago	3	35	
	b) Other Offices	3	45	
	Curacao	6	70	
	Dominica	4	10	
	Grenada	4	10	
	Guadeloupe, Martinique, Marie Galante, Les Saintes	5	15	
	Hayti (Republic of)			
	a) Cap, Haitien, Mole, St. Nicolas, Port au Prince ...	4	55	
	b) Other offices	4	70	
	Jamaica	4	10	
	Montserrat	4	10	
	Porto Rico	-	05	
	St. Croix	4	30	
	S. Kitts (St. Chritsoph)	4	10	
	St. Lucia	4	10	
	St. Martin	4	25	
	St. Thomas	4	30	
	St. Vincent	4	10	
	St. Domingo (Republic of) ...	5	10	
	Swan Island	4	60	
	Trinidad & Tobago	4	10	
	Turks Island	4	10	

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No.	COUNTRY.	Rate per word		Remarks.
		Baht	Stg.	
	Australia and Pacific Islands.			
109	Admiralty Island (Manus)	2	25	
110	Australia			
	a) All places in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and West Australia, except Flinders Island and King Island ...	2	05	
	b) Flinders Island	2	10	
	c) King Island	2	10	
111	British New Guinea (Papua)			
	a) Port Moresby, Samarai, Vailala Oilfields	2	15	
	b) Madang	2	20	
	c) Eitape, Morobe	2	25	
112	Caroline Island (Yap)	1	90	
113	Chatham Island (via Wellington) ...	2	60	
114	Cook Islands (Raratonga)	3	25	
115	Fanning Island	3	10	
116	Fiji Islands			
	a) Suwa	2	40	
	b) Levuka	2	50	
	c) Ba, Lautoka, Nausori, Navua ...	2	55	
	d) Labasa, Taveuni, Savusavu ...	2	60	
117	Guam	2	00	
118	Makatea Island (Ponotou Archipelago) ...	3	55	
119	Marshall Archipelago, Nauru	3	05	
120	Midway Island	2	40	
121	New Britain (Rabaul)	2	20	
122	New Caledonia	2	50	
123	New Hebrides (Vila)	3	25	
124	New Ireland (Kawieng)	2	25	
125	New Zealand	2	25	
126	Norfolk Island	2	15	
127	Ocean Island	3	40	
128	Samoa			
	a) Apia	2	95	
	b) Tutuila	3	10	
129	Sandwich Islands			
	a) Honolulu	3	05	
	b) Other offices	3	45	
130	Solomon Islands			
	a) Bougainville (Kieta)	2	25	
	b) Tulagi	3	05	
131	Tahiti	3	45	
132	Tonga Island (Nukualofa)	3	10	
133	Woodlark Island	2	15	

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The Climate of Bangkok.

The following monthly abstract taken from the "The Climate of Bangkok" by Dr. H. Campbell Highet, M. D, D. P. H., will be found to be of great interest.

JANUARY.

The mean temperature in the shade is 79° F. or 26.1° C. mean of the maxima 92.1° F. (33 3° C) the mean of the minima 66.7° F (19 3° C), the mean daily range 25 4° F (14.1° C) while the mean solar radiation temperature amounts to 139 F (59° C). During the month, the highest temperature in the shade was 100° F (37.8° C) during five days in 1906 and on one day in 1907 and the lowest in the shade 54° F (126° C) on the 22nd, 1904. This is the month during which we experience the greatest mean daily range between the maximum shade temperature. The maximum range for the month was 40° F (22.2° C) in 1907, while the minimum was 14.° F (7.7° C) in 1907.

This month is also marked by the least mean rainfall the mean for the 10 years being 0.25 inch. (6.4 millimetres). The average number of days on which rain falls is 1.5 and the greatest rainfall in any 24 hours during this month amounted to 0.98 inch (25 m.m.) and was recorded on the 24th. 1910.

As might be expected with such slight rain, the mean relative atmospheric humidity for the month is only 68 per centum.

The wind is generally from the N., N. N. E. and sometimes S. S. W.—S

FEBRUARY

The mean shade temperature is 81 2° F (27.3° C), the mean of the maxima, 93° F (33 9° C), the mean of the minima 70.2° F (21 2° C) while the mean solar radiation figure is 188° F (58.8° C). The extremes are 196° F (41.1° C) in the shade in 1906 and 56° F (13.3° C) in 1902.

The mean daily range is 22.7° F (12.6° C), less than January. The greatest range recorded during the ten years was that of 41° F (22.7° C) of the 3rd. 1908.

During this month we also find the least range recorded—namely 3° F (1.6° C) on the 4th of 1902. On the previous day, there had been a few drops of rain with a maximum of 84° F in the shade. On this the 4th, rain fell in a drizzle to the extent of 04° inch. The solar radiation figure was only 87° F (30° C) the maximum in shade 68° F (20° C) and the mean for 24 hours 65.8° F (18.7° C).

The mean rainfall is slightly over that of the previous month being 0.67 inch (17 m.m.) and the mean number of days on which rain falls is two. This rainfall is generally limited to a few slight showers—the well-known "Mango Showers"—but occasionally quite a heavy fall has been recorded, as for example 1,65 inch. (41.9 m.m.) on the 21st 1911 and 2 47 inch. (62.8 m.m) on the 25th 1910.

The mean relative atmosphere is 60.4°/.

The wind blows from the N. E. E. or S. S. E. and rarely from the South,

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MARCH.

Higher than in January, or February, the mean temperature is 84.7° F (29.3° C.) the mean of maxima 94.7° F (34.8° C), and the mean of minima 73.2° F (23° C), all shade readings. The mean solar radiation temperature is 143° F the highest being 162° F in 1903 and the lowest 87° F in 1907.

The highest maximum in the shade was 103° F (39.4° C) on the 31st of 1903, the lowest minimum 62° F (16.7° C) on the 22nd of 1908.

The daily range is lessening, the mean being 20.6° F (11.4° C) the greatest 37° F (20.5° C) and the least 7° F (3 7°C).

This is still a very dry month with a mean of 2.6 rainy days and mean fall of 1.35 inch (34.3 m.m.)

The total amount for the month has varied during the ten years from *nil* in 1903 and 1906 to 6.18 inches in 1907. The highest fall on any one day was 2.52 inches (66 m.m.) on the 1st of 1907.*

The mean relative humidity is 62.8%.

The wind varies from the E.N.E., N.E., S.S.E., and S , or S.S.W. The last mentioned is the "Lom Wow" or kite flying breeze which during the month begins to blow regularly throughout the day.

APRIL.

Is the hottest and most unpleasant month of the year In the shade, the mean is 87° F (30.6° C), the mean of maximum 96.6° F (35 8° C) and the mean of minimum is 76.4° F (24.6° C). The mean solar radiation figure is 145° F (62.7° C) with a maximum for this month of 159° F (70.5° C) in the sun in 1910 and a minimum of 95° F (35° C) in the sun in 1908.

The extremes in the shade are 106° F (41.1° C) on the 7th 1906 as a maximum and 68.8 F (20° C) as minimum on the 6th in 1904.

The mean daily range is 20.1° F (11.18 C).

Rain falls on an average 5.1 days and the mean amount recorded is 2.03 inches (52 m.m.)

Here again the total fall has varied during the ten years from nil in 1903 to 5.71 inches (144.8 m.m.) in 1904. Whether showers may be recorded during the earlier part of the month or not it may be taken as a regular thing that there will be a heavy shower or two from the 18th to the 21st, after which the climate is oppressive and damp until the rains properly set in.

Hail fell on the 7th of 1904, an incident which is said to take place once in ten years in Bangkok. On this day, there was nothing else unusual, the solar radiation being 148° F the shade maximum 96° F and the mean for the day 84° F. As just mentioned above, this was our wettest April. The relative humidity was 62.2 per cent. in 1911.

The prevailing wind begins to change from the N. E. to the S. W.

MAY.

Is the month when the South West Monsoon sets in properly in Bangkok and the rains break. In the general survey of the climate, it has been shown

* See foot note account for May.

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that in nine out of the ten years, the rains set in somewhere between the 2nd and 11th of the month.

The mean rainfall is 8.13 inches (206 5 m.m.) while the greatest amount for the month was 12.5 inches (3 18 m.m.) in 1904, and the least 3.15 inches (80 m.m.) in 1902. The average number of rainy days is 16 9.

The greatest rainfall recorded during any one day during these ten years was 45 inches (114.3 m m.) on the 8th May, 1903*

The shade temperatures are as follow:—Mean 85.9° F (30° C), mean of maxima 94.7° F (34 8° C), mean of minima 76.1° F (24.4° C), mean daily range 11.5° F (10.8° C), greatest daily range 30° F from (16.6° C) and least daily range 5° F (2.7° C.) The extremes range from 106° F (41.1° C) on the 7th of 1906 to 72° F (22.2° C) on the 8th of 1903 and the 4 h, 14th and 26th of 1914.

The mean maximum solar temperature is 145° F (627° C) with a maximum of 161° F (71.16° C) in 1910 and a minimum in the sun of 82° F (27.8° C) on the 14th 1901, the lowest figure recorded in the sun during the ten years.

The prevailing winds are from the S.W. and S. and are gentle breezes as a rule, but every heavy shower, during this month, is usually preceeded by strong winds which mark the month as one of squalls.

JUNE.

After the burst of the monsoon in May, the rains slacken off somewhat during June although the average number of rainy days is 17 4 just over that of the previous month.

The mean rainfall is 5.9 inches (149 m.m.), with a total of 10.13 inches (257 m.m.) in June 1910 falling to a total of 2.99 inches (76 m.m.) in 1902.

The greatest amount in any one day was 1.7 inch (48 2 m.m.) on the 2nd of 1903.

The mean shade temperatures are:—

Mean 84 8° F (29 3° C), mean of maxima 92.6° F (33.6° C), mean of minima 76° F (24 4° C), mean daily range 16.5° F (9.1° C), greatest daily range 25° F (13.6 C), and least daily range 6° F (33° C).

The extreme shade temperatures were 100° F (37.1° C) on the 1st and 2nd of 1902, and the 20.h of 1903, as maxima, and 70° F (21.1° C), as a minimum on the 10th of 1909.

The mean sun temperatures is 143° F. (61.5° C) with a maximum of 161° F (71.5° C) in 1911 and a minimum of 105° F (39.4° C) in 1903.

The average relative humidity is 69.4 per cent.

The wind remains steady from the S. W. though it occasionally veers to the W. or S.

JULY.

The temperatures and rainfall show little variation from those of June

* Since writing the above, the maximum rainfall on any one day has been exceeded by 0.7 inch. On the morni g of the 31st March. 1912, strong winds set in about 4 a.m., and were accompanied by heavy rain which started at about 4.45 a.m. and continued almost without intermission until 10 a.m. during which period a fall of 5.35 inches (135.9 m.m.) was recorded

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The mean in the shade are as follows:—absolute mean 84.4° F (29.2° C) mean of maxima 92.3° F (33.5° C), mean of minima 75.7° F (24.3° C) and mean daily range 16.6° F (9.2° C)

The extremes in the shade were a maximum of 101° F (38.3° C) on the 7th and the 8th, 1908, a minimum of 71° F (21.7° C) on the 12th 1908, and on the 1st, 1911, a maximum daily range of 25° F (13.8° C) on the 7th and 8th 1908, and on the 30th 1910, and a minimm daily range of 8° F (4.4° C) on the 3rd 1910.

The mean temperature of solar radiation for this month is 14.2° F (61.1° C), the highest in the sun being 161° F (71.6° C), in 1910 and in 1911 and the lowest 95° F (35° C) in 1907.

The mean rainfall is 5.43 inches (138 m.m.) with a mean of rainy days of 17.2.

The highest rainfall recorded on any day was 1 9 inch (48.3 m.m.) on the 25th of 1906.

The relative humidity for the month is 67.6 per cent.

The wind continues from the S. W.

AUGUST.

Shows a distinct increase in rainfall, the mean being 7.45 inches (189.2 m m.), with 18.6 as the average number of rainy days.

During the ten years, the rainfall has varied as much as from 2.8 inches (71 1 m.m.) to 12 65 inches (321.3 m.m.) in 1910.

The greatest fall on any one day was 2.24 inches (57 m.m.) on the 28 h of 1910. The relative humidity is 65.9 per cent.

The shade temperatures are mean 84 1° F (28.9° C.) mean of maxima 92 1° F (33.3° C), mean of minima 75 5° F (24 2° C), mean daily range 16.5 F (9.1° C), the highest recorded being 99° F (37 2° C) on the 10th, 1906, the lowest 72° F (22.2° C) on the 9th, 1911, the greatest daily range being 24° F (13 3° C) in 1906 and the least daily range being 6° F (3.3° C) in 190-.

In the sun, the mean is 11.1° F (60 6° C) the highest being 169° F (76.1° C) on the 1st of 1911 which is the highest record in the sun during the ten years.

The lowest sun temperature for this month was 67° F (36.1° C) in 1908

The breezes are still like those of July from the S. W.

SEPTEMBER.

Has been uniformly throughout these ten years the wettest month, the mean being 13.65 inches (346.7 m m) The range has varied between 6.3 inches (160 m.m.) in 1907 and 16 64 inches (422.4 m.m.) in 1902.

The mean of rainy days is 21 6 and the relative humidity 73 1 per cent. The greatest fall on one day was 3.7 inches (90 m.m.) on the 15th of 1909.

As for the temperature, the means in the shade are as follows :—absolute mean 83.2° F (28 4° C), means of maxima 9 09° F. (32 8° C), mean of minima 75.3° F (24 1 C), and the mean daily range 15.4° F (85° C). The extremes in the shade were :—highest 98° F (6.7° C) on the 7th of 1906, lowest 70° F (21 1° C) on the 26th of 1902, greatest daily range 24° F (13.3° C) on the 17th of 1908, and the least daily range 6° F (3.3° C) on the 22nd of 1908.

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The temperature of solar radiation is 144° F (60.5° C) as a mean, while the maximum recorded was 161° F (71 6° C) in 1911, and the minimum in the sun was 90° F (32.2° C) 1908.

The breezes nearly all come from the W. S W., N. W , and S.

OCTOBER.

The rains are now lessening and in fact, although November occasionally shows a considerable rainfall, this month ends the real rainy season. The average fall for the ten years is 9.04 inches (229.5 m.m.) with a mean number of rainy days of 18.7, and a relative humidity of 74.1 per cent.

The highest rainfall on one day was 2.75 inches (69.8 m.m.) on the 7th of 1911.

Throughout the ten years, the total rainfall for the month has varied from 4.58 inches (123.2 m.m.) in 1906 to 13.41 inches (340 4 m.m.) in 1911.

The temperatures are generally slightly less than during the preceding month although the climate is still muggy and damp.

The shade temperatures are as follows:—mean 82.7° F (28. 2.° C), mean of maxima 90 8° F (32.7° C) mean of minima 74.1° F (23. 8° C) mean daily range 16.1° F (8 9° C), highest recorded 100° F (37 8° C) on the 30th of 1906, lowest recorded 64° F (27 8° C) on the 23rd of 1906 the greatest daily range 27° F (15°C) on the 23rd of 1906 and the least daily range being 5° F (2.7° C) on the 2nd of 1903.

The mean temperature of solar radiation is 139° F (59.4 C) the maximum being 163° F (72.7°C) in 1910 and the minimum in the sun being 86.F (30°C) in 1903.

Towards the end of the month, the winds are variable and may blow from the N.N.W., E.S.E. or W. until the N.E. monsoon is established.

NOVEMBER.

The North East monsoon sets during this month. If early, the month is a very pleasant one with bright clear skies, cool nights and still cooler mornings. In Bangkok, however, the break of the monsoon may be delayed till the end of this month, the wind occasionally blowing from the S. W. and making it, therefore, a very hot and unpleasant period.

A few showers of rain still tend to fall during the early part of the month, the mean fall being 28.4 inches (72.4 m.m.) and the mean number of rainy days being 5.8. The highest record on one day was 2.75 inches (69.8 m.m.) on the 4th of 1905. During the ten years under review, the rainfall for this month has varied from 0.4 inch (10.2 m.m.) in 1903 to as much as 8.14 in. (207 m.m.) in 1902.

It is well, however, to have all water tanks filled up by the end of October.

The temperature records show an improvement during this month, the mean shade reading being 80.4° F (26.9°C), The other shade temperatures are as follows :—Mean of maxima 89.3° F (31.8° C). mean of minima 71.3° F (21.8° C,) the mean daily range 18 5° F (10 3° C), the highest reading being 99° F (37.2° C), in 1907 and the lowest 56° F (12.8° C) in 1906, and the greatest daily range 31° F (170 2° C) on the 18th November, 1906, and the least daily range 9° F (5.3 C) on the 28th of 1909.

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In the sun, the mean maximum is 138° F (58.8° C) with an actual maximum of 166° F (71.1° C) in 1909 and an actual minimum of 100° F (37.8° C) in 1903.

The relative humidity is 68.2 per cent.

DECEMBER.

Is the coolest month of the year, showing a mean temperature of 78° F (25.6° C) in the shade. The other shade readings are these—mean of maxima 889° F (31.6° C), mean of minima 66.8° F (37.8° C), mean daily range 25.1° F (12.2 C), highest recorded being 100° F (37,8° C) in 1906 and the lowest being 52° F (11.1° C), the actual lowest record during these ten years. This was on the 21st December, 1907, and was followed on the 22nd and the 23rd of the same month by readings of 53° F (11.7° C) and 56° F (13.3° C) respectively.

A minimum of 63° F was again registered on the 26th of 1910. The extremes of daily range vary from 33° F (18.3° C) 1906 to 6° F (3.3° C) in 1904.

The maxima in the sun gives a mean of 137° F (583°C) and a range between 157° F (70° C) and 90° F (32 2° C). The mean rainfull is only 0.37 inches (9.5 m.m.) with a mean of 1.7° rainy days and a relative humidity of 66.7 per cent. The greatest rainfall on one day was measured on the 15th of 1903 and amounted to 0.92 inches (23.4 m.m.)

Although the N. E. monsoon prevails, yet the wind is often from the E. S. S. E., and S. sometimes as far round as the S. S. W. when the clear dry weather typical of this month gives place to cloudy and warm weather accompanied by a few showers.

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The Gulf of Siam.

The North-east monsoon in the Gulf of Siam sets early in November. It is usually preceded by a month of squally, variable, and uncertain weather.

In the months of November, December and January, the wind blows between N. N. E. and East; generally strong breezes with the temperature occasionally as low as 9k. Along the eastern shores of the gulf, at this time the sky is frequently unclouded for a week together, but on the opposite coast the weather is wet and stormy.

In November and December, strong squalls, with heavy thunder and lightning, are occasionally met with near Pulo Pajang.

Towards the end of January the wind blows more from the eastwards and is steadier and abates in strength.

In February the wind is more constant from E. S. E. than any other point; it veers between S. E. and N. E. with occasional calms and squalls. Fine weather and smooth water now prevail all over the gulf.

In March the monsoon cannot be depended on. In the middle of the gulf calms prevail with southerly winds near the shore, and occasional land and sea breezes. Towards the end of the month the weather becomes hot and sultry.

April is the hottest month of the year; calms may be expected near the middle of the gulf; and land and sea breezes near the shore, and occasional light squalls.

In May, clouds begin to bank up and an occasional shower relieves the intensity of a vertical sun. The South-West monsoon sets in about the middle of the month, sometimes preceded by light flaws of wind and fine weather, but usually with squally weather and occasionally heavy falls of rain. In July, and August the South-West monsoon blows strong, with occasional showers, but generally very fine weather along the western shore of the gulf; out in the middle a rough sea; and along the eastern shore strong breezes with much rain, and occasionally a fresh gale.

In September the wind is very unsteady, veering between S. W. and W. N. W. strong gusts. Heavy and continuous rain may be expected in the month.

In October the wind veers between west and north, and abates considerably in strength; the tele squalls are less frequent. Towards the end of this month the wind settles in the north, and the cold weather and fine season sets in. Sailing vessels bound to the gulf from Hongkong will not profit much by leaving China earlier than the middle of this month.

At the bar of the Bangkok river, land and sea breezes generally prevail, veering by east or west according to the monsoon. The South-West monsoon is scarcely felt close in shore between Cape Patani and the Redang Islands, its power being interrupted by the high land in that neighbourhood. To the southward of the Pulo Kapas it takes the direction of the coast veering a few points on or off shore by day or night, under the influence, alternately, of the sea and land breezes.

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White squalls are said to prevail in the gulf, particularly in the month of May.

Black squalls are frequent in the south-west monsoon; they rise in the westward accompanied by a heavy bank of clouds and blow with great violence for a short time, and are frequently accompanied by heavy rain.

Heavy gales are unknown in the gulf.

The tides in the gulf are very confusing and in consequence the tide system at the Bangkok Bar is an erratic one. A perpetual tide table giving the depth of water on the Bar at high and low tide is obtainable from the Ministry of Marine.

THE BAR.

The outer edge of the Bar is about three miles southward of the light-house which is situated on a bank that dries at low tide. The Channels into the river are between extensive flats of sand which dry off a considerable distance from both shores. The west flat dries at low water and the east flat at very low tides but shoals gradually from the Channel.

During a war between the Siamese and the Cambodians about 67 years ago four junks laden with stones were sunk across the mouth of the river and further obstructions were placed during the Franco-Siamese trouble. These, it is reported, have become a solid mass and now obstructs the easy navigation of vessels.

The Channel is marked by two light ships, one at the inner end, showing a fixed green light, and one at the outer end, showing a fixed red light. Both lights are visible at a distance of 6 miles. Ships, as well inward, as outward bound, should always pass these light-ships on their own port side. Ships inward bound take, as a rule, their departure from the pilot cutter (the approximate position of which is S. S. E. from the Bar light-house, about three miles off), and steer for the Outer light-ship or, if the Pilot cutter should not be in her proper position, the Outer light-ship is brought to bear due North in 4 or 5 fathoms of water, and then a straight course is made for it leaving it on the port and passing it at a distance of about 100 metres. As soon as it is passed, the course is shaped for the Inner light-ship, which is passed in the same manner as the outer one. After rounding the Inner light-ship the course is shaped for the Sunken Junks light-ship, which has always to be passed to the Northward, also a distance of about 100 metres. (The eastern sunken junks, 240 metres N. E. from the light ship, is marked by a green painted buoy). After passing the sunken junks light-ship, the course should be about mid river till the Bangkok Harbour is reached, the southern limit of which is marked by an obelisk on the western river bank. The courses outward are vice versa. In crossing the Bar, whether outward or inward, due allowance must be made for the set of the tide, wind, etc.

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Bangkok Bar Tide Signals.

IN NIGHT TIME.

○ How much water is there on the bar at present? (Hoisting up and down)

● = 4 Inches (0·102 m.)

● = 8 Inches (0·203 m.)

○ / ● = 6 Feet (1·83 m.)

○ / ● = 7 Feet (2·14 m.)

○ / ○ = 8 Feet (2·44 m.)

● / ○ = 9 Feet (2·75 m.)

● / ○ = 10 Feet (3·05 m.)

● / ● = 11 Feet (3·36 m.)

● / ● = 12 Feet (3·66 m.)

● / ● = 13 Feet (3·97 m.)

● / ○ = 14 Feet (4·27 m.)

○ / ● / ○ = 15 Feet (4·58 m.)

○ / ● / ○ = 16 Feet (4·88 m.)

○ / ○ / ○ = 17 Feet (5·19 m.)

● / ● / ● / ○ = 18 Feet (5·49 m.)

● = Means under 6 Feet (1·83 m.)

EXAMPLE.

● / ● / ● = 12 Feet 4 Inches (3·762 m.)

● / ● / ● = 14 Feet 8 Inches (4·473 m.)

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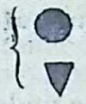
Bangkok Bar Tide Signals

IN DAY TIME

How much water is there on the bar at present?

= 4 Inches (0·102m.)

= 8 Inches (0·203m.)

 = 6 Feet (1·83m.)

= 7 Feet (2·14m.)

= 8 Feet (2·44m.)

= 9 Feet (2·75m.)

= 10 Feet (3·05m.)

= 11 Feet (3·35m.)

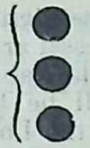
= 12 Feet (3·66m.)

= 13 Feet (3·97m.)

= 14 Feet (4·27m.)

= 15 Feet (4·58m.)

= 16 Feet (4·88m.)

 = 17 Feet (5·19m.)

= 18 Feet (5·49m.)

= Means under 6 Feet (1·83m.)

Example

= 12 Feet 4 Inches (3·762m.)

= 14 Feet 8 Inches (4·473m.)

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Pom Pong Patchamit.

FLAG-STAFF SIGNALS.

Signals of Arrivals.

National or house flags will be shown above the undernoted signal on East Yard Arms.

These signals will be kept flying for three hours after the vessel has passed Paknam.

Signals of Departure.

National or house flags will be shown below the undernoted signal on West Yard Arms.

These signals will be kept until the notified departure of the vessel.

Mail Signals.

Steamerss expected with Mail from Europe.—Answering pennant will be shown below National flag.

Steamer leaving with Mail for Europe.—Answering pennant will be shown above National flag.

These signals are hoisted at the top of the mast and in the case of a vessel arriving with Mail from Europe will be kept flying the whole day, and in the case of a vessel leaving with mail for Europe will be kept flying till the departure of such vessel as notified by the Post Office.

Men of War.

Arrivals or Departures of foreign Men of War, are notified by signal shown on the Gaff.

The following signals will be shown during day time and they indicate from where a vessel arrives and where a vessel departs for.

: Singapore,

: Hongkong,

: Swatow,

: Hoihow,

: Saigon,

: Sunda Islands,

: North China or Japan,

: Other foreign ports,

: East Coast of Siam,

: West Coast of Siam.

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The Flag Regulations of Siam.

By the Law of the Year B. E. 2460, dated 28th September 1917, amending the Law relating to Flags, the following description of the flags is provided :—

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

The National Flag of Siam shall be a rectangular flag 3 by 2, having in the middle, throughout its length, a dark blue horizontal band having a width of one-third that of the flag, flanked on each side by a white horizontal band having a width of one-sixth that of the flag and outside each of these by a horizontal band having a width of one-sixth that of the flag. This flag shall be known as the "Trairanga Flag," and may be flown on all places belonging to Siamese subjects.

THE ROYAL NAVY FLAG.

The Royal Navy Flag shall be similar to the National Flag; but having in the centre a red circular field touching the red bands of the flag on either side and having inside it the figure of the white elephant, caprisoned, standing on a pedestal and facing the staff. The flag may be flown at the stern of the vessels and all places belonging to the Royal Navy.

THE NAVY JACK.

The Navy Jack shall be similar to the National Flag, but having in the centre the figure of an anchor entwining the emblem of a "Chakra" and surmounted by the Royal Crown in yellow. This flag shall be hoisted at the bow of Royal Yachts and war vessels in commission.

THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE FLAG.

The Government Service Flag shall be similar to the National Flag, but shall have in the centre a distinctive device or emblem to indicate the particular Government Department by which the flag is used.

THE PILOT FLAG.

The Pilot's Flag shall be similar to the National Flag, but with a white border. It is for the use of pilots, and when hoisted at the foretop of any vessel, it shall indicate that such vessel requires the services of a pilot.

Koh Phra Quarantine Station.

FLAG-STAFF.

A flagstaff has been erected at the North West point of the Island Koh Phra.

Ships which, for one reason or another, are unable to enter the Quarantine anchorage are required to fly the F. G. L. flags of the International Code for the Quarantine officers in addition to the Quarantine Flag, and the Quarantine officer will board such vessels as soon as possible.

Such vessels should anchor or wait as close as possible to the entrance of the Quarantine anchorage.

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Review of the Foreign Trade of Siam.

B. E. 2466 (April 1923—March 1924.)

PORT BANGKOK.

The following figures attempt to summarise the foreign trade of Siam as a whole. They include all sea-borne trade and also all traffic passing across the Southern land frontier. Communications across this frontier have been opened up both by rail and road, and trade over these routes shows signs of continuous expansion. On the other hand no account has been taken of the transfrontier traffic between Siam and Burma or between Siam and Indo-China. There exist at present no overland communications with either country which might permit of traffic having any real commercial significance.

Some 85% of Siam's foreign trade passes through the port of Bangkok, and its transactions have been the subject of statistical record for a number of years. Figures representing the foreign trade of the Provinces, on the other hand, have only been published since the year 2463, and the analysis of them is less detailed than that undertaken in the tables referring to the Port of Bangkok.

Country of Consignment The figures given are intended to reveal not spheres of production, but commercial exchanges. So that the Country of Consignment is determined, as regards Imports by the last commercial transaction, and as regards Exports by the first commercial transaction.

Values. The values given for Imports represent the value of commodities landed in Bangkok. They do not include the amount of duty. The values given for Exports represent the cost of the goods including all charges thereon up to the time of their delivery on board ship; they thus include the duty.

Weights. Net weights are given in all cases. Foreign produce is recorded in accordance with the Metric System. Siamese produce is recorded in Piculs. One Picul = 133 1/3 lbs. = 60.48 Kilos. Teak is recorded in Tons of 50 cubic feet.

Currency The Tical has remained unchanged throughout the year at 1s. 10 1/32d.

Fiscal Year. The Siamese financial year, in conformity with the years of the Buddhist Era, begins on April 1st and ends on March 31st. The following table shows the corresponding years of the Buddhist and Christian Era:—

B. E.	2462	...	1919-20
„	2463	...	1920-21
„	2464	...	1921-22
„	2465	...	1922-23
„	2466	...	1923-24

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The following table shows the fluctuations in the balance of trade during the last nine years:—

Period	Value of Imports Ticals.	Value of Exports Ticals.	Excess of Exports over Imports Ticals.	Excess per cent
Average of five years, 2458-2462 ...	100,381,000	138,117,000	37,736,000	37.6%
2463 (1920-21) ...	147,332,000	66,138,000	(Reversal of the usual Balance, due to the prohibition of the export of Rice).	...
2464 (1921-22) ...	133,723,000	164,496,000	30,773,000	23.0%
2465 (1922-23) ...	133,718,000	150,059,000	16,341,000	12.2%
2466 (1923-24) ...	136,254,000	171,426,000	35,172,000	25.8%

From 1892, when official statistics were first published, down to 1919, the value of Bangkok's Exports remained steadily in excess of the value of its Imports,—an average over any considerable period showing a ratio of roughly 135 : 100. In the year 2463, as a result of the Rice shortage and the consequent prohibition of export, the usual balance was entirely reversed. The ratio since then has been approximately 120 : 100.

Imports. The figure representing the value of Imports shows an increase over the corresponding figure of the year 2465 of Tcs. 2.5 millions. The principal increases and decreases are set out below : —

Imports	B.E. 2465 (1922-23) Ticals.	B.E. 2466 (1923-24) Ticals.	Difference. Ticals.
Goods chargeable with Duty at 3% *ad val.* ...	112,992,000	121,188,000	+ 8,196,000
Wine, Beer and Spirits ...	2,538,000	2,845,000	+ 307,000
Bullion, and Coin, ...	3,831,000	1,069,000	— 2,762,000
Gold Leaf...	10,936,000	6,759,000	— 4,177,000
Opium	3,420,000	4,392,000	+ 972,000
No. of chests ...	(1,850)	(1,400)	— (450)
Total	133,717,000	136,253,000	+ 2,536,000

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The increase of Tcs. 8.2 million ticals in the value of 3% Goods imported is further analysed in the following table :—

Names of Articles.	B. E. 2465 (1922-23) Ticals.	B. E. 2466 (1923-24) Ticals.	Difference Ticals.
Sardines	175,000	397,000	+ 222,000
Milk, canned	545,000	787,000	+ 242,000
Manufactured Sugar ...	4,335,000	3,912,000	— 233,000
Molasses	194,000	455,000	+ 252,000
Fresh Vegetables	1,277,000	1,057,000	— 220,000
Coal	569,000	361,000	— 208,000
Metals in the rough ...	504,000	724,000	+ 220,000
Precious Stones, Unset ...	1,715,000	6,226,000	+ 4,511,000
China and Earthern Ware ...	1,560,000	1,791,000	+ 231,000
Clocks, Watches, and Parts thereof ...	197,000	479,000	+ 282,000
Electrical Goods	798,000	1,151,000	+ 353,000
Embroideries	625,000	1,070,000	+ 445,000
Gunny Bags	4,320,000	6,153,000	+ 1,833,000
Machinery	2,075,000	2,568,000	+ 493,000
Medicines	1,539,000	1,745,000	+ 206,000
Metal Manufactures ...	9,016,000	9,892,000	+ 876,000
Cotton Manufactures ...	24,826,000	22,384,000	— 2,442,000
Silk Piece Goods	4,209,000	3,756,000	— 453,000
Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco	5,620,000	6,382,000	+ 762,000
Tools, other than Machine Tools	757,000	1,016,000	+ 259,000
Motor Cars	623,000	854,000	+ 231,000
Yarn	5,803,000	4,919,000	— 884,000
	71,282,000	78,077,000	+ 6,795,000

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Exports. The figure representing the total value of all Exports shows an increase as compared with the corresponding figure of the Year 2465 of just over Tcs. 21 millions.

The principal increases are set out below :—

Exports.	B. E 2465 (1922–23) Ticals.	B. E. 2466 (1923–24) Ticals.	Difference. Ticals.
Rice	126,089,000	140,495,000	+ 14,406,000
Teak	5,679,000	6,197,000	+ 518,000
All Other Goods ...	13,285,000	14,984,000	+ 1,699,000
Goods Re-Exported ...	4,406,000	8,498,000	+ 4,092,000
Bullion, and Coin ...	600,000	1,252,000	+ 652,000
Total ...	150,059,000	171,426,000	+ 21,367,000

Rice. The following table shows the quantity of rice exported during the Years 2465 and 2466, and the countries to which it was consigned.

Country of Consignment	B. E. 2465 (1922–23) Piculs.	B. E. 2466 (1923–24) Piculs.	Difference Piculs.
Hongkong and China Ports	11,031,719	12,321,881	+ 1,290,162
Singapore ...	6,410,684	6,336,968	— 73,716
Netherlands East Indies	1,262,483	903,682	— 358,801
Europe, including Port Said and Alexandria (for orders) ...	1,561,492	801,108	— 760,384
Japan	472,571	580,239	+ 107,668
West Indies (Cuba) ...	241,500	565,103	+ 323,603
Other Countries ...	99,115	201,505	+ 102,390
Total ...	21,079,564	21,710,486	+ 630,922

From this table it will be seen that the amount exported in the Year 2466 constituted another record for the Port of Bangkok, exceeding that of the Year 2465 (which was itself the previous highest) by 630,922 piculs, or 37,550 tons.

Of the total amount exported in the Year 2466, Hongkong and China took 56.7 per cent. and Singapore 29.2 per cent, thus between them accounting for almost 86 per cent. of the whole. The remainder was distributed as

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follows: Netherlands East Indies 4.16 per cent, Europe 3.7 per cent, Japan 2.7 per cent, and the West Indies (Cuba) 2.6 per cent.

Increased exporting to Hongkong and China Ports must be attributed largely to the shortage in the China crop resulting from unsettled conditions in the Interior.

The decline in Exports to the Netherlands East Indies is attributed to the high prices prevailing in Siam and to the resultant competition from Burma and Saigon. Similar reasons are advanced to explain a reduction in the exports to Europe of nearly 50 per cent. A partial compensation for these reductions was found in increased exporting to Japan and the West Indies.

The following table shows the value of rice exported quarterly. It should be mentioned that the new crop comes on to the market as a rule in December, and that the market shows its greatest activity from then until the end of June, when it begins to slacken.

B. E. 2466 (1923-24).	Ticals
April to June	40,507,732
July to September	31,563,550
October to December ...	28,534,776
January to March	39,889,078
Total	140,495,136

The next table may, perhaps, be of interest, as shewing the fluctuations in the quantity and value of rice exported during the last eight years. The crop of 1919 was almost ruined by a severe drought, and in June of that year a Royal Decree was issued prohibiting the export of rice from Siam. This Decree was in force from the 12th July 1919 till the end of January 1921.

Year	Quantites	Value
	Piculs	Ticals
B. E. 2459 (1916-17)	19,784,592	99,965,372
B. E. 2460 (1917-18)	18,745,144	97,861,658
B. E 2461 (1918-19)	18,201,434	132,096,385
B. E. 2462 (1919-20)	7,409,453	123,082,698
B. E. 2463 (1920-21)	4,660,487	28,975,860
B. E. 2464 (1921-22)	21,000,584	138,231,524
B. E. 2465 (1922-23)	21,079,564	126,088,607
B. E. 2466 (1923-24)	21,710,486	140,495,136

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The following table shews the average F. O. B. price of the various grades of rice during the last two years. The upward tendency revealed by the figures was still in evidence when the period closed.

Year	White Rice (per picul)	White Broken Rice (per picul)	White Meal (per picul)	Cargo Rice (per picul)
2465	Tcs. 7.71	Tcs. 5.04	Tcs. 2.50	Tcs. 5.56
2466	„ 8.22	„ 5.51	„ 2.73	„ 6.02

Teak. The quantity exported, 58,000 tons, showed an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 6,000 tons. The figures compare favourably with those of any previous years, with the exception of 2462 and 2463 when exceptional business was being done and boom prices were prevailing. But the unsatisfactory nature of the situation will be better realised, if it is remembered that, in spite of the universal rise in prices, Siam is now exporting about the same amount of Teak at the same value as in days previous to the war.

The largest purchaser of Siamese Teak, as of Siamese Rice, was Hongkong,—that market accounting for no less than 37.9 per cent. The balance was distributed as follows; India 12.7 per cent, Japan 11.3 per cent, China 11.2 per cent, Singapore 8.2 per cent, the United Kingdom 6.7 per cent, and Denmark 4.7 per cent.

Average F. O. B. price as compared with those of the year 2465 were for Squares Tcs. 98 per ton as against Tcs. 100, and for Planks Tcs. 174 per ton as against Tcs. 188.

All Other Goods. The increase of Tcs. 1 million in the value of "All Other Goods" is further analysed in the following table.

Name of Articles.	B. E. 2465 (1922-23) Ticals	B. E. 2466 (1923-24) Ticals	Difference Ticals
Bullocks	619,000	695,000	+ 76,000
Hides, Buffalo and Cow ...	565,000	727,000	+ 162,000
Leather	301,000	456,000	+ 155,000
Mussels, Dried	439,000	691,000	+ 252,000
Sticklac	2,051,000	1,957,000	— 94,000
Fish, Salt	1,202,000	1,617,000	+ 415,000
Salt	439,000	545,000	+ 106,000
Sugar	328,000	1,361,000	+ 1,033,000
Tobacco	1,328,000	701,000	— 627,000
Rubies and Sapphires, Rough	329,000	390,000	+ 61,000
Silk Piece Goods, Black ...	740,000	795,000	+ 55,000
Total	8,341,000	9,935,000	+ 1,594,000

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PORTS OTHER THAN BANGKOK.

It has been already pointed out that the caravan trade on the Eastern and Western land frontiers is ignored in these tables; and since the trade of the Chandaburi Circle on the Eastern side of the Gulf is insignificant, the trade of Siam, other than that passing through the Port of Bangkok, resolves itself into the trade of the Peninsula. The year has been a good one. The total value of Imports is Tcs. 13,607,000, an increase over last year's figures of just over Tcs. 3 millions. The total value of Exports is Tcs. 30,126,000, an increase over last year's total of Tcs. 9.7 millions.

Exports. Out of a total increase of Tcs. 9.7 millions no less than Tcs. 5 millions is credited to Tin Ore, an increase almost entirely due to rising prices. The actual quantity exported, 166,000 piculs was only 8,000 piculs in excess of that exported in the year 2465. But the average price of tin over the year, as quoted in the Singapore market, was $109.80 per picul as compared with $86.38 per picul in the previous year.

An increase of over a million Ticals is credited to Rubber, exports amounting to 33,900 piculs valued at Tcs. 1,813,000 as against 17,900 piculs and Tcs. 660,000 in the Year 2465.

The value of Rice exported from the Nagor Circle has risen from Tcs. 2 millions to Tcs. 3.2 millions, an increase over last year's total of Tcs. 1.2 millions.

Imports. Improved conditions in the exporting market are reflected in the import figures, particularly in Circle Bhuket. Machinery imported into that Circle shows an increase of Tcs. 673,000, Metal Manufactures of Tcs. 541,000 and Cotton Manufactures of Tcs. 323,000.

In the Nagor Circle, on the other hand, there are decreases in the imports both of Machinery and of Metal Manufactures, the totals under those headings having been swollen in the Year 2465 by heavy importing by certain of the larger Mining Companies.

Cotton Manufactures imported into Circle Pattani show an increase of Tcs. 354,000, an increase which results in part from the opening up of Railway communication with Kelantan.

There is a decrease in the value of Kerosene Oil imported of Tcs. 447,000 chiefly in Circles Bhuket and Nagor. Fluctuations of this nature result from distributing conditions and the accumulation of stocks by Chinese middlemen rather than from any marked change in demand.

Increased importations of motor cars into Bhuket and Nagor are an encouraging indication of the improvement in those Circles of road communications.

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Abstract Tables.

Total value of the Imports and Exports of the Port of Bangkok during the years 2463, 2464, 2465 and 2466 (1920-21 to 1923-24).

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL IMPORTS.

Imports.	2463 (1920-21).	2464 (1921-22)	2465 (1922 23)	Average of Five Years.	2466 (1923-24)
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Goods chargeable with duty at 3% *ad val* ...					
Foodstuffs ...	18,201,731	17,642,764	18,090,816	17,223,577	17,918,897
Kerosene Oil ...	2,819,655	3,709,461	3,306,447	3,658,043	3,171,186
Gunny Bags ...	1,925,551	4,561,272	4,319,838	4,389,889	6,152,888
Machinery ...	4,241,174	2,665,672	2,074,994	2,451,811	2,567,769
Metal Manufactures of all sorts ...	10,240,646	9,938,704	9,016,037	8,479,264	9,891,698
Textile Manufactures, Cotton ...	32,634,302	25,316,930	24,825,752	26,579,480	22,384,068
All Other Textile Manufactures ...	5,015,057	5,414,756	5,038,400	5,205,561	4,759,406
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes ...	5,470,91[illegible]	4,799,565	5,620,134	4,520,305	6,382,325
All Other Articles...	48,380,894	41,299,611	40,599,668	41,171,620	47,960,212
	128,9[illegible]9,924	115,348,735	112,992,086	113,679,550	121,188,449
Beer, Wine and Spirits ...	2,014,594	2,104,735	2,538,469	2,013,661	2,845,211
Opium	4,584,63[illegible]	2,898,46[illegible]	3,420,012	3,642,955	4,391,772
	135,529,154	120,351,932	118,950,567	119,336,166	128,425,432
Bullion, Coin, etc. ...	1,772,247	3,034,417	3,830,882	1,891,307	1,068,619
Gold Leaf	10,030,430	10,336,258	10,936,456	10,033,194	6,759,462
Total of all Imports	147,331,831	133,722,607	133,717,905	131,260,667	136,253,513

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Abstract Tables.

Total value of the Imports and Exports of the Port of Bangkok during the years 2463, 2464, 2465 and 2466.

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL EXPORTS.

Exports.	2463 (1920-21).	2464 (1921-22.)	2465 (1922-23).	Average of Five Years	2466 (1923-24).
A.—Goods chargeable with Export Duties.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Bullocks	1,704,520	301,045	618,770	1,111,587	694,605
Hides of all kinds	884,698	693,314	700,466	1,614,772	875,953
Leather	769,783	428,551	301,119	597,610	456,322
Mussels, Dried ...	971,872	563,442	438,654	739,875	690,663
Rice	28,975,860	138,231,324	126,088,607	109,694,975	140,495,136
Piculs	(4,660,487)	(21,000,584)	(21,079,564)	(13,670,304)	(21,710,486)
Sticklac	1,243,163	1,143,456	2,051,236	1,317,332	1,957,435
All Other Articles...	812,832	647,538	808,033	979,497	923,596
Total Class A.	35,362,728	142,008,670	131,006,885	116,055,648	146,093,710
B.—Articles free of Export Duties but subject to Inland Taxes.					
Ducks Eggs ...	171,008	179,399	97,787	487,029	81,751
Fish, Salt	2,208,341	1,649,327	1,202,059	1,564,007	1,616,869
Pepper	169,842	336,051	299,815	640,671	314,251
Sugar	1,424,550	446,170	328,068	864,308	1,360,903
Teak	12,349,720	7,111,071	5,678,789	8,831,591	6,196,597
Wood, Other than Teak	1,172,973	1,411,268	1,407,625	1,325,690	1,315,813
All Other Articles...	2,875,837	2,891,055	2,928,521	3,307,654	2,402,628
Total Class B. ...	20,372,271	14,024,341	11,942,664	17,020,950	13,288,812
C.—Articles free of both Inland Taxes and Export Duties.					
Rubies and Sapphires, Rough ...	759,080	491,622	828,535	959,475	389,550
Silk Piece Goods, Black	1,987,732	1,594,544	739,592	1,735,609	794,822
Bullion and Coin ...	669,856	150,990	600,443	960,978	1,252,163
All Other Articles...	1,166,133	823,651	1,034,520	1,161,228	1,108,609
Total Class C.	4,582,801	3,060,807	2,703,090	4,817,290	3,545,144
D.—Articles Re-exported	5,820,225	5,402,221	4,406,165	6,111,163	8,498,459
Total of all Exports	66,138,025	164,496,039	150,058,804	144,005,051	171,426,125

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Customs Tariff.

The Customs tariff (save as it relates to spirituous liquors, duties on Beer, Wines and Spirituous Liquors being leviable under Excise Law Amendment Act, B. E. 2460 (1917-18), is determined by a series of Commercial Treaties negotiated between 1856 and 1885.

These treaties recognize three types of duty:—

1. The inland transit duty levied on various articles.
2. Export duties.
3. Import duties.

Certain articles are declared entirely free from inland or other taxes on production or transit, but are declared subject to certain export duties. Among these is Rice, subject to an export duty of ¼ ticals per kwien, and paddy, subject to a duty of 2 ticals per kwien.

Certain other articles are subject to inland or transit duties that are scheduled, and may not be increased, and are declared free from export duty.

All goods or produce not enumerated in the tariffs, are declared free of export duty and subject only to one inland tax or transit duty not exceeding the rate paid at the time of ratification of the treaties.

Imported goods are not to be charged with duties exceeding 3 per cent. on their value, except beer and wines, which are charged 8 per cent. ad valorem, and spirituous liquors of all kinds, which, if under the strength of 25 degrees, are to pay duty as if of the strength of 25 degrees, and if of strength 25 degrees or over, are to pay duty at the rate of 1.6 satangs per degree per litre.

Treasure, Gold Leaf and Opium are exempt from duty. Opium is only imported by the Government. By a decree issued in July 1917, the export of all Siamese silver coins and silver bullion, was prohibited.

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CUSTOM TARIFF.

ARTICLES.		RATE OF DUTY.
IMPORTS :		
Beer	ad valorem	8 per cent.
Wines	„	8 per cent.
Other Spirituous Liquors (except Perfumed Spirits), of 25 degrees Alcoholic strength and under as ascertained by Tralles' Alcoholmeter (equal approximately to 12.5 U.P. and under, on Sikes' Hydrometer).	per litre.	Ticals. Cts. 0.40
Additional duty for every degree above 25 degrees	„	0.01 2/3
All other Goods	ad valorem	3 per cent.
EXEMPTIONS :		
Treasure, Gold leaf, and Articles (other than Spirituous Liquors) imported for the importer's personal use.		
PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS :		
Opium. (Opium Law B. E. 2464)		
Arms, ammunitions, and explosives, except under license. (Firearms and Ammunitions Law B. E. 2454.)		
Medical Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, their derivatives and other harmful habit forming drugs. See Harmful Habit-Forming Drugs Law, B. E. 2465.		
DRAWBACKS :		
Duty is refunded on imported goods re-exported, provided such goods have not been sold or used, and provided re-exportation takes place within two years from the date of import.		

Koviloor Acadamy

ARTICLES.		RATES OF DUTY.	
EXPORTS :—			Ticals.
Asses and Mules	per head	2	00
Bark, Aangrai	per picul	0	50
Bêche de mer	„	3	00
Betelnut, Dried	„	1	00
Bones, Buffalo and Cow	„	0	09 3/8
„ Elephants	„	1	00
„ Tigers	„	5	00
Buffaloes (1)	per head	3	00
Bullocks (1)	„	2	00
Cardamum, Bastard	per picul	6	00
„ Best	„	14	00
Cutch	„	0	50
Elephants	per head	30	00
Feathers, Kingfishers'	per 100	6	00
Fins, Sharks' : Black	per picul	3	00
„ „ White	„	6	00
Fish, Dried : Plaheng	„	1	50
„ „ Plasalit	„	1	00
Gamboge	„	6	00
Glue, Tigers	„	12	50
Gum Benjamin	„	4	00
Hemp	„	1	50
Hides, Buffalo and Cow	„	1	00
„ Deer : Fine	per 100	8	00
„ „ Common	per picul	3	00
„ Elephant	„	0	25
„ Rhinoceros	„	0	50
Hide cuttings	„	0	25
Horns, Buffalo	„	0	25
„ Deer : Soft or Young	ad valorem	10	p. cent
„ „ Old	per picul		25
„ Rhinoceros	„	50	00
Horses and Ponies	per head	4	00
Ivory...	per picul	10	00
Leather, Tanned (Nang Fok)	„	2	00
Maws, Fish	„	3	00
Meat, Salt	„	2	00
Mussels, Dried	„	1	00
Paddy	per coyan	2	00
Peacocks' Tails	per 100	10	00
Pelicans' Quills	per picul	2	50
Rice, Cargo	per coyan	1	00
„ Cargo Broken	„	2	00
„ Cargo Meal	„	2	00

(1) Cattle exported from the Port of Bangkok pay an additional inspection fee,—Buffaloes, Tcs. 2 and Bullocks, Tcs. 1.

Koviloor Acadamy

ARTICLES.		RATES OF DUTY.	
EXPORTS.—(*Continued.*)			Tcs. cts.
Rice White	per kwien	4	00
„ „ Broken	„	4	00
„ „ Meal	„	4	00
Seed, Beyché (Nux Vomica)	per picul		50
„ Lukkrabau or Chaulmogra (Hydnocarpus anthelminticus, Pierre.)	„		50
„ Pungtalai (Sterculia Lychnophora) ...	„		50
Shells, Turtle	„	1	00
„ Soft	„	1	00
Sinews, Deer	„	4	00
Skins, Armadillo	„	4	00
„ Ray	„	3	00
„ Tiger	each		25
Sticklac	per picul	1	25
Wood, Agilla (Aquilaria Agallocha, Roxb.) ...	„	2	00
„ Krachi	„		50
„ Sapan (Caesalpinia Sappan Linn.) ...	„		62½
EXEMPTIONS :			
Articles for the exporter's personal use. ...	...	...	
PROHIBITIONS :			
Opium. Opium Law B. E. 2464 (1921-22).			
Siamese Silver Coins. Proclamation of June 21st 1917			
Ganja. Proclamation of February 22nd 1915.			
Medicinal Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, their derivatives and other harmful habit forming drugs. See Harmful Habit-Forming Drugs Law B. E. 2465.			

Regulations Re-Entry Form.

The following Regulations with regard to the Entry of goods for Importation and Exportation must be observed.

(1) The Entries must be made in the form prescribed by the Department.

(2) The goods must be denominated in strict accordance with the classification shown in the official Import and Export List;

(3) Particulars of quantity and value must be furnished for each separate kind or class of goods : and quantities must be given in the terms of the Import and Export List.

(4) The Country from which the goods are consigned, in the case of Imports, and the country to which they are consigned, in the case of Exports, must be declared for each separate kind or class.

The Department will not accept Entries which are not in accordance with these Regulations.

Copies of the Import and Export List may be obtained at the Custom-House.

Koviloor Acadamy

Imports.

Goods chargeable with duty at 3 per cent. Ad Val.

Total Value of Articles Imported.

Names of Articles.	2462 (1919-20.)	2463 (1920-21.)	2464 (1921-22.)	2465 (1922-23.)	2466 (1923-24.)
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Live Animals, Live Birds, etc.	48,076	58,700	41,002	43,920	97,270
Food Stuffs and Non-Alcoholic Beverages.					
Biscuits ...	348,870	380,470	142,354	293,499	373,506
Butter ...	159,340	129,085	120,199	125,516	142,215
Cereals ...	64,816	43,143	46,079	59,466	45,816
Cheese ...	13,879	23,411	30,136	28,916	29,914
Coconuts ...	117	15,824	9,034	6,440	Nil
Eggs ...	9,048	65,611	108,062	58,640	32,619
Fish.					
(*a*) Fish, Canned:					
1.—Sardines ...	153,397	187,126	174,845	175,043	396,776
2.—Salmon ...	155,955	239,921	155,179	180,973	44,272
3.—Other Sorts	59,514	71,530	88,539	44,826	42,081
(*b*) Fish, other than Canned ...	1,141,486	1,278,052	1,144,435	1,238,641	1,374,891
Flour (Cereal) ...	1,594,172	996,009	937,761	944,759	1,064,544
Flour (Rice) ...	493	890	20,356	1,969	678
Fruit of all kinds except tinned or bottled fruit ...	832,015	1,220,327	1,280,027	1,039,055	1,128,498
Macaroni and Vermicelli ...	468,627	406,378	438,358	563,967	451,141
Meat, Preserved ...	141,389	203,152	198,484	193,446	165,547
Milk, Canned ...	553,923	621,793	670,991	545,378	787,032
Potatoes ...	57,780	72,177	72,949	76,148	81,142
Salt ...	3,140	1,705	3,171	1,660	6,497
Spices and Condiments	559,758	1,430,209	875,139	908,994	847,579

Koviloor Acadamy

Names of Articles.	2462 (1919-20.)	2463 (1920-21.)	2464 (1921-22.)	2465 (1922-23.)	2466 (1923-24.)
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Sugar :					
1.—Manufactured Sugar ...	5,339,682	2,879,026	4,573,541	4,374,919	3,911,919
2.—Molasses ...	1,973,897	1,046,899	371,043	194,136	452,915
Tea ...	1,268,847	1,027,575	1,051,243	1,164,285	1,152,008
Vegetables :					
1.–Fresh Vegetables	616,561	723,265	966,375	1,277,231	1,057,299
2.–Dried Vegetables	1,873,694	2,252,190	1,687,910	2,028,649	1,863,762
Food Stuffs, unenumerated ...	2,351,223	2,860,170	2,463,096	2,560,437	2,413,124
Mineral and Aerated Water ...	5,445	8,147	7,537	35,223	41,430
Beverages, unenumerated. ...	17,229	17,646	5,921	8,600	11,692
RAW MATERIALS.					
Betelnut, dried ...	481,231	545,749	615,005	467,224	580,381
Cement ...	234,189	338,348	373,030	304,912	302,390
Charcoal ...	52,992	43,655	104,333	149,367	41,377
Coal ...	926,746	756,270	552,771	568,532	381,204
Coke ...	228,640	108,246	90,256	53,901	113,641
Metals of all kinds in the rough :					
1.—Copper ...	329,023	226,130	100,516	117,964	132,253
2.—Iron ...	246,298	117,814	83,161	75,800	87 984
3.—Lead ...	32,401	48,600	84,972	58,411	88,500
4.—Tin ...	87,427	11,093	47,938	22,862	81,165
5.—Zinc ...	138,892	180,721	125,460	72,741	147,392
6.—All other Metals	138,766	197,861	142,712	156,277	187,171
Oil, Mineral :					
1.—Kerosene Oil ...	5,166,065	2,819,655	3,709,461	3,306,447	3,171,186
2.—Benzine ...	676,727	687,969	764,053	899,640	836,234
3.—Liquid Fuel ...	520,524	955,391	212,325	397,515	468,779

Koviloor Acadamy

Names of Articles.	2462 (1919-20)	2463 (1920-21)	2464 (1921-22)	2465 (1922-23)	2466 (1923-24)
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Plants, Shrubs, Flowers, etc., living ...	4,358	3,733	1,046	2,711	2,210
Stone in the rough :					
1.—Precious Stones, unset ...	355,296	2,131,358	892,733	1,714,593	6,225,521
2.—All other Stones	7,371	32,420	25,743	27,586	55,225
Textile Material Raw:	628,618	390,244	181,581	333,538	426,793
Wood ...	536,963	357,569	521,145	452,930	366,347
Raw Materials, unenumerated ...	388,863	400,505	400,359	492,161	519,294
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.					
Ammunition and Explosives ...	25,979	380,943	55,754	49,421	79,751
Arms ...	411	887,669	16,508	50,215	240,647
Art, Works of, and Curiosities ...	15,364	10,941	12,086	52,852	18,060
Bricks ...	44,231	41,817	53,813	42,615	72,009
Brushes ...	56,448	72,102	67,975	75,122	78,248
Candles ...	116,474	358,769	173,999	248,140	243,818
Caoutchouc Manufactures ...					
1.—Motor Car Tyres	253,839	270,055	238,223	248,056	259,923
2.—Cycle Tyres ...	43,160	38,559	40,673	31,386	44,363
3.—All Other Tyres	54,262	82,711	37,908	41,531	56,146
4.—All Other Caoutchouc Manufactures ...	170,030	174,779	157,268	213,826	219,852

Koviloor Acadamy

Names of Articles.	2462 (1919-20.)	2463 (1920-21.)	2464 (1921-22.)	2465 (1922-23.)	2466 (1923.24.)
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Celluloid, Manufactures of ...	109,445	72,367	65,232	47,903	67,586
Chemical Products ...	579,609	670,999	424,334	488,547	657,792
China and Earthenware (Coarse) ..	1,477,426	1,053,188	1,216,992	1,244,157	1,406,793
China and Earthenware (Fine) ...	175,531	303,313	301,197	315,898	384,275
Clocks, Watches, and Parts thereof ...	372,759	507,209	284,618	197,128	479,463
Clothing, Articles of	178,188	200,990	225,814	199,871	159,124
Cordage Cables, Rope (other than wire Rope) and Twine ...	826,923	605,255	669,713	666,838	711,506
Cutlery (except Tools)	235,307	248,218	256,291	392,146	392,866
Dye Stuffs :					
1.—Aniline Colours	130,615	249,922	178,617	288,884	415,975
2.—Indigo ...	63,685	148,011	115,199	152,291	85,850
3.—All Other Dyes	42,259	43,454	27,921	14,546	15,048
Electrical Goods and Apparatus ...	1,373,795	1,080,019	1,324,832	798,215	1,150,507
Embroideries, Lace, etc. ...	446,145	998,908	366,441	624,914	1,069,861
Fireworks, including Joss Paper, Sticks, and Crackers ...	1,101,610	926,339	1,096,267	1,010,248	1,012,779
Glass Manufactures of All Sorts :					
1.—Mirrors (unframed) ...	20,023	33,222	7,150	20,016	40,430
2.—Glazing Glass ...	216,807	201,644	134,744	115,755	155,108
3.—Hollow ware ...	289,384	366,445	278,118	390,921	395,547
4.—All Other Glass Manufactures ...	202,715	204,980	256,002	271,138	217,423

Koviloor Acadamy

Names of Articles.	2462 (1919-20)	2463 (1920-21)	2464 (1921-22)	2465 (1922-23)	2466 (1923-24)
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Goldsmiths & Silversmiths' work:					
1.—Precious Stones, set	154,219	1,519,246	2,551,524	1,198,078	1,082,919
2.—Goldsmiths & Silversmiths' Work from the Precious Metals, Gold, Silver, Platinum. ...	80,987	373,027	212,372	255,461	105,606
3.—Goldsmiths & Silversmiths' Work from the Common Metals, silvered, gilt, etc. ...	112,765	143,826	106,362	134,747	155,990
Gunny Bags ...	5,976,015	1,925,551	4,561,272	4,319,838	6,152,888
Hats, Caps, etc. ...	517,501	718,360	348,322	630,343	751,861
Hemp Manufactures, other than Cordage	540,350	413,982	329,218	222,063	369,167
Instruments and Apparatus, Scientific	273,505	290,312	292,264	276,214	216,642
Lamps and Parts thereof:					
1.—Lamps ...	272,870	315,531	212,850	299,510	391,907
2.—Parts thereof ...	81,825	80,355	53,593	81,243	72,932

Koviloor Acadamy

Names of Articles.	2462 (1919-20)	2463 (1920-21)	2464 (1921-22)	2465 (1922-23)	2466 (1923-24)
	Ticals	Ticals	Ticals	Ticals	Ticals
Leather and Manufactures thereof : ...	566,509	649,984	392,240	499,487	646,181
Machinery : ...	1,954,870	4,241,174	2,665,672	2,074,994	2,567,769
Machine Belting of all kinds ...	300,291	136,542	317,588	198,992	211,715
Matches ...	2,361,643	1,800,135	1,786,246	2,045,224	2,020,804
Matting and Manufactures of Rattan, Bamboo and Straw	1,607,301	1,371,998	1,689,405	1,443,208	1,533,624
Medicines ...	2,121,598	1,929,364	1,913,129	1,538,870	1,745,299
Metal Manufactures :	7,804,220	10,240,646	9,938,704	9,016,037	9,891,698
Musical Instrumentts	56,678	94,657	87,100	118,530	123,646
Oil :	1,423,656	1,435,607	1,556,732	1,004,807	1,137,903
Oil-cloth, Floor-cloth, etc. ...	32,378	128,274	39,516	37,780	42,790
Painters' Colours ...	601,551	830,569	359,146	447,998	493,214
Paper : ...	2,846,131	3,521,436	2,162,499	2,010,983	2,198,844
Perfumery and Cosmetics ...	564,713	724,526	516,438	575,572	757,787
Photographic Goods :					
1.—Cameras ...	7,613	9,748	13,756	26,058	49,611
2.—Cinematograph films ...	354,838	270,335	272,606	281,050	316,984
3.—Photographic Materials, Plates, Papers, etc. ...	117,053	119,860	126,845	140,282	102,394
Ships and Boats ...	4,825	3,000	10,300	122,111	17,924
Soap :					
1.—Toilet ...	128,573	204,524	101,276	166,305	206,186
2.—Other Kinds ...	388,040	268,810	428,763	323,222	390,650
Spirits, Methylated ...	23,114	23,315	17,587	16,353	9,142
Sporting Goods and Games (excluding Toys) ...	54,608	81,069	72,821	70,720	93,649
Starch ...	3,266	1,402	2,308	1,303	331
Stationery, other than Paper ...	381,950	460,483	306,852	492,685	414,367

Koviloor Acadamy

Names of Articles.	2462 (1919-20.)	2463 (1920-21.)	2464 (1921-22.)	2465 (1922-23.)	2466 (1923-24.)
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Stone:					
1.—Stone Mills and Mortars ...	19,443	21,365	26,978	38,229	31,875
2.—Other Sorts ...	61,893	76,292	218,067	81,412	60,911
Textile Manufactures	31,205,580	37,649,359	30,731,686	29,864,152	27,143,474
Tiles ...	36,558	38,946	53,298	42,220	41,911
Tobacco ...	3,462,902	5,470,914	4,799,565	5,620,134	6,382,325
Tol acconist's Stores (other than Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes)	170,845	115,718	82,853	117,932	110,519
Tools, other than Machine Tools ...	1,065,297	1,111,995	590,071	756,532	1,015,606
Toys ...	...	67,255	94,718	153,725	126,535
Umbrellas:					
1.—Cotton and Silk	195,321	142,781	191,992	251,631	197,345
2.—Paper ...	214,620	241,629	309,694	364,235	363,064
Varnish ...	47,768	138,360	40,533	31,971	80,074
Vehicles ...	2,335,107	3,430,313	2,591,400	2,204,317	2,548,427
Wax ...	325,969	114,843	238,042	217,378	291,648
Wood Manufactures:	273,102	254,398	308,783	321,661	293,556
Yarn ...	5,535,245	5,986,283	5,899,468	5,803,398	4,919,227
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED:					
(*a*) Imported in Passengers' Baggage ...	24,015	16,661	24,831	16,884	13,968
(*b*) Otherwise Imported ...	853,051	878,574	905,395	933,479	953,096

Koviloor Acadamy

Imports of Beer, Wine, and Spirits.

TOTAL VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Names of Articles.	2462 (1919-20.)	2463 (1920-21.)	2464 (1921-22)	2465 (1922 23.)	2466 (1923-.24).
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals	Ticals.	Ticals.
Beer	253,343	276,323	172,237	257,272	234,989
Wine	87,238	167,658	150,889	164,745	132,183
Brandy	151,725	380,845	320,437	389,765	632,841
Whisky	123,736	226,616	334,787	436,906	425,708
Samshoo ...	1,043,444	787,843	1,018,133	1,184,832	1,319,485
Other Spirits ...	148,693	175,309	108,252	104,949	100,005
Total ...	1,808,179	2,014,594	2,104,735	2,538,469	2,845,211

ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY IN ALL CASES.

Opium ...	4,315,567	4,584,636	2,898,462	3,420,012	4,391,772
Treasure :					
1.—Gold Leaf ...	14,453,325	10,030,430	10,336,258	10,939,456	6,759,462
2.—Gold Bullion ...	576	...	...	...	..
3.—Gold Coin ...	2,343	800	...	15,522	33,902
4.—Silver Coin ...	273,450	1,359,012	2,627,887	3,427,002	1,034,717
5.—Nickel Coin ...	283,198	115,568	325,346	388,358	...
6.—Copper Coin ...	144,077	296,867	81,184	...	...
Total ...	15,156,969	11,802,677	13,370,675	14,767,338	7,828,081

Koviloor Acadamy

Exports.

Goods chargeable with Customs Export Duties.

TOTAL VALUE OF ARTICLES EXPORTED.

Names of Articles.	2462 (1919-20).	2463 (1920-21).	2464 (1921-22).	2465 (1922-23)	2466 (1923-24).
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals	Ticals.	Ticals.
Betelnut, Dried ...	...	...	...	...	(1) 26,210
Bones, Buffalo & Cow	48,961	59,195	20,672	9,811	21,212
Bones, Elephant ...	2 026	2,875	2,935	2,300	2,099
Bones, Tiger ...	14,808	4,890	3,597	2,525	2,697
Bullocks ...	1,566,110	1,704,520	301,045	618,770	694,605
Cardamom, Bastard	280,355	25,785	52,140	131,339	166,506
Cardamom, Best ...	162,282	100,700	115,310	164,883	148,503
Cutch ...	1,150	Nil.	11	90	168
Fish, Plaheng ...	11,408	19,269	32,904	21,724	5,23
Fish, Plasalit ...	5,345	7,053	6,114	22,155	8,021
Gamboge ...	195,966	84,343	36,028	49,058	47,711
Gum Benjamin ...	22,863	12,494	51,347	15,394	37,209
Hides, Buffalo ...	1,513,859	253,752	374,503	446,567	472,529
Hides, Cow ...	1,600,851	434,272	188,638	118,100	253,993
Hides, Deer, Fine ...	188,738	32,487	17,698	27,825	34,003
Hides, Deer, Common	393,513	137,305	92,310	71,658	69,633
Hides, Elephant and Rhinoceros ...	6,782	2,447	7,770	4,896	4,389
Hides, Cuttings ...	35,264	24,435	12,395	31,420	41,406
Horns, Buffalo ...	65,713	35,048	56,025	94,619	102,967
Horns, Deer, Soft or Young ...	7,694	7,771	4,534	1,663	2,048
Horns, Deer, Old ...	12,535	9,101	4,945	7,867	13,329
Horns, Rhinoceros ...	40,969	29,440	40,147	31,070	30,530
Horses and Ponies ...	2,533	2,838	5,000	3,015	148
Ivory ...	18,834	10,525	14,910	16,642	32,504

Koviloor Acadamy

Names of Articles.	2462 (1919-20).	2463 (1920-21).	2464 (1921-22).	2465 (1922-23).	2466 (1923-24).
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Leather	1,077,242	769,783	428,551	301,119	456,322
Meat, Salt	17,860	6,193	11,945	3,103	3,935
Mussels, Dried ...	704,808	971,872	563,442	438,654	690,663
Rice :					
Rice, Cargo ...	1,330,483	3,662,753	2,794,434	8,749,865	4,479,463
Rice, Cargo Broken	229,272	138,330	448,343	804,572	1,193,948
Rice, Cargo Meal ...	250,439	124,886	596,584	961,691	1,231,159
Rice, White ...	85,841,875	16,401,443	92,863,023	73,798,127	86,292,621
Rice, White Broken	33,051,406	8,097,292	37,924,356	37,719,703	42,33 ,491
Rice, White Meal ...	2,364,945	551,152	3,593,423	4,079,242	4,935,490
Paddy ...	14,278	4	11,161	35,407	29,964
Total Rice : ...	123,082,698	28,975,860	138,231,324	126,088,607	140,495,136
Seed, Luk Krabau ...	38,031	3,624	909	4,895	11,887
Seed, Punktalai ...	6,611	3,771	2,453	1,640	150
Shells, Turtle ...	375	2,236	1,600	1,043	1,322
Skins, Armadillo ...	53,157	40,060	24,232	31,944	38,739
Skins, Ray ...	16,182	14,376	15,811	13,210	17,549
Sticklac ...	1,764,527	1,243,163	1,143,456	2,051,236	1,957,435
Wood, Agilla ...	161,533	99,624	110,591	64,206	94,045
Wood, Sapan ...	347,506	212,445	21,286	76,881	99,343
Goods Unenumerated	23,230	19,176	12,092	36,956	9,041

Koviloor Acadamy

EXPORTS.

Articles free of Export Duties, but subject to Inland Taxes.

Total Value of Articles Exported.

Names of Articles.	2462 (1919-20.)	2463 (1920-21.)	2464 (1921-22.)	2465 (1922-23.)	2466 (1923-24.)
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Bark, Mangrove ...	14,964	14,494	4,931	1,340	659
Beans and Peas ...	249,261	66,773	92,036	27,524	21,677
Birds' Nests ...	330,5[illegible]	377,457	299,154	300,370	352,064
Chillies ...	304,580	5,857	29,988	9,249	8,481
Chunam ...	919	1,207	1,169	1,156	1,437
Cotton, Cleaned and Uncleaned ...	240,910	27,973	132,803	77,997	41,616
Damar ...	17,401	29,595	7,805	30,276	35,912
Ducks' Eggs ...	979,496	171,008	179,399	97,787	81,751
Fish, Salt, Platu ...	740,455	1,044,960	808,903	510,732	831,086
Fish, Salt, Other than Platu ...	767,961	1,163,381	840,424	691,327	785,783
Onions ...	325,379	252,531	294,033	241,887	256,313
Pepper ...	980,869	169,842	336,051	299,815	314,251
Pots, Earthenware ...	1,908	1,999	3,218	1,337	2,318
Salt ...	910,662	841,899	490,333	438,573	544,862
Silk, Raw ...	456,924	144,287	198,151	331 958	295,724
Sugar ...	1,757,190	1,424,550	446,170	328,068	1,360,903
Swine ...	257,649	268,205	Nil	637	55
Tallow ...	76,478	32,847	1,167	864	460
Teelseed ...	183,832	63,404	66,652	6,968	2,525
Tin ...	9,909	6,169	1,200	360	Nil
Tin Ore ...	Nil	Nil	18,130	7,357	10,673
Tobacco ...	822,926	559,106	1,100.288	1,328,283	700,904
Torches ...	117.542	121,489	124,987	103,519	76,296
Wolfram Ore ...	Nil	5,134	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wood, Teak:					
1.—Teak, Squares	7,712,304	6,798,412	4,277,681	3,366,842	3,498,542
2.—Teak, Planks ...	2,599,471	1,890,636	794,472	1,096,544	1,096,164
3.—Teak, Shingles	68,911	132,028	19,060	25,666	17,768
4.—Teak, Logs and Butt Ends ...	313,265	144,314	324,200	118,732	209,965
5.—Teak, Scantlings	2,159,995	2,386,846	1,089,005	604,043	709,552
6.—Teak, Unenumerated ...	567,020	997,484	606,653	466,962	664,606
Total, Teak	13,420,966	12,349,720	7,111,071	5,678,789	,196,597
Wood, Other than T. Wood:					
1.—Wood, Yang ...	338,438	283,597	364,939	169,669	158,615
2.—Wood, Tabec ...	...	56,672	56,784	4.441	1,490
3.—Wood, Yom Hom	...	44,717	8,538	973	660
4.—Wood, Pradu ...	124,079	149,855	221,168	293,332	150,208
5.—Wood, Phayoong	...	531,064	677,315	814,858	635.527
6.—Wood, Maklua ...	...	42,992	36,165	18.515	75,787
7.—Wood, Other Sorts	960,513	64,076	46,359	105,837	295,526
Goods Unenumerated	50,104	55,411	25,010	18,866	50,652

Koviloor Acadamy

Exports.

Articles free of Both Inland Taxes and Export Duties.

Total Value of Articles Exported.

Names of Articles.	2462 (1919-20)	2463 (1920-21)	2464 (1921-22)	2465 (1922-23)	2466 (1923-24)
	Ticals	Ticals	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Bottles, Empty ...	29,847	37,125	28,710	30,435	28,933
Brass and Copper, Old	47,772	7,367	7,654	8,225	8,780
Brass Bowls ...	25,356	64,822	39,980	40,736	42,957
Coin, :					
Coin, Gold ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,100	Nil.
Coin, Silver ...	2,344,226	669,856	150,990	599,343	1,252,163
Coin, Copper ...	17	Nil	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total Coin ...	2,344,243	669,856	150,990	600,443	1,253,163
Copra ...	164,319	17,657	20,359	18,734	7,175
Gold Leaf for gilding	5,050	385	Nil.	320	725
Iron, Corrugated, Old	7,240	4,794	11,161	9,000	8,015
Pine-apples ...	64,500	25,600	15	Nil.	Nil.
Pumelows ...	127,381	156,577	194,135	261,190	257,978
Rubber, and Rubber-substitutes ...	67,684	47,033	11,824	37,782	66,460
Rubies, Rough ...	161,330	97,515	121,079	24,920	10,000
Sapphires, Rough ...	2,481,710	661,565	370,543	3.3,615	379,550
Seed, Lotus ...	37,456	25,520	26,635	39,514	72,103
Seed, Manglak ...	13,887	16,467	14,856	16,899	15,745
Silk Piece Goods, Black	2,750,064	1,987,732	1,594,541	739,592	794,822
Tamarinds ...	8,826	6,069	8,304	27,871	13,982
Wood Manufactures ...	13,823	14,868	10,992	14,019	12,598
Articles Unenumerated	1,105,189	741,849	449,026	529,795	573,158

Koviloor Acadamy

Articles Re-Exported.

Total Value.

Names of Articles.	2462 (1919-20.)	2463 (1920-21.)	2464 (1921-22.)	2465 (1922-23.)	2467 (1923-24.)
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Cinematograph Films	333,010	256,058	261,095	295,399	333,406
Coal ...	561,287	348,106	333,293	375,654	190,717
Coke ...	...	...	2	...	...
Cotton Goods ...	4,785,598	912,815	941,381	682,162	491,460
Gold Leaf ...	600	...	...	...	9,400
Gold Thread ...	...	...	1,000	1,600	...
Jewellery, Precious Stones ...	238,283	2,540,667	2,587,927	1,678,414	5,769,266
Jewellery, Gold and Silverware ...	4,326	29,095	135,877	28,231	136 467
Other Articles ...	3,987,979	1,733,484	1,141,646	1,344,655	1,567,743

Koviloor Acadamy

Total Value of Imports and Exports from and to each Country.

Countries.	Total Imports.		Total Exports.	
	2465 (1922 23)	2466 (1923-24)	2465 (1922-23)	2466 (1923-24)
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Aden	...	45	...	296
Alexandria (for orders) ...	...	2,672,075	...	2,507,714
Algeria	...	1,426	...	...
Arabia	...	...	...	106
Australia	276,077	293,451	10,518	3,027
Austria	31,182	37,112	106	...
Belgium	1,912,744	4,358,317	488,152	1,812,015
Borneo	120,576	27,321	147	2,141
British Malay States	66,127	66,570	763,539	1,569,293
Burmah	451,816	540,104	31,779	8,196
Canada	12,136	350	...	...
Ceylon	2,544	33,763	193,148	376,391
China	15,849,359	13,611,629	3,789,071	5,000,921
Czecko-Slovakia	14,166	19,192	43	...
Delgoa Bay	...	...	...	11,791
Denmark	1,270,453	1,710,275	283,353	375,038
Egypt	12,859	12,966	...	...
Fiume	..	...	213,360	236,200
Formosa	93,710	32,652	12,778	142
France	1,557,688	2,977,607	487,132	96,499
Germany	2,744,514	3,570,319	3,005,266	1,257,104
Gibraltar	1,599	...	...	...
Greece	1,731	811	...	...
Holland	1,529,577	1,333,958	606,183	98,478

Koviloor Acadamy

Countries.	Total Imports.		Total Exports.	
	2465 (1922-23)	2466 (1923-24)	2465 (1922-23)	2466 (1923-24)
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Hongkong	35,364,465	33,431,821	65,517,024	79,698,453
India	11,302,545	13,176,535	1,780,089	1,928,544
Indo-China	869,931	1,122,010	558,476	850,190
Italy	1,082,111	1,142,257	39,077	298,429
Japan	4,987,484	4,375,89	3,900,805	4,421,370
Koh Kong	432,295	341,417	11,693	15,589
Korea	5,890	15,007	...	...
Mexico	5,482	...	...	...
Netherlands India	5,479,113	4,011,683	7,337,991	5,820,872
New Zealand	...	109	13,476	...
Norway	111,460	25,368	600	1,000
Penang	269,376	875,375	88,304	1,383,491
Philippine Islands	148,281	117,837	5,564	4,900
Port Said	28	22	1,815	2,693
Port Said (for Orders) ...	...	...	1,547,167	2,099,530
Portugal	715	382	1,2,640	116,540
Singapore	17,707,248	21,472,271	50,647,825	53,523,662
South America	...	...	...	24,030
Spain	8,118	7,814	...	...
Sweden	91,052	104,874	4,387	...
Switzerland	959,317	1,679,865	125,844	459,241
Turkey	60	...	...	...
Union of South Africa ...	63,336	3,418	141,771	284,328
United Kingdom	24,417,289	22,376,833	3,506,905	1,901,572
U. S. of America	4,460,207	4,360,345	385,810	158,811
West Indies	2,244	3,479	1,728,458	4,985,552
Rice delivered free for use on board	...	...	36,430	31,976
	133,717,905	133,253,513	150,058,804	171,426,125

Koviloor Acadamy

Summary of Shipping.

Nationality and Tonnage of Ships cleared Inwards.

Nationality.	2465 (1922-23.)				2466 (1923-24.)			
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
	No,	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
American ...	...	...	3	13,578	1	5.258	6	28,842
British ...	233	284.362	70	121,040	269	351,494	66	97,985
Chinese ...	20	18.574	5	4,348	22	22,667	1	1, 09
Danish ...	29	54,335	4	7 359	45	74,397	3	1,480
Dutch ...	35	32,318	10	9,196	32	28,396	20	19,713
French ...	29	12,955	...	...	26	14,045	2	5,384
Italian ...	...	...	1	3,890	...	...	...	...
Japanese ...	69	95,561	30	46,314	55	80,929	19	35,272
Norwegian	139	115,997	53	42 482	175	147,955	37	33, 65
Siamese ...	245	134,827	15	11,689	180	85,689	3	1 003
Swedish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,898
	799	748,929	191	259,896	805	811,430	158	226,001

Nationality and Tonnage of Ships cleared Outwards.

Nationality	2465 (1922-23.)				2466 (1923-24.)			
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
American ...	3	13.578	...	...	7	34,100	...	...
British ...	301	4 1,237	4	8,215	333	446,971	2	2,330
Chinese ...	25	22,922	...	...	22	23,023	1	953
Danish ...	32	58,531	...	...	45	74,535	2	285
Dutch ...	40	35,745	4	4,316	48	43,006	5	6,556
French ...	29	12,955	...	...	27	19,65	...	...
Italian ...	1	3 890	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japanese ...	99	142.216	1	963	75	117,196	...	...
Norwegian...	192	158 479	...	...	211	180,387	1	733
Siamese ...	254	141,270	...	...	185	88,682	...	...
Swedish ...	...	...	...	...	1	1,898	...	...
	976	990,823	9	13,494	954	1,029,457	11	10,857

Koviloor Acadamy

Summary of Passenger Traffic by Sea.

FOR THE YEARS 2465 (1922-23) AND 2466 (1923-24).

Passengers Arriving in Bangkok.

From	Year 2465 (1922-23.)		Year 2466 (1923-24.)	
	Saloon.	Deck.	Saloon.	Deck.
Singapore	765	2,722	661	2,159
Hongkong	116	14,709	220	16,487
China	98	71,353	98	88,668
Japan	2	...	...	...
Indo-China	137	1,292	179	1,592
Denmark	17	...	10	...
Netherlands India	24	56	...	...
India	...	...	3	1
Koh Kong	2	376	3	465
	1,161	90,508	1,174	109,372

Passengers departing from Bangkok.

To	Year 2465 (1922-23.)		Year 2466 (1923-24)	
	Saloon.	Deck.	Saloon.	Deck.
Singapore	631	2,838	608	2,631
Hongkong	192	13,778	291	11,668
China	120	44,105	58	46,136
Indo-China	153	1,023	184	1,356
Koh Kong	20	711	5	298
Netherlands India	20	30	12	21
Europe	35	...	6	...
Denmark	4	3	68	...
Japan	32	6	...	...
	1,207	62,494	1,232	62,110

Koviloor Acadamy

Summary of Passenger Traffic.

FOR THE YEARS 2465 (1922-23) AND 2466 (1923-24).

Passengers Crossing the Frontier Inwards by Rail.

From	Year 2465 (1922-23).		Year 2466 (1923-24).	
	1st & 2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st & 2nd Class.	3rd Class.
British Malay States ...	1,639	15,220	1,608	21,202

Passengers Crossing the Frontier Outwards by Rail

From	Year 2465 (1922 23.)		Year 2466 (1923-24).	
	1st & 2nd Class	3rd Class	1st & 2nd Class	3rd Class
British Malay States ...	1,169	14,848	1,443	16,737

Koviloor Acadamy

Areas under Certain Crops.

CIRCLE	Year			
	2462 (1919-20)	2463 (1920-21)	2464 (1921-22)	2465 (1922-23)
	Rai	Rai	Rai	Rai
Krung Dep	732,920	724,969	959,951	818,080
Krung Kao (Ayudhya) ...	3,335,328	3,515,380	3,644,489	3,450,500
Chandaburi	213,494	174,716	209,660	195,530
Surashtra	216,130	169,761	200,800	201,200
Nagor Chaisri	1,202,030	1,327,598	1,355,028	1,479,490
Nagor Rajasima	580,797	592,197	535,900	549,420
Nagor Svarga	687,109	534,670	792,153	714,990
Nagor Sridharmaraj... ...	754,719	740,731	497,230	596,180
Patani	315,465	440,818	374,810	309,050
Prachinburi	1,419,920	1,419,289	1,603,814	1,372,360
Bisnulok	627,882	620,868	711,961	767,950
Bayab	832,969	905,791	906,130	965,090
Maharashtra	338,573	322,394	441,520	391,280
Puket	200,032	201,575	195,430	210,100
Rajaburi	637,109	434 173	582,354	475,300
Ubol Rajadhani	1,479,740	1,257,546	1,271,670	1,262,540
Roi Ech	1,026,560	1,001,182	968,210	1,026,090
Udorn	891,738	909,477	973,050	1 010,250
Total ...	15,492,515	15,293,135	16,224,160	15,795,400

Koviloor Acadamy

Opium.

From the year B. E., 2451 (1908-9) onwards, the control of the preparation and distribution of opium for smoking has been in the hands of the Government.

Raw opium is imported by the Government from India (under an arrangement with the Government of that country for the supply of a given number of chests at a fixed price, prepared for consumption, and sold in marked and sealed tubes. Sales are effected through the agency of licensed vendors. The prices to be paid by the vendors for the prepared article and to be charged to consumers are fixed by the Government, and a fee is levied (by bidding at public auction) for the right to sell opium in each locality.

Since January, B. E. 2460 (1918), the number of chests of raw Benares opium to be imported from India each year has been a fixed one, viz., 1,700 chests per annum for the four years 1918-21, reduced to 1,650 chests for 1922 and 1,600 chests for 1923. It has been arranged that the quantity shall be further reduced to 1,500 chests (equivalent to 90,000 kilos) for 1924. The number of chests of Indian opium arriving in any one official year usually differs from these figures, first because the supplies from that country are fixed per Christian year, while the importations are recorded by the Siamese year, which ends on 31st March, and secondly, owing to the dependence of the arrivals on shipping facilities.

Quantities of Shan and Yunan opium were received through the North of Siam from Chieng Tung in the British Shan States, but no further purchases are now being made.

Persian opium was purchased as an experiment, but it proved to be of inferior quality and the attempt to use it has been abandoned.

A given quantity of raw opium produces about 65 per cent. of the prepared article.

In pursuance of the policy of gradual suppression of opium smoking, the quantities of prepared opium sold for that purpose are being reduced year by year as opportunity offers.

The Opium Law of B. E. 2464 (1921) prohibits the smoking of opium outside the opium shops, except by persons holding special smoking licenses, which are comparatively few in number.

Koviloor Acadamy

Quantity and Value of Foreign Opium Received

Year		Total	
Buddhist	Christian ended March 31st	Quantity	Value
		Kilos	Tcs.
2450	1907-8	96,302	2,116,174
2451	1908-9	82,690	1,718,445
2452	1909-10	97,260	1,980,555
2453	1910-11	81,474	2,889,587
2454	1911-12	72,600	2,951,330
2455	1912-13	95,144	2,719,171
2456	1913-14	127,452	3,960,307
2457	1914-15	104,590	2,454,709
2458	1915-16	121,200	2,993,298
2459	1916-17	75,422	2,855,664
2460	1917-18	86,051	4,377,521
2461	1918-19	96,062	3,949,639
2462	1919-20	111,029	5,145,617
2463	1920-21	124,321	5,060,016
2464	1921-22	78,025	2,089,606
2465	1922-23	99,000	3,570,499

Note :— The quantities above show amount of opium received by the Opium Régie for the manufacture of prepared opium for smoking purposes, and not necessarily the quantities imported by the Government.

Koviloor Acadamy

Ordinary Expenditure of the Kingdom of Siam for the years B.E. 2464, 2465 & 2466

EXPENDITURE HEADS.	Actuals 2464 (1921-22.)		Budget 2465 (1922-23.)	Budget 2466 (1923-24.)	Budget for 2466 more or less than Budget for 2465.
SPECIAL BUDGET *contd.*	Ticals.	Stgs	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Construction and Repair of Provincial Treasuries, Reserve for Unforeseen Expenditure, Cost of Receptions during H. M.'s Tours, Cost of Upkeep of Royal Palaces and Reception of Distinguished Visitors ...	770,734	55	1,228,300	828,300	— 400,000
Interest on Loans, Contribution to Loan Repayment Account ...	4,742,956	65	6,636,677	8,061,196	+ 1,424,519
Miscellaneous ...	2,308,068	13	375,144	455,144	+ 80,000
Total Expenditure chargeable to Revenue ...	85,360,544	94	87,416,713	90,216,013	+ 2,799,330

EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO LOAN ACCOUNT.

Southern Line Construction (Main line) ...	2,178,523	32	1,730,198	300,000	— 1,430,198
Total ...	2,178,523	32	1,730,198	300,000	— 1,430,198

Koviloor Acadamy

Ordinary Expenditure of the Kingdom of Siam for the years B.E. 2464, 2465 & 2466

EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO TREASURY RESERVE.

REVENUE HEADS.	Actuals 2464 (1921 22.)		Budget 2465 (1922-23.)	Budget 2466 (1923-24.)	Budget for 2466 more or less than Budget for 2465.
	Ticals.	Stgs	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Change of Lines to metre-gauge ...	224,511	81	320,000	412,000	+ 92,000
Eastern Line Construction	2,708,824	34	2,836,000	4,170,800	+ 1,334,800
Northern Line Construction ...	2,572,987	07	2,953,000	1,610,000	— 1,343,000
Southern Line Construction (Branch lines) ...	29,190	39	299,000	160,000	— 139,000
North Eastern Line Construction ...	1,535,824	32	2,721,000	3,525,000	+ 804,000
Bangkok Waterworks ...	81,891	07	171,000	190,000	+ 19,000
Irrigation ...	3,024,992	84	3,558,860	3,000,000	— 558,860
Expenditure on Mining Research ...	115,427	28	250,000	150,000	— 100,000
Bridge over Menam Chao Phya at Bangkok ...	29,158	96	1,500,000	2,338,200	+ 838,200
Total	10,322,858	08	14,608,860	15,556,000	+ 947,140

EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO LOAN SINKING FUND.

For £1,000,000 Loan of 1905 ...	239,520	—	249,600	261,360	+ 11,760
For £3,000,000 Loan of 1907 ...	657,120	—	686,160	715,920	+ 29,760
For £4,630,000 Loan of 1909 ...	...	...	...	1,253,854	+ 1,253,844
Total	896,640	—	935,760	2,231,124	+ 1,295,364

Koviloor Acadamy

Ordinary Expenditure of the Kingdom of Siam for the years B.E. 2464, 2465 & 2466

EXPENDITURE HEADS.	Actuals 2464 (1921-22.)		Budget 2465 (1922-23.)	Budget 2466 (1923-24.)	Budget for 2466 more or less than Budget for 2465.
SPECIAL BUDGET *contd.*	Ticals.	Stgs	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Construction and Repair of Provincial Treasuries, Reserve for Unforeseen Expenditure, Cost of Receptions during H. M.'s Tours, Cost of Upkeep of Royal Palaces and Reception of Distinguished Visitors ...	770,734	55	1,228,300	828,300	— 400,000
Interest on Loans, Contribution to Loan Repayment Account ...	4,742,956	65	6,636,677	8,061,196	+ 1,424,519
Miscellaneous ...	2,308,068	13	375,144	455,144	+ 80,000
Total Expenditure chargeable to Revenue ...	85,360,544	94	87,416,713	90,216,043	+ 2,799,330

EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO LOAN ACCOUNT.

Southern Line Construction (Main line) ...	2,178,523	32	1,730,198	300,000	— 1,430,198
Total ...	2,178,523	32	1,730,198	300,000	— 1,430,198

Koviloor Acadamy

Ordinary Expenditure of the Kingdom of Siam for the years B.E. 2464, 2465 & 2466

EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO TREASURY RESERVE.

REVENUE HEADS.	Actuals 2464 (1921 22.)		Budget 2465 (1922-23.)	Budget 2466 (1923-24.)	Budget for 2466 more or less than Budget for 2465.
	Ticals.	Stgs	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Change of Lines to metre-gauge ...	224,511	81	320,000	412,000	+ 92,000
Eastern Line Construction	2,708,824	34	2,836,000	4,170,800	+ 1,334,800
Northern Line Construction ...	2,572,987	07	2,953,000	1,610,000	— 1,343,000
Southern Line Construction (Branch lines) ...	29,190	39	299,000	160,000	— 139,000
North Eastern Line Construction ...	1,535,824	32	2,721,000	3,525,000	+ 804,000
Bangkok Waterworks ...	81,891	07	171,000	190,000	+ 19,000
Irrigation ...	3,024,992	84	3,558,860	3,000,000	— 558,860
Expenditure on Mining Research ...	115,427	28	250,000	150,000	— 100,000
Bridge over Menam Chao Phya at Bangkok ...	29,158	96	1,500,000	2,338,200	+ 838,200
Total	10,322,858	08	14,608,860	15,556,000	+ 947,140

EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO LOAN SINKING FUND.

For £1,000,000 Loan of 1905 ...	239,520	—	249,600	261,360	+ 11,760
For £3,000,000 Loan of 1907 ...	657,120	—	686,160	715,920	+ 29,760
For £4,630,000 Loan of 1909 ...	...	...	...	1,253,854	+ 1,253,844
Total	896,640	—	935,760	2,231,124	+ 1,295,364

Koviloor Acadamy

Opium.

From the year B. E., 2451 (1908-9) onwards, the control of the preparation and distribution of opium for smoking has been in the hands of the Government.

Raw opium is imported by the Government from India (under an arrangement with the Government of that country for the supply of a given number of chests at a fixed price, prepared for consumption, and sold in marked and sealed tubes. Sales are effected through the agency of licensed vendors. The prices to be paid by the vendors for the prepared article and to be charged to consumers are fixed by the Government, and a fee is levied (by bidding at public auction) for the right to sell opium in each locality.

Since January, B. E. 2460 (1918), the number of chests of raw Benares opium to be imported from India each year has been a fixed one, viz., 1,700 chests per annum for the four years 1918-21, reduced to 1,650 chests for 1922 and 1,600 chests for 1923. It has been arranged that the quantity shall be further reduced to 1,500 chests (equivalent to 90,000 kilos) for 1924. The number of chests of Indian opium arriving in any one official year usually differs from these figures, first because the supplies from that country are fixed per Christian year, while the importations are recorded by the Siamese year, which ends on 31st March, and secondly, owing to the dependence of the arrivals on shipping facilities.

Quantities of Shan and Yunan opium were received through the North of Siam from Chieng Tung in the British Shan States, but no further purchases are now being made.

Persian opium was purchased as an experiment, but it proved to be of inferior quality and the attempt to use it has been abandoned.

A given quantity of raw opium produces about 65 per cent. of the prepared article.

In pursuance of the policy of gradual suppression of opium smoking, the quantities of prepared opium sold for that purpose are being reduced year by year as opportunity offers.

The Opium Law of B. E. 2464 (1921) prohibits the smoking of opium outside the opium shops, except by persons holding special smoking licenses, which are comparatively few in number.

Koviloor Acadamy

Quantity and Value of Foreign Opium Received

Year		Total	
Buddhist	Christian ended March 31st	Quantity	Value
		Kilos	Tcs.
2450	1907-8	96,302	2,116,174
2451	1908-9	82,690	1,718,445
2452	1909-10	97,260	1,980,555
2453	1910-11	81,474	2,889,587
2454	1911-12	72,600	2,951,330
2455	1912-13	95,144	2,719,171
2456	1913-14	127,452	3,960,307
2457	1914-15	104,590	2,454,709
2458	1915-16	121,200	2,993,298
2459	1916-17	75,422	2,855,664
2460	1917-18	86,051	4,377,521
2461	1918-19	96,062	3,949,639
2462	1919-20	111,029	5,145,617
2463	1920-21	124,321	5,060,016
2464	1921-22	78,025	2,089,606
2465	1922-23	99,000	3,570,499

Note :— The quantities above show amount of opium received by the Opium Régie for the manufacture of prepared opium for smoking purposes, and not necessarily the quantities imported by the Government.

Koviloor Acadamy

OUTPUT AND AVERAGE PRICE OF TIN.

Year		Total obtained from	
Siam ese	Christian, ended March 31st	Dredging	Other sources
		Piculs	Piculs
2450	1907-8	467	71,971
2451	1908-9	2,528	77,659
2452	1909-10	7,372	71,911
2453	1910-11	11,451	70,804
2454	1911-12	23,317	76,310
2455	1912-13	32,946	77,678
2456	1913-14	30,026	83,336
2457	1914-15	29,686	81,045
2458	1915-16	46,829	104,346
2459	1916-17	47,298	99,961
2460	1917-18	51,343	102,439
2461	1918 19	52,124	96,301
2462	1919-20	52,250	87,604
2463	1920-21	41,308	62,875
2464	1921 22	50,900	52,426
2465	1922 23	48,033	69,218

Koviloor Acadamy

WAGES.

The following table sets out the wages paid for certain types of labour in Bangkok.

Description of Labour	Average wages					Unit of Time.
	2461 (1918-19)	2462 (1919-20)	2463 (1920-21)	2464 (1921-22)	2465 (1922-23)	
	Tcs.	Tcs.	Tcs.	Tcs.	Tcs.	
Coolies ...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	per day
Sail makers ...	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	„
Carpenters ...	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	„
Caulkers ...	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	„
Boiler makers ...	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	„
Blacksmiths ...	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	„
Engineers ...	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.75	„
Launchmen ...	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	per month
Launch Engineers	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	„
Indian Watchmen	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	„

Koviloor Acadamy

Budget Estimates for 2467 (1924-25.)

The totals of the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the current and preceding years, and the expenditure not chargeable to revenue, for the same years, are given in the table below :—

	2466 (1923-24)	2467 (1924-25)	Difference (+) or (–)
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Ordinary revenue	80,000,000	84,000,000	+ 4,000,000
Ordinary expenditure	90,216,043	93,125 688	+ 2,909,645
Deficit	10,216,043	9,125,688	— 1,090,355
Expenditure not chargeable to current revenue	15,856,000	15,029,000	– 827,000

Expenditure to be met from sources other than Current Revenue.

The expenditure not chargeable to the current revenue of the year is shown in abstract in the table below, according to the sources from which it is to be met :—

Sources from which met.	2466 (1923-24)	2467 (1924-25)	Plus (+) or Minus (–)
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Loans	300,000	...	– 300,000
Treasury Reserve	15,556,000	15,029,000	– 527,000
Total ...	15,856,000	15,029,000	– 827,000

Koviloor Acadamy

Comparative Statement of the Actual Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Kingdom of Siam for the 30 years 2435 to 2464.

Year.	Actual Revenue.		Actual Expenditure.		Surplus or Deficit.	
	Ticals.	Stgs	Ticals.	Stgs	Ticals.	Stgs
2435 (1892-93)	15,378,114	29	14,918,977	47	Surplus 459,136	82
2436 (1893-94)	17,389,672	84	18,174,504	36	Deficit 784,831	52
2437 (1894-95)	17,334,469	22	12,487,165	12	Surplus 4,847,304	10
2438 (1895-96)	18,074,690	43	12,685,697	58	Do. 5,388,992	85
2439 (1896-97)	20,644,500	76	18,482,715	81	Do. 2,161,784	95
2440 (1897-98)	24,808,001	64	23,996,625	75	Do. 811,375	89
2441 (1898-99)	28,496,029	51	23,787,582	23	Do. 4,708,447	28
2442 (1899-00)	29,920,365	79	27,052,717	73	Do. 2,867,648	06
2443 (1900-01)	35,611,306	83	31,841,257	58	Do. 3,770,049	25
2444 (1901-02)	36,157,963	12	36,646,558	26	Deficit 488,595	14
2445 (1902-03)	39,152,124	75	39,248,544	92	Do. 96,420	17
2446 (1903-04)	43,458,817	22	43,908,901	78	Do. 450,084	56
2447 (1904-05)	46,046,404	56	46,634,654	76	Do. 588,250	20
2448 (1905-06)	51,657,539	29	50,035,523	93	Surplus 1,622,015	36
2449 (1906-07)	57,014,805	68	56,837,460	61	Do. 177,345	07
2450 (1907-08)	55,826,532	28	56,503,203	89	Deficit 676,671	61
2451 (1908-09)	60,859,508	73	58,378,548	11	Surplus 2,480,960	62
2452 (1909-10)	62,679,401	97	58,844,619	14	Do. 3,834,782	83
2453 (1910-11)	63,509,181	13	59,076,553	96	Do. 4,432,627	17
2454 (1911-12)	61,493,918	26	64,017,150	15	Deficit 2,523,231	89
2455 (1912-13)	66,877,377	99	63,642,180	05	Surplus 3,235,197	94
2456 (1913-14)	74,399,682	56	63,220,309	09	Do. 11,179,373	47
2457 (1914-15)	73,903,669	87	65,535,597	64	Do. 8,368,072	23
2458 (1915-16)	77,298,015	65	70,027,260	71	Do. 7,270,754	94
2459 (1916-17)	82,911,149	24	70,959,429	29	Do. 11,951,719	95
2460 (1917-18)	86,494,066	45	74,149,289	36	Do. 12,344,777	09
2461 (1918-19)	93,409,470	40	89,710,888	29	Do. 3,698,582	11
2462 (1919-20)	96,006,960	55	82,559,953	95	Do. 13,507,006	60
2463 (1920-21)	86,105,574	95	86,128,899	02	Deficit 23,324	07
2464 (1921-22)	85,595,842	97	85,360,544	94	Surplus 235,298	03

Koviloor Acadamy

Ordinary Revenue of the Kingdom of Siam for the years B.E. 2464, 2465 and 2466.

REVENUE HEADS.	Actuals 2464 (1921-22.)		Budget 2465 (1922-23.)	Budget 2466 (1923-24.)	Budget for 2466 more or less than Budget for 2465.
	Ticals.	Stgs	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
1. Forests ...	3,211,217	40	3,179,700	3,281,700	+ 102,000
2. Mines ...	1,310,600	04	1,680,432	1,760,500	+ 80,068
3. Sale Proceeds of Government Property ...	168,843	49	43,200	43,200	...
4. Rents and Revenue of Government Property ...	320,541	33	330,381	347,948	+ 17,567
5. Post Office ...	728,927	04	731,700	827,600	+ 95,900
6. Telegraphs & T'phones	1,291,264	18	1,336,100	1,279,500	— 56,600
7. State Railways ...	10,774,353	82	10,260,000	11,150,000	+ 890,000
8. Royal Mint & Treasury	22,851	11	2,000	2,000	...
9. Interest & Commission	3,793,326	55	4,097,500	2,513,800	— 1,583,700
10. Land Revenue ...	9,704,337	27	9,125,400	9,542,400	+ 417,000
11. Capitation Tax ...	7,749,233	72	7,985,000	8,135,000	+ 150,000
12. Customs ...	8,992,757	33	7,575,700	8,535,000	+ 959,300
13. Excise ...	8,062,514	34	8,974,000	8,974,000	...
14. Inland Transit Duties..	2,059,378	05	2,175,700	1,870,200	— 305,500
15. Fisheries ...	1,213,111	48	1,105,000	1,165,000	+ 60,000
16. Opium ...	18,107,651	81	14,058,331	13,758,416	— 299,915
17. Judicial Fees & Fines	1,345,956	02	1,152,000	1,252,000	+ 100,000
18. District Officers' Fees	726,646	58	827,000	850,000	+ 13,000
19. Slaughter License Fees	1,514,748	25	1,455,990	1,493,442	+ 37,452
20. Card-playing and Betting License Fees ...	571,647	71	448,000	439,000	— 9,000
21. Boat Registration Fees	423,425	09	503,500	501,500	— 2,000
22. Lock Fees ...	324,7 2	48	333,400	333,400	...
23. Fees for Registration of Title-deeds ...	511,477	20	520,100	520,100	...
24. Police and other Fees, Fines and Licenses ...	529,287	92	704,960	712,673	+ 8,413
25. Miscellaneous ...	1,433,982	66	1,094,954	1,056,532	— 38,522
Total ordinary revenue ...	85,595,842	97	79,709,448	80,344,911	+ 635,463
Deduct for short Collections ...	...	...	709,448	344,911	— 354,537
Nett Total ...	85,595,842	97	79,000,000	80,000,000	+ 1,000,000

Koviloor Acadamy

Ordinary Expenditure of the Kingdom of Siam for the years B. E. 2464, 2465 & 2466.

EXPENDITURE HEADS.	Actuals B. E 2464 (1921-22.)		Budget B. E .2465 (1922-23.)	Budget B. E. 2466 (1923-24.)	Budget for B. E. 2466 more or less than Budget for B.E. 2465.
	Ticals.	Stgs	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Ministry of the Interior	5,406,460	98	5,402,026	14,951,576	+ 9,549,550
Ministry of War (Army)	14,054,988	38	14,000,000	14,000,000	...
Ministry of Marine (Navy)	4,631,492	60	5,000,000	5,000,000	...
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,746,534	93	1,404,272	1,619,714	+ 215,442
Ministry of Local Govt. ...	10,929,606	19	10,686,840	...	—10,686,840
Ministry of Finance ...	6,393,176	67	6,984,188	7,055,639	+ 71,451
Ministry of Justice ...	3,707,126	37	3,903,600	5,132,767	+ 1,229,167
Ministry of Education ...	2,350,988	60	2,443,634	2,608,892	+ 165,258
Ministry of Communications ...	9,993,070	88	10,458,635	11,036,986	+ 578,351
Ministry of Lands and Agriculture ...	3,270,663	53	3,732,670	3,953,668	+ 220,998
Ministry of Privy Seal ...	178,414	82	125,305	143,301	+ 17,996
Ministry of Commerce	560,915	43	459,198	463,634	+ 4,436
Miscellaneous Departments	3,038,625	33	3,260,088	3,809,090	+ 549,002
SPECIAL BUDGET.					
H. M.'s Privy Purse and Civil List, Allowances to Princes, Royal Lictors, Pensions and Annual Stipends (Biawat), and Special Rewards ...	10,634,507	26	10,686,936	10,686,936	...
Stipends to Lao Dignitaries, Assignments of Forest Royalty, Miscellaneous Assignments of Revenue	621,213	64	629,200	409,200	— 220,000

Koviloor Acadamy

Ordinary Expenditure of the Kingdom of Siam for the years B.E. 2464, 2465 & 2466

EXPENDITURE HEADS.	Actuals 2464 (1921-22.)		Budget 2465 (1922-23.)	Budget 2466 (1923-24.)	Budget for 2466 more or less than Budget for 2465.
SPECIAL BUDGET *contd.*	Ticals.	Stgs	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Construction and Repair of Provincial Treasuries, Reserve for Unforeseen Expenditure, Cost of Receptions during H. M.'s Tours, Cost of Upkeep of Royal Palaces and Reception of Distinguished Visitors ...	770,734	55	1,228,300	828,300	— 400,000
Interest on Loans, Contribution to Loan Repayment Account ...	4,742,956	65	6,636,677	8,061,196	+ 1,424,519
Miscellaneous ...	2,308,068	13	375,144	455,144	+ 80,000
Total Expenditure chargeable to Revenue ...	85,360,544	94	87,416,713	90,216,043	+ 2,799,330

EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO LOAN ACCOUNT.

Southern Line Construction (Main line) ...	2,178,523	32	1,730,198	300,000	— 1,430,198
Total ...	2,178,523	32	1,730,198	300,000	— 1,430,198

Koviloor Acadamy

Ordinary Expenditure of the Kingdom of Siam for the years B.E. 2464, 2465 & 2466

EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO TREASURY RESERVE.

REVENUE HEADS.	Actuals 2464 (1921 22.)		Budget 2465 (1922-23.)	Budget 2466 (1923-24.)	Budget for 2466 more or less than Budget for 2465.
	Ticals.	Stgs	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Change of Lines to metre-gauge ...	224,511	81	320,000	412,000	+ 92,000
Eastern Line Construction	2,708,824	34	2,836,000	4,170,800	+ 1,334,800
Northern Line Construction ...	2,572,987	07	2,953,000	1,610,000	— 1,343,000
Southern Line Construction (Branch lines) ...	29,190	39	299,000	160,000	— 139,000
North Eastern Line Construction ...	1,535,824	32	2,721,000	3,525,000	+ 804,000
Bangkok Waterworks ...	81,891	07	171,000	190,000	+ 19,000
Irrigation ...	3,024,992	84	3,558,860	3,000,000	— 558,860
Expenditure on Mining Research ...	115,427	28	250,000	150,000	— 100,000
Bridge over Menam Chao Phya at Bangkok ...	29,158	96	1,500,000	2,338,200	+ 838,200
Total	10,322,858	08	14,608,860	15,556,000	+ 947,140

EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO LOAN SINKING FUND.

For £1,000,000 Loan of 1905 ...	239,520	—	249,600	261,360	+ 11,760
For £3,000,000 Loan of 1907 ...	657,120	—	686,160	715,920	+ 29,760
For £4,630,000 Loan of 1909 ...	...	...	...	1,253,854	+ 1,253,844
Total	896,640	—	935,760	2,231,124	+ 1,295,364

Koviloor Acadamy

Foreign Trade.

The following tables give the values under main heads for the Imports and Exports of Bangkok for three years :—

IMPORTS.	2463 (1920-21)	2464 (1921-22)	2465 (1922-23.)
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Goods chargeable with 3% Duty, *ad valorem*	128,929,924	115,348,735	112,992,086
Wines, Beers and Spirits ...	2,014,594	2,104,735	2,538,469
Gold Leaf	10,030,430	10,336,258	10,926,456
Other Bullion and Coin ...	1,772,247	3 034,417	3 830,882
	142,747,195	130,824,145	130,297,893
Opium	4,584,636	2,898,462	3,420,012
Total value of Imports ...	147,331,831	133,722,607	133,717,905

EXPORTS.	2463 (1920--1)	2464 (1921-22)	2465 (1922--3)
	Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
Rice	28,975,860	138,231,324	126,088,607
Teak	12,349,720	7,111,071	5,678,789
All Other Goods	18,322,364	13,600,433	13 284,80)
Goods Re-Exported	5,820,225	5,402,221	4,406,165
	65,468,169	164,345,049	149 458,361
Bullion and Coin	669,856	150,990	600,443
Total value of Exports ...	66,138,025	164,496,039	150,058,804
Quantities of rice exported. Pcls.	4,660,487	21,000,584	21,079,564

Koviloor Acadamy

The National Debt of Siam.

The national debt of Siam arises from four loans contracted, respectively, in the years 1905, 1907, 1909 and 1922.

The 4½ °/₀ sterling loan of £1,000,000, issued in 1905, the 4½°/₀ sterling loan of £3,000,000 issued in 1907 and the 7°/₀ sterling loan of £2,000,000 issued in 1922 were floated in the open market, and the proceeds were forthwith placed at the disposal of the Siamese Government.

The 4°/₀ loan of £4,630,000 from the Federated Malay States was, on the other hand, arranged on the basis that the Siamese Government should be enabled to draw the amount of the loan in annual instalments not exceeding the sum of £750,000 in any one year. The loan was made for the exclusive purpose of constructing railways in the Siamese dominions of the Malay Peninsula, and, in consequence, the amounts actually drawn from year to year are based on the estimates of the railway expenditure for each year.

It should be remarked that the whole of the four loans have been expended for productive purposes, mainly for railway construction.

On March 20th, 1905, a contract was signed between the Royal Siamese Government, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of London, and the Banque de l'Indo-Chine of Paris, providing for the loan to the Siamese Government of a sum of £1,000,000 sterling for the construction of railways in Siam, for the strengthening of the Reserve Funds of the State Treasury, and for other purposes.

The loan is secured on the general resources of the State, and it was stipulated that should any special security be assigned for the payment of any future loan contracted by the Siamese Government, then such security would also be immediately applicable to this loan.

The loan bears interest at 4½ °/₀, and redemption of the loan takes place by drawings at the dates corresponding to the due dates fixed in the Table of Amortisation, but, after the expiration of ten years from the date of signature of the loan contract, the Siamese Government has the option of redeeming, at par, any or all of the capital outstanding, or, by drawings, any portion whatever, greater than that fixed in the Table of Amortisation. Three months notice by advertisement in certain specified newspapers, is required of the intention to exercise this option. The Siamese Government has at any time the right to repurchase its own bonds by private treaty.

The loan was declared free from all taxes and dues, present or future, levied or to be levied by the Siamese Government.

Issue of the loan was made to the public by the loaning Banks at 95½ °/₀ in bonds to bearer of the denominations £20 (or francs 500) and £100 (or francs 2,500) with half yearly coupons attached, payable on September 1st, and March 1st, in London and Paris.

One half of the loan was issued in London, by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and one half in Paris, by the Banque de l'Indo-Chine and others associated with them.

Koviloor Acadamy

Capital repayments fall due on March 1st, of each year, commencing from March 1911.

An agreement was signed on March 10th, 1909, between the Government of the Federated Malay States and the Railway Department of the Kingdom of Siam, for the loan by the Federated Malay States of the sum of £4,000,000 sterling, on terms of which the most important are summarized below :—

The moneys received by the borrower were to be applied to the construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of the railways in the Siamese dominions of the Malay Peninsula.

The sum of £4,000,000 was payable in London in partial payments as demanded by the borrower from time to time, provided that the demands so made should not exceed the total of £750,000 in any one year.

Interest on the loan is at the rate of 4% per annum on the moneys actually received from time to time by the borrower, and is payable at half-yearly intervals, that is to say on January 1st, and July 1st.

Payments of capital and interest are to be made in London.

Amortisation of the loan will be effected within a period of 40 years by yearly annuities according to the Table of Amortisation attached to the agreement, the first redemption taking place within 15 years, i e., on or before March 10th 1924.

After the expiration of ten years, the borrower has the right to redeem, at par, any or all of the principal remaining unpaid over and above that provided for redemption in the Table of Amortisation. Three months notice must, however, be given to the lender of the intention to exercise this right.

As security for the due repayment of the capital and interest of this loan, the borrower pledges the sections of the railway above referred to, as those sections are successively constructed, and in the event of default in payment of capital and interest continuing for a period not less than six months, the lender has the right to enter into possession of the sections of the railway then completed, and to work them until the default has been made good. The net profits obtained by the lender from any such working shall be set off against the indebtedness of the borrower.

Subsequently, correspondence ensued between the Government of the Federated Malay States and the Siamese Government as to connecting up the Siamese Railway, about to be constructed in the Malay Peninsula, with the railway system of the Federated Malay States, on the western, as well as on the eastern, side of the Peninsula. Finally, an agreement was reached, in November 1913, by which the Siamese Government and the Government of the Federated Malay States undertook to connect up their respective railway systems on the west as well as on the east of the Peninsula, and for this purpose the Federated Malay States agreed to loan to the Siamese Government an additional sum of £[illegible]0,000 on the same terms as the contracted loan of £4,000,000.

In March 1923, the Siamese Government intimated that they had decided not to apply for the then remaining balance of £120,000, the loan to stand as drawn at £4,630,000.

As this loan was arranged direct between the two governments, no bonds were issued and it is not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

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A contract was signed on January 2nd, 1922, in London, between the Siamese Government and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of London providing for a loan to the Siamese Government of a sum of £2,000,000 sterling for the purpose of recouping expenditure incurred out of the Treasury Reserve on the construction of railways, irrigation projects and other public works.

The loan is secured on the general resources of the country and it was agreed that should any special security be given to the payment of any future loan contracted by the Siamese Government, then such security would also be immediately applicable to this loan.

The loan bears interest at the rate of 7 per cent, and redemption of the loan takes place by drawings at the dates corresponding to the due dates fixed in the Table of Amortisation, but, after expiration of ten years from the date of signature of the loan contract, the Siamese Government has the option of redeeming, at par, all the capital remaining of the loan, or by drawings, any portion whatever, greater than that fixed in the Table of Amortisation. Three months notice by advertisement in the 'Times' London is required of the intention to exercise this option. Nothing in the loan contract affects the right of the Siamese Government to repurchase its own bonds by private treaty.

No tax or duty of any kind shall at any time be levied by the Siamese Government on the present loan, capital or interest.

Issue of the loan to the public was made by the loaning bank at 93½% in Bonds to Bearer of £100 with half yearly coupons attached, payable on September 1st. and March 1st. in London.

The whole of the amount of the loan was issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in London. Capital repayments fall due on March 1st. of each year, starting from March 1st. 1928. (Culled from the *Statistical year Book* 1923.)

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Treasury Savings Bank.

The table below gives the main figures regarding this institution for which nine years' reports have been issued. The progress, if somewhat slow, is fairly continuous—there having been only one year in which the amount of credit of depositors showed a fall, viz., in B. E. 2463 (1920-21).

It will be noticed that, although the amount at credit of depositors increased during the last year by over Tcs. 100,000, the interest accrued was less by Tcs. 270. The reasons for this are, first, that interest is of course allowed only from the dates the deposits are made, and that in many cases these were not put in until late in the year; and, secondly, that in other instances, where fixed deposits matured, and were not withdrawn, they were transferred to the current accounts of the depositors, and when these exceeded the fixed maximum of Tcs. 500, interest was not allowed on the excess.

The amounts given in the last column of the table are additional to those deposited in the Savings Bank, and represent the tical equivalents of the sums invested by depositors in Government sterling loan bonds procured through the agency of the Bank. For the second year in succession these show a fall—the reason being that the amounts of bonds drawn for payment exceeded the amounts of fresh bonds bought by depositors.

End of year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount at credit of Depositors.	Interest accrued to Depositors.	Government Securities held by Depositors.
B. E.		Ticals.	Ticals.	Ticals.
2456 (1913-14)	529	135,234	1,626	24,926
2457 (1914-15)	1,380	375,614	6,682	39,071
2458 (1915-16)	1,930	600,694	14,107	46,778
2459 (1916-17)	3,058	981,926	19,427	47,802
2460 (1917-18)	4,032	1,149,559	26,842	49,598
2461 (1918-19)	4,905	1,325,748	33,812	52,417
2462 (1919-20)	5,853	1,488,796	36,717	57,788
2463 (1920-21)	6,271	1,321,757	33,895	55,989
2464 (1921-22)	6,912	1,427,916	33,594	53,914

Koviloor Acadamy

Royal State Railways of Siam.

Koviloor Acadamy

The Royal State Railways Of Siam.

With the exception of about 160 kilometres of private lines, all Railway lines in Siam are operated by the State under the control of the Commissioner General of Royal State Railways, General H. R. H. Purachatra, Prince of Kambaeng Bejra.

The total length of State Lines open to traffic at present is 2392.146 kilometres and the length of lines under construction and survey is 694.344 kilometres making a grand total of 3086.49 kilometres.

Railway construction in Siam is of comparatively recent date, dating back only to 1892, when the first turf was cut by His late Majesty King Chulalongkorn on the line going from Bangkok to Ayudhya and thence in a North Easterly direction to Korat, a total length of 264 kilometres. Since then the work has steadily progressed until the present day, when all the principal lines of the system radiating from Bangkok have been completed.

It is a noteworthy fact that since the amalgamation of all State Lines in 1917 under a single administration, the Department of Royal State Railways, has grown from a comparatively minor position in the State Administration to be the biggest commmercial undertaking in the kingdom. Total capital laid down up to the year 1922 amounts to over £12,000,000 and the annual turnover of the organisation amounts to approximately £1,000,000. The system is in continuous expansion, and enjoys the admiration as well as the popularity of the travelling public, a state of affairs not generally common to Railways under State Administration.

The four main lines radiating from Bangkok are the North Eastern, Northern, Southern and Eastern Lines.

The North Eastern Line was the first line to be built in Siam, and as previously stated construction was started in 1892 and completed to Korat, situated on the Korat plateau, a total distance of 264 kilometres.

This line is now being extended some three hundred kilometres to Ubol near the French border on the Mekong River, and another extension to Khonkaen is being surveyed.

The scenery over the pass section of this line is very pretty as the railway track is continuously winding in and out of the mountains. There is a fast train daily in each direction between Korat and Bangkok besides Local, and Goods trains. A considerable amount of rosewood is brought down by this line for export to China and there is good shooting to be had for the sportsman in the forest mountains.

The Northern Line connects Bangkok with the capital of the North, Chiengmai, and follows the North Eastern line for the first 90 kilometres to Ban Phaji, where it branches off and follows the Menam river in a northerly direction up to Utaradit and thence through hilly country to Chiengmai, a total distance of 750 kilometres from Bangkok.

The construction of the line was commenced in 1897 and completed gradually.

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Several tunnels are encountered through this section, the longest being the Khun Tal Tunnel, which is 1354 metres long and is, from an engineering point of view, one of the important pieces of work of the railway system. This tunnel was completed in 1913 and the line to Chiengmai opened in January 1921.

In former days it took about a month to travel from Bangkok to Chiengmai but times have changed now, and there is now a train *de luxe* service which only takes 26 hours and the time table is so arranged that the day's run in both directions is through the hilly country which is a treat for the travelling public on account of the unsurpassed grandeur of the scenery passed through. Of places of interest on the line must be mentioned Ayudhya, Bang Pa-In and Loburi, all residential places of former dynasties with interesting ruins. Sawankaloke, where in olden times the famous Sawankaloke porcelain was made, is on a branch line. This line besides being the important high road to the North runs through the rich Menam delta from where the bulk of paddy is derived.

The Southern Line is the line which connects Siam with the outer world. It runs from Bangkok in a southerly direction down the Malay Peninsula and connects the Federated Malay States Railways at Sungei Golok on the border of Kelantan for connection with Singapore and at Padang Besar on the border of Kedah for connection with Penang.

The total length of the Southern Line is about 1200 kilometres and the construction was carried out with great speed, the work commencing in 1908 and through service to Kedah was opened in 1918.

The line passes at kilometre 213 the famous seaside resort at Hua Hin, where the Railway Administration has erected a modern hotel with the best golf course in the Orient.

A day and night express service from Bangkok to Penang via Kedah was introduced in 1922 and it is now possible to complete this journey in the most comfortable carriages in 36 hours. Any one who has experienced the rough journey during the monsoon season up the gulf of Siam will be able to appreciate fully the boon this service affords to travellers, not to speak of the saving in time.

In regard to this line, the late Lord Northcliffe on his tour round the world wrote as follows;

"My principal recollections of journey on the Royal State Railways are of wonderful smoothness of running, of beautiful jungle scenery, and one of the most peaceful and comfortable train journeys I can remember."

"At the time of the journey trains did not run at night on account of possibility of colliding with elephants and buffaloes straying across the line, and they used to stop every evening at about six or seven o'clock at a country station where there was a Rest House for passengers to sleep in. A through service was to be inaugurated on January 2nd of the year 1922 but if ever I travel that way again I shall certainly elect to do it via the rest-houses. They looked admirably comfortable. If you have not tried their mode of night travelling you will find it a very pleasant surprise. You are not, of course, in a hurry, as we are not. It is unnatural in the Far East. So a pause of twelve hours or more in a little village settlement on the edge of the jungle comes as an agreeable change.

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The people, for their part, see in aviation a means of progress and, therefore, heartily respond to all subscriptions opened for its benefit. This is again a sign of its success, the beginning of which has already been marked by several facts. The establishment of aerial mail services in the Eastern Circles, the transport of doctors and medicaments in order to combat the epidemic which broke out in the same provinces in 1921 and the conveyance of tourists to go and visit various towns constitute a proof of it.

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The making of cadastral maps is another kind of work in which aeroplanes are capable of rendering great services. The existing maps are chiefly those made by the Ministry of Agriculture. But there is still a large area of land which has not yet been surveyed. The use of aeroplanes for this work will also be very useful. It would shorten the time taken without incurring heavy expense.

With the help of the Service of survey by land, the Royal Aeronautical Service is making an effort to develop its work in aerial topography. The plans of Bangkok and other places have been completed by this method.

Aeroplanes by taking photographs from the air, are also very useful in reconnaisance work, in setting out roads and railway lines as well as in irrigation work.

Countries newly reorganised such as Siam have a great deal of this kind of work to do and the use of aeroplanes is very advantageous for that.

THE MOST SUITABLE TYPE OF AEROPLANES FOR SERVICE IN SIAM.

Considering that, for the moment, the commercial relations between Siam and her neighbours are not very intense and that aeroplanes would thus be employed above all in the transport of mails, patients, doctors, medicaments, passengers and goods and for making topographical and cadastral maps, aeroplanes of medium size would be best suited to the present needs of the country.

A medium-sized aeroplane, that is to say, of the Breguet type with a 300 H. P. motor is capable of securing all kinds of work without difficulty. But later on when trade becomes more important and intercourse with the neighbouring countries becomes more frequent, then larger planes fitted with several motors will, no doubt, be found necessary.

SIAM'S EFFORTS TO UTILIZE AEROPLANES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC.

After the Great War the Governments of various countries of the world made an international convention concerning aerial navigation with the object of organising aviation for the public good. The Siamese Government always well disposed towards such an aim, gave its representative full powers to sign this Convention on the 13th of October 1919.

Pursuant to this Convention, the Royal Aeronautical Service, authorized to that effect by the Royal Government, is entrusted with the management of the aviation of the Kingdom in accordance with the regulations laid down in the convention. All the Lords Lieutenant of the Circles and the Governors of the Provinces were asked to meet and take a decision on the scheme to set up landing grounds in every Circle. These grounds, called emergency landing grounds, shall be accessible to any national and foreign aircraft in case of a breakdown while flying over Siamese territory. The air routes for aeroplanes coming from or going to the foreign countries have been designated and customs aerodromes established. A decree has also been promulgated in order to regulate the construction and use of aircrafts and the capacity of pilots.

CUSTOMS AERODROMES.

Aircrafts coming from foreign countries either destined for Siam or simply passing through the country must stop at one of the following customs aerodromes :

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Songkla Aerodrome for aircrafts coming from the South.

Ubol Aerodrome for aircrafts coming from the East.

Chiengmai Aerodrome for aircrafts coming from the West and the North.

Donmuang, 20 kilometres from Bangkok, is an air port with rest-houses and canteens to accommodate passengers and crew. There are repairing shops and hangars available for aircrafts. There are also signals to facilitate landing and starting both day and night. Communication with Bangkok is secured by means of the railway or a motor train which furnishes a supplementary service. There are also to be found a meteorological service and a wireless station.

The landing or emergency grounds, a number of which have been opened to the public, are more than 500 metres in length as in width. Each of these grounds has white angle-shaped markings at the edges whereas in the centre a white circle will be seen with initial letters inscribed in it. The heads of these letters are turned towards the North.

Besides these landing grounds the Government has arranged an anchoring place for seaplanes at Samud Sakorn by the seaside at about 20 kilometres from Bangkok. Its communication with the Capital is secured by a small railway or by boat.

WORKSHOPS FOR BUILDING AEROPLANES, MATERIAL AND PARTS OF AERIAL MOTOR.

The development of aviation not only needs the help of the Government and the nation but also depends on the work of the workshops. In fact, a workshop can be regarded as an essential part of the aviation as it provides the aeroplanes.

Siam, therefore, has not neglected her efforts in the matter. And at the present moment, the workshops for the construction of aviation material and workshops for the motors and the manufacture of certain parts of the motor are working in full swing. These shops are being continually enlarged and they are capable from now on of building with the materials of this country aeroplanes of every type in use, as well as the propellers that they require. Certain raw materials, however, are imported from abroad which are then transformed in the workshops according to the use required of them. Ply wood is also manufactured in Siam. All questions concerning aviation are studied by the technical section.

From the results obtained it may be said that Siam has made great progress in aeronautical industry.

THE FLYING SCHOOL.

Next to the workshops come in the order of importance the Flying Schools, as they supply the pilots required and without the machines turned out by the workshops would not be able to fly and would thus remain useless.

The Flying Schools are two : that of air pilotage and that of advanced flying.

The former is at Donmuang and is capable of training many a score of pilots each year.

The programme of instructions of this school is as follows :

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PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION.

General knowledge of the characteristics of motors, of their working and the causes of their breakdown. Motor repairing and testing.

General knowledge of the characteristics of aeroplanes, repairing, assembling, taking to pieces and adjusting.

Theory of flight. Pilotage. Mistakes in pilotage. The method of putting aeroplanes in a good position and the causes of accidents.

General knowledge of the necessary preparations to make before flight, the use of compasses, maps and other instruments.

Rules of lights and signals and air code according to the international regulations of aerial navigation.

PRACTICAL FLYING.

Running a machine in a straight line on the ground. Flying in a dual controlled machine.

Practical knowledge of how to land and to turn.

Flying a single-controlled machine. Descending in a spiral.

Practical knowledge of short distance flights and of the use of maps and compass.

Practical and theoretical examinations. Certificate.

After leaving this school pupils are assigned to the school of advanced flying where they fly long distance flights with medium-sized aeroplanes like those used in the postal and sanitary services and in the transportation of passengers. They also perfect their acquaintance with the work of aerial topography.

PILOTS IN SIAM.

Before the war Siam had already many a score of aviators and after she had entered into the War on the side of the Allies, more than a hundred pilots obtained certificates from the flying schools in France. And since the peace the flying school in Siam has also trained a great number of pilots.

Since Siam first took up aviation up till now there have been 6 pilots killed and their families are receiving a monthly pension from the Royal Government.

IMPORTANT FLIGHTS MADE BY SIAMESE AVIATORS.

Besides the daily flights made by the aeroplanes reserved for public service, it is interesting to mention here some of the long distance flights of Siamese airmen, particularly those performed in 1921 from Domnuang to Battambong (Cambodia) by two medium-sized planes, each fitted with a 300 H.P. motor. These two machines by order of the Royal Government, escorted the French machines which had come from Saigon to Bangkok to lay a wreath at the memorial of the Siamese officers and soldiers who died for the cause of the Allies. In spite of the fog and low clouds of the rainy season which they encountered on the way, the planes arrived safely at their destination and returned also without accident.

In order to return this visit of the French airmen and to express to the Government of Indo-China their gratefulness for its friendly action,

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the Siamese Government sent 4 medium-sized aeroplanes so astto reach Hanoi (Tonkin) on the 11th of November 1922, the anniversary of the Armistice. After they had placed a silver plate at the memorial of the French officers and soldiers who died in the war and in spite of the bad weather on the coast of Annam and on the Annmese chain, the Siamese airmen returned to Siam safe and sound having thus covered a distance of more than 2400 kilometres.

FOREIGN AVIATORS WHO HAVE VISITED AND RECEIVED ASSISTANCE AT THE AERODROME OF DONMUANG.

Capt. Sir Ross Smith and his brother (Australians) in their London to Australia flight in a twin motor Vickers Vimy.

Capt. Matthews (Australian) in the London to Australia flight in a single-motor two seater Sopwith.

Lt. Masiero (Italian), with his mechanic, in his Rome to Tokio flight in a single-motor S. V. A. Machine.

Maj. Glaize and other French aviators in their flight from Saigon to Bangkok in Breguet machines of the 14 A2 type.

Capt. Pelletier d'Oisy (French) in the Paris to Tokyo flight in a Bréguet 19.

Capt. Paes (Portuguese) in the Lisbon to Macao flight in a D. H. 9.

The American aviators in their round the world flight landed on Chao Phya river.

Squadron Leader Maclaren (English) in the round the world flight in a Vickers amphibian.

Major Zanni (Brazilian) in the round the world flight in a Fokker biplane single motor.

Mr. van der Hoop (Dutch) in the Amsterdam to Batavia flight in a Fokker monoplane.

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Siamese Titles.

The royal and princely titles of Somdetch Chao Fa indicates that the prince is of royal blood on both sides.

Phra Ong Chao is the title of a son of the King, while a Mom Chao may be raised to a Phra Ong Chao.

A Phra Ong Chao may have conferred upon him by the King one of several titles, rising in dignity as follow: Krom Mun, Krom Khun, Krom Luang, Krom Phra and Krom Phya.

The son of a Somdetch Chao Fa or of Phra Ong Chao is a Mom Chao.

The son of a Mom Chao is a Mom Rajawongse, whose son becomes a Mom Luang. The son of a Mom Luang becomes an ordinary Nai.

Of titles of nobility the highest is Chao Phya. Then in order come the itles of Phya, Phra, Luang, Khun and Mun.

"Nai" corresponds with the English Mr." A woman is called "Nang" if married, corresponding with the English "Mrs." and "Nangsao" if unmarried, corresponding with the English "Miss."

"Ai" is the designation given to a criminal.

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The Siamese Orders.

1. The Most Illustrious Order of the House of Maha Chakri, founded 21st April 1882, extended in 1889, 1893, 1895 and 1896 by Statutes, conferred on Princes and Princesses, and may be conferred on foreign Sovereigns, Princes and Princesses as honorary members.

2 The Most Ancient Order of the Nine Gems, a religious Order conferred upon Buddhists only, founded in 1851, and extended in 1869, 1873, 1889, 1893 and 1913 by Statutes.

3. The Most Illustrious Order of Chula Chom Klao, the star containing His late Majesty's Style "Ch. Ch. Ch.", and the Badge containing His late Majesty's effigy, conferred upon Siamese noble families and may be conferred upon foreign Princes and Princesses and Noblities as honorary members. Founded 16th November, 1873 extended in 1886, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1894 and 1900 by Statutes, 3 Classes with Special Classes. (The Ladies Division of the Order contains 4 Classes).

4. The Honourable Order of Rama (in four classes, with two kinds of medals) founded 22nd July 1918 and given for military and naval services to the State. It is made of gold, oval in shape, with four points, and having on the obverse, in the centre on a violet enamelled ground, the picture of Rama vanquishing King Kartavirya, and on the reverse, on a white enamelled ground with dark blue edge, and surmounted by the Royal Crown, the Royal Cypher "R. R." with the figure "6" between the letters and having radiating therefrom eight large silver rays intersected by small gold rays.

5. The Most Noble Order of the White Elephant founded in 1861, extended in 1869, 1873, 1883, 1902 and 1909 by Statutes, containing 8 Classes. The Highest Class (Grand Cordon) is termed "Chan Sung Sut," and others are numbered 1 to 7. The last two Classes are gilt and silver Medals.

9. The Most Honourable Order of the Crown of Siam, founded in 1869 extended in 1873, 1889, 1898, 1902 and 1909 by Statutes, containing 8 Classes, The arrangement of Classes and insignia are similar to those of the Order of the White Elephant.

7. The Order of Ratana Varâbhorn founded 1st August 1911 containing one class.

8. The Order of Vajiramala founded 28th May 1911 containing one class

MEDALS.

1. The "Rama Medal" instituted 22nd July 1918 made of silver, oval in shape, having on the obverse the picture of Rama vanquishing King Kartavirya and on the reverse the Royal Cypher "R. R," with the figure "6" between the letters and surmounted by the Royal Crown.

The "Rama Medal for gallantry in action" is of the same description in every particular as the "Rama Medal" but having a clasp symbolical of the "Vajra" (Thunderbolt) attached to the ribbon to distinguish it.

2. The Ratanabhorn Medal (4th Reign) instituted 1869, (5th Reign) instituted 1901. (present reign) instituted 1911, containing five Classes.

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3. The Chakra Mala Medal, (for long service in the Army or Navy) silver, instituted 1873.

4. The Dusdi Mala Medal, (medal of Royal Appreciation) gilt, and silver instituted 1882.

5. The Chakraparti Medal, (for long service in Civil service) gilt and silver instituted in March 1895.

There are several other medals besides, but these are the most important.

Festivals and Ceremonies.

The festivals of Siam are religious in character, and are in the main determined by the lunar calendar of Chulasakarat era. Most festivals continue for three days.

The *Kan Wasakha Bucha* commemorates the birth, inspiration, and death of the Buddha, all three of which events occurred on the 15th of the waxing or full moon of the 6th lunar month.

The *Khao Wasah* and *Ork Wasah* festivals mark the beginning and the end of Buddhist Lent, which more or less corresponds with the rainy season. This period of Lent starts on the 1st waning of the eighth month and continues till the twelfth month.

The *Thot Kathin* is a festival in which the King, the Court and the people are all alike concerned, and the period is one lunar month beginning from the middle, that is the 1st of the waning of the 11th month (about October). It is the ceremony of the presentation of the monastic robes for the monks to wear during the ensuing year. Some of the royal processions by land and water afford real glimpses of old Siam.

The *Phrabad* pilgrimage, for the adoration of the sacred footprint in the hills east of Lopburi, takes place in the third Siamese lunar month, but there are many such pilgrimages to sacred footprints and other shrines all over Siam. Of the same character in or near Bangkok are the Phu Khao Thong (Golden Mount) fair and the Paknam festival of the Prachadee Klang Nam.

Among the better known of the shrines of a like character are:—Phra Chai the shadow of the Buddha cast on a stone, near Gengkoi: Phra Thaen Sila Asn the dais on which the Buddha sat at a meal, in the district of Utaradit; and Phra Thaen Dong Rang the dying bed of the Buddha, in the district of Rajburi. All these shrines are visited about the same time of the year.

The *Magha* Festival is the Festival of All Saints in Buddhism. It takes place in February.

The *Kor Phra Sai* or the making of sand pagodas is a minor Buddhist festival, which usually takes place at Songkran. Among such festivals one must not omit to mention the *Wan Phra*.

Songkran marks the beginning of the new year in the Maha Sakarat (solar) era, about the middle of April. Libations of water are poured to bathe

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the images of the Buddha, the Monks, and parents and elders generally. This outpouring of water is one of the oldest ceremonies of propitiation known. In viliages this religious rite becomes a friendly combat of water throwing. At Court the King receives a ceremonial bath (Phithi song nam murathahphisek) in accordance with ancient royal usage.

Krut Thai takes place at the beginning of the fifth Siamese lunar month, and marks the new year in the lunar calendar. It is a religious festival in which exorcisms are performed by the firing of guns from the palaces and city wall.

These various New Years are now officially combined in the New Year at the 1st of April.

Teu Nam, or the drinking of the water of allegiance, is a rite that took place twice a year—on the 3rd of the waxing of the fifth lunar month and the 14th of the waning of the tenth lunar month. It now takes place at the New Year only.

Loi Krathong, for the propitiation of the water of the river and waters generally, takes place about October and is a purely Brahmin ceremony that has been falling into desuetude. It was, however, revived in great splendour in November, 1915.

Low Ching Cha, or Swing Festival, takes place on the 7th and 9th of the waxing of the second Siamese lunar month. It is a Brahmin ceremony and apparently a harvest festival.

The *Raak Na* or first ploughing ceremony, takes place in May in the fields at Sala Deng and marks the commencement of the cultivation of the fields This is also a Brahmin rite, and is one of the oldest religious ceremonies existent

The tonsure and the cremation ceremonies are also conducted largely in accordance with Brahmin rites. The tonsure is in the fourth month and cremations take place in the dry weather.

Sadh is an occasion of merit-making at the half year.

Chatr Mongkol solemnity commemorates the previous Kings of the dynasty. It takes place in November.

Chakri Day, on the 6th April commemorates the accession of the Dynasty.

Winter Fair, generally continues for a week and commences early in January.

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CURRENCY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

CURRENCY.

Silver Coins.....	1 tical	
	2 salungs	= ½ tical
	1 salung	= ¼ tical
Nickel Coins.....	10 satangs	= 1/10 tical
	5 satangs	= 1/20 tical
Bronze Coins.....	1 satang	= 1/100 „

Currency notes are issued by the Government for 1, 5, 10, 20, 100, 1000 ticals.

There are no standard weights and measures in Siam. The customary tables are :—

WEIGHT. The unit is the Baht=15 grammes=weight of one tical.

	1 klom.....	= 1.17	decigrammes
2 klom.....	= 1 klam.....	= 2.343	„
2 klom.....	= 1 pai.....	= 4.687	„
4 pai.....	= 1 fuang.....	= 1.1875	grammes
2 fuang.....	= 1 salung.....	= 3.75	„
4 salung	= 1 baht	= 15	„
4 baht	= 1 tamlung	= 6	decagrammes
20 tamlung.....	= 1 chang	= 1.2	kilogrammes
50 chang.....	= 1 hap	= 60	„

The Chinese "Lee" and "Hoon" are in some places used instead of the klom, klam and pai for small weights.

Other weights used are 1 catty=80 ticals=1200 gr.
50 catties=1 picul=about 60 kilog.=(133 1/3 lb av.)

LENGTH

The unit of length is the wah, which is equal to two metres. Hence we have

	1 anukabiet.....	= 2 60406	mm.
2 anukabiet.....	= 1 kabiet	= 5 2043	„
4 kabiet	= 1 niew	= 2.083	cm.
12 niew.....	= 1 keub	= 25	„
2 keub	= 1 sawk	= 50	„
4 sawk	= 1 wah	= 2	metres
20 wah	= 1 sen.....	= 40	„
400 sen	= 1 yote.....	= 16000	„

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SQUARE MEASURE:

		1 square wah		
100 square wah	=	1 ngan	= 400	square m.
4 ngan	=	1 rai	=1600	„ „

CAPACITY. The measures of capacity employed in Siam depend on local custom and vary considerably from place to place. As an example may be given a table of measures commonly used by Rice Mill owners; in the absence of any official standard these measures are liable to vary considerably.

RICE MILL PADDY MEASURE.

(The tanan=92 litres approximately).

		1 chai meu	= 2.875	centilitres
40 tanan	=	1 tang	= 36.8	litres
40 tang	=	1 ban	= 1372	„
2 ban	=	1 kwien	= 2944	„

For the assessment of export duties on Rice and Paddy special "Kwien" is used which is equivalent to

1 Kwien = { 16 piculs paddy / 22 „ cargo rice / 23 „ white rice }

The picul = 133 1/3 ℔ av.

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BRITISH.

Registration certificates are issued to male adults, but not to children or to women (except in the case of widows of British Subjects) or adult spinsters. A certificate, once issued, is not renewed, except in the event of it becoming lost. The old system of renewing certificates annually ceased on the coming into operation of the Treaty between Great Britain and Siam of 1906. Since then registration has been optional, and the number of British Subjects who receive registration certificates in any given year is thus no indication of the total number of British Subjects, (including women and children), actually resident in the Consular Districts concerned. Statistics as to the British population of Siam, based on Consular Registers, are therefore of necessity incorrect and misleading.

BANGKOK CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The total number of persons registered at the Bangkok Consulate-General in 1923 was 341 made up as follows :—

Europeans	20
Asiatic : Pre-registrants	27
Post registrants	294
Total	341

CHIENGMAI CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The British population of the Chiengmai Consular District is estimated at about 10,000. The Registration Certificates issued at Chiengmai and Nakorn Lampang during the year 1923 were :—

Europeans	2
Indians	58
Burmese	83
Shans, Toungsus, &c.	226
Total	369

SINGORA CONSULAR DISTRICT.

It is estimated that the British Subjects resident in the Singora Consular District number between 2,000 and 3,000. Certificates issued at Singora during the year 1923 were :—

(a)	Europeans	2
	Indians and Ceylonese	45
	Chinese	2
	Malays	5
	Total	54

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(b) Issued at Puket :—

Indians	4
Total	4

The Consular Districts of Bangkok, Chiengmai and Singora comprise the whole of the Kingdom of Siam. The total British population of this country may be estimated at about 25,000. But this approximation is a very rough one and no means exist of arriving at an accurate figure.

FRENCH

The number of French citizens in Siam amounts to 230.

The number of protégés is about 23,000. The number in Bangkok is as follows:—

Chinese	700
Annamites	450
Laotians	2,500
Cambodians	1,600
Sujets Etrangers	150
Total	5,400

The rest are divided between the different Consular circonscriptions of Chiengmai, Ubon, Korat and Chantaboon.

AMERICAN.

There are 196 American citizens, men, women and children, registered at the American Consulate-General. This number does not however include all American citizens in Siam.

SWISS.

Although Swiss consular interests are in charge of the American Legation their inhabitants in Siam are not required to register at the American Consulate General. Figures are therefore unavailable.

JAPANESE.

The following were registered at the Japanese Consulate, Bangkok, at the end of June 1924.

Males	178
Females	62
Formosans:	
Males	62
Females	6
Koreans	6
Total	314

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DUTCH.

There are registered at the Legation and Consulate-General of the Netherlands, including European women and children :—

45 Dutch

800 Chinese

3,800 Javanese and Malays.

ITALIAN.

The number of Italian subjects registered in the Italian Legation in 1923 were 110, viz : 62 men, 27 women, 21 minors.

PORTUGUESE.

The number of Portuguese citizens registered at the Portuguese Consulate at Bangkok in 1923 is 50, while the protégés are more than 500.

SWEDISH.

In 1923 there were 9 Swedish subjects registered at the Consulate General.

DANISH.

The number of Danish subjects is 72 registered, and about 130 unregistered; total about 202.

SPANISH.

The number of Spanish subjects in Siam is 5.

NORWEGIAN.

The number of Norwegian subjects in Siam is 8.

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BANGKOK BANK HOLIDAYS 1925.

Thursday	January 1st		New Year & Birthday Celebrations of His Majesty King Rama VI.
Friday	" 2nd		
Saturday	" 3rd		
Saturday	January 24th		Chinese New Year.
Monday	" 26th		
Tuesday	" 27th		
Wednesday	" 28th		
Saturday	February 7th		Maka Buja.
Tuesday	March 31st		1st Quarter.
Wednesday	April 1st		Siamese New Year.
Monday	April 6th		Chakri Day.
Friday	April 10th		Easter.
Saturday	April 11th		
Monday	April 13th		
Monday	June 1st		Whit-Monday.
Wednesday	June 3rd		King of Great Britain & Ireland's Birthday
Tuesday	June 30th		Half-Year.
Tuesday	July 14th		French National Fête.
Monday	August 3rd		August Bank Holiday.
Wednesday	September 30th		Third Quarter.
Friday	October 23rd		Chulalongkorn Memorial Day.
Saturday	October 31st		Emperor of Japan's Birthday.
Wednesday	November 11th		Armistice Day.
3 days	November		Chatr Mongkol (Anniversary of His Majesty King Rama VI's Accession).
Friday	December 25th		Christmas and Boxing Day.
Saturday	" 26th		

Dates not fixed are for Visaka Buja (Buddhist Memorial Day) and Khao Wasah (beginning of Buddhist Lent).

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Education.

The work of the Ministry of Education was until recently practically confined to Bangkok, but is now extended to the provinces.

There are three classes of schools :—

a. Government schools : schools maintained at the expense of the Ministry of Education.

(It should be noted that there are also departmental schools maintained by other Ministries for their own special purposes and under their own control).

b. Local schools : Before the promulgation of the Law on Primary Schools were schools kept up partly or wholly by local subscriptions, usually given for a specific purpose, such as for teachers salaries, school-buildings, furniture etc. but now they are run in accordance with the provisions of the Law in districts where it is in force.

c. Private schools : which under the Law on Private Schools must be registered.

The work of the Ministry consists of :—

a. Directing the work of its own schools, and setting up model schools (Primary and Secondary) at convenient centres in the provinces.

b. Establishing local Normal Schools to provide teachers locally.

c. Drawing up courses of instruction. These courses give considerable latitude to the local authorities. The minimum required is that the scholar shall be able to read, write, make simple calculations, have some knowledge of his own country, and some vocational training.

d. Inspecting and examining according to the Courses of Instruction prescribed.

In each Circle there is a Commissioner of Education, who is an official of the Ministry and works with and through the local authorities, and sends in his report through the Lord Lieutenant of the Circle to the Ministry. He thus has the advantage of the experience and the authority of the local administration.

Grades of Schools. For General Education :—

Primary Schools. A five years course for scholars not proceeding to higher schools. A three years course for those going on to Secondary Schools.

Secondary Schools. A first course of three years.
An intermediate course of three years.
A final course of two years.

Special Schools. For professional and technical education there are special schools of various grades admitting pupils from the secondary schools.

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SCHOLARS IN GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL SCHOOLS
YEAR 2464 (1921-22).

CIRCLES.	GOVT. SCHOOLS.		LOCAL SCHOOLS.	
	Prathom	Mathayom	Prathom.	Mathayom
Krung Tep ...	9,168	7,125	638	...
Ayuthia ...	2,356	828	5,139	20
N. Jayaeri ...	1,466	302	2,569	57
Rajaburi ...	2,450	363	2,776	...
Prachinburi ...	1,810	362	3,720	...
Chantaburi ...	1,311	229	3,111	...
N. Svarga ...	2,329	490	5,112	...
Bisnulok ...	2,893	532	12,514	7
Maharasdr ...	1,994	327	5,464	4
Bayab ...	2,137	330	7,528	...
N. Rajasima ...	1,131	445	9,476	27
Udara ...	2,965	302	35,151	...
Ubon Rajatani ...	2,783	213	20,121	...
Roi-ech ...	2,986	304	19,942	...
Surastra ...	1,628	333	5,991	...
N. Sridhamaraj ...	2,679	585	8,451	...
Bhuket ...	1,986	390	4,421	...
Pattani ...	1,244	159	5,328	...
Total ...	45,316	13,619	157 432	115

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EDUCATION IN TEMPLE SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 2464 (1921-22).

CIRCLES.	Number of Temples containing			Total Number of Temples in which there are Schools.
	Government Scoools	Local Schools	Private Schools	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Krung Dep (Bangkok) ...	82	19	4	111
Ayudhya	28	123	1	143
Nagor Jayasri	14	44	...	252
Rajaburi	20	46	7	98
Prachinburi	10	69	10	38
Chandaburi	11	222	...	207
Nagor Svarga	25	104	3	113
Bisnuloke	20	102	...	133
Maharashtra	2	93	...	58
Bayab	21	127	...	52
Nagor Rajasima	1	173	...	151
Udara	5	460	...	165
Ubol Rajadhani	20	330	2	91
Roi Ech	11	177	...	87
Surashtra	16	109	...	47
Nagor Sridharmraj	13	135	...	302
Puket	15	68	...	153
Pattani	9	30	...	406
Total ...	323	2,531	27	2,607

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GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL SCHOOLS NOT UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

KIND OF SCHOOL	Total Number of Students	Number of Students graduated during previous 5 years
	Year 2464 (1921-22)	Year
1. Law College	845	81
2. Schools under direct Royal Patronage.		
(a) King's College ...	140	38
(b) Royal Pages College (Bangkok)	193	67
(c) Royal Entertainment's Department Training School	172	29
(d) Royal Pages College (Chieng Mai) ...	100	5
3 Military College.		
a. Cadets School	803	497
b. Commissioned Officers Training School ...		
c. Non-Commissioned Officers Training School ...	109	
4. Naval College.		
a. Officers Training School	121	49
b. Engineering School ...	68	24
5. Gendarmerie & Police School	61	79
6. Post and Telegraph School ...	34	72
Total ...	2,646	941

Koviloor Acadamy

The University Ground.

The University is situated in the district of Pradumavan, and its ground extends from the Race Course Road on the East to Klong Saan Luang (near Rama VI Road) on the West, and from Rama I Road on the North to Rama IV Road on the South, covering an area of approximately one square mile. It comprises the following buildings.

THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

1. The offices of the University Department, situated in the Ministry of of Education.

2. The New University building, situated on the East side of the University Ground facing the Race Course Road, containing the School of Engineering and Political Science, together with their administration offices.

3. The Building, facing the Rama I Road on the North side of the University Ground containing the Medical Schools (First part) with the School of Literature and Science; and the School of Pharmacy the various Scientific Laboratories and the administration offices of the above mentioned Schools. Residential Halls known as Wang Mai or "Windsor Castle" with athletic grounds are also situated in this quarter, and a new Hostel has been lately opened in Praya Thai. The total accommodation is sufficient for 200 students.

4. The Siriraj Hospital at Wang Lang on the Western side of the River (Amphur Bangkok Noi, Changvad Dhanaburi).

(a) This Hospital provides for the study and practice required in the second part of the course laid down for the Medical Faculty.

(b) The Hospital includes also the following two branches: (1) The School of Midwifery and Nursing founded by her late Majesty the Queen Mother and (2) The School of Nursing for men.

(c) The Hospital receives patients of all classes, providing for treatment of all cases, including maternity cases.

(d) There are altogether about 170 beds, including 40 beds for maternity cases.

(e) The Hospital provides residential quarters for all students.

(f) It contains the administration offices of the Medical Faculty and of the Executive offices of the Hospital.

(g) The Somdetch Hospital and Sanatorium at Sri Raja, founded and entirely maintained by H.M. Queen Savang Vadhana. This Institution provides for study and practice in the treatment of certain special diseases not provided for in the Bangkok hospitals. Poor patients who are unable to pay fees are admitted free, the cost being charitably borne by H.M Queen Savang Vadhana. It also provides accomodation for patients whose treatment requires sea air.

Koviloor Acadamy

The various courses of study provided by the University are comprised under four faculties, each of which is divided into branches, as follows :—

1. FACULTY OF MEDICINE :
   a. Medicine and Surgery.
   b. Pharmacy.
2. FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.
   a. Laws and Politics.
   b. Finance, Commerce and Economics.
3. FACULTY OF ENGINEERING :
   a. Civil Engineering.
   b. Mechanical Engineering.
   c. Electrical Engineering.
4. FACULTY OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE :
   a. Literature.
   b. Science.

Koviloor Acadamy

Colleges and Schools.

(Under the Ministry of Education)

Chulalankarana University.

Council.

H. R. H. Prince Damrong Rajanubhab.
H. E. Chao Phya Abhai Raja Mahayutidharmadhara.
H. E. Chao Phya Dharmasakti Montri.
H. E. Chao Phya Ram Raghob.
H. E. Phya Srivaravongse.
H. E. Phya Debvidura Bahulasrutapati.

Central Department.

Rector	Phya Anukich Vidhura.
Registrar	Phya Jamni Parnagama
Secretary	H. S. H. Prince Rajata Bhisek, B Sc., D I C.
Assistant	Khun Vichitra Bhasha.
Librarian	Phya Prijanusasn (Act.)
Bursar	Phya Jamni Parnagama (Act.)
Assistant	Khun Gamnuan Dhanaphala.
Steward	Luang Bicharana Bastubhanda

Senate.

H. S. H. Prince Bunsri Kasbem, A. M. R. A. C.
Phya Vidya Prijamatya.
Phya Vejasiddhi Bilas.

Faculty of Political Science.

Dean	Phya Vidya Prijamatya.
Sub-Dean	Phra Debavidya Sathiar.
Tutors	Luang Sinidraj.
	Khun Bich Bidyakara.
Lecturers :—	H. H. Prince Dhani Nivat, B. A.
	H S H. Prince Varna Vaidyakara
	H. S. H. Prince Skala Varnakara, B.A.
	H. S. H. Prince Khechara Charasriddhi, B. A., L.L B
	H. S. H. Prince Rajata Bisek, B Sc., D I C.
	Phya Chinta Bhiramya, Bar-at-Law.
	Phya Manopakarana Nitidhata, Bar-at-Law.
	Phya Brahmadat Sribilas.
	Phya Prijanusasn.
	Phya Sundara Debakicharaksha.
	Phya Subhanidhi Vipulya.
	Phya Srisena.
	Phya Manavarajsevi, Bar-at-Law.
	Phya Damrong Baedyaguna, M.R.C.S., L R.C.P.
	Phra Ari Tarunbarga.
	Phra Koshakich Nides.
	Luang Sarasasna Prabhantha, Docteur en Droit. Bar-at-Law

Faculty of Engineering.

Dean	Phya Vidya Prijamatya.
Assistant (Executive)	Luang Charoen Visavakarma, B. Sc.,
Tutor	Khun Damnern Visavakar.
Lecturers :—	H. S. H. Prince Rajata Bisek, B Sc., D.I.C.,
	Phra Ari Tarunbarga.
	Luang Saroj Ratananimmanaka, A.M I.T.P.
	Phya Nibaddh Kulabongse, A.K C.
	Luang Man Vijjaprasiddhi, B A.
	Luang Anusasn Yantrakarma, B Sc.
	Luang Pravati Varavijjukari, E. E.
	Nai Tee Srisukha, B.Sc.

Faculty of Letters and Sciences.

Dean	H. S. H. Prince Bunsri Kasbem, A M R.A.C.
Sub-Dean	Luang Tarun Bayuharaksha.
Tutor	Khun Bhesajakar Kovid.
Lecturers :—	H. R. H. Prince Sankhla, C.P.H., B.S.
	H. S. H. Prince Rajata Bisek, B. Sc., D.I C.
	W. R. S. Ladell, F I.C.
	Phra Montri Bachanakich, Dip Agric.

Koviloor Acadamy

Colleges and Schools—*cont'd.*

Michel Bréal, Licencié ès Lettres
A. H. Hale, M.P.S.
Luang Chulajiha Bijjadhara, B.A.
Luang Man Vijjaprasiddhi, B.A.
Luang Bhrot Bidyabayat, B. Sc.

Faculty of Medicine.

Dean — Phya Vejasiddhi Bilas.
Director of Studies — Professor A.G. Ellis, M. D.
Administrative Assistant — Phra Prakara Vudhisiddhi.
Technical Assistant — Luang Ayurabaedya Bisarn, M B., B S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Accountant — Khun Vejarajara Bimala.
Keeper of Records — Nai Bara Hongsakul.
Chief Clerk — Nai Chbuay Nimibut.
Store Keeper — Nai Plack Tulatemiya.
Professor of Pathology — A.G. Ellis, M.D.
Professor of Anatomy — C. W. Stump, M.D.
Lecturers :— Phra Ach Vidyagama, M D., D.D S.

Walter B. Toy, M D.
Phya Damrong Baedyaguna, M.R.C.S., L.R C.P.
Luang Ayurabaedya Bisarn, M.B., B S, M.R.C S., L R.C.P.
Luang Abbhantrabadh Bisal, M R.C.S., L R.C.P.
Luang Vaidyes Rakara, M.R C.S., L.R.C.P.
Luang Suriyabongse Bisnddhibaedya, M.D.
Nai Li Sribayatti, M.D.
Khun Paribar Vejasatra,
Khun Salyavej Bisal.
Nai Diab Sumavasti.
Miss Lin Margaret Xavier

School of Midwifery and Nursing of Late Queen Mother.

Principal — Phya Vejasiddhi Bilas.
Superintendent — Nang Sao Mani Sahassananda (Acting)
Lecturers :— Phra Prakara Vudhisiddhi.

Phra Ach Vidyagama, M.D. D D S.
Luang Abbhantrabadh Bisal, M R.C.S., L.R.C P.
Luang Vaidyas Rakara, M R.C S., L.R.C.P.
Luang Paripala Vijaksh,
Luang Binich Vaidyakar
Luang Suriyabongse Bisnddhibaedya, M.D.
Khun Paribar Vejakich
Khun Salyavej Bisal.
Khun Salyabaedya.
Khun Osabhakarma.
Khun Siddhi Osatha
Nai Saman Piyakashin
Nai Sanga Ratanannuka.
Nang Sao Mani Sahassananda.

Residential Halls.

Palace Hall.

Warden — Phya Pijannasana.
Tutor — Khun Bach Bidyakara.

New Hall.

Warden — Phra Ari Tarunbarg
Tutor — (Vacant).

Siriraj Hall

Warden — Phya Vejasiddhi Bilas
Tutor — Khun Kai Vibhagparyaya

Students Association.

Superintendent Phra Ari Tarunbarg

Koviloor Acadamy

Colleges and Schools—*cont'd.*

Primary Teachers Training College and Practising School.

Wat Pavaranives.

Principal Phya Phadung Vidyasroem
Special Lecturers:—Phragru Prasiddhi Buddhamantra
Phra Maha Pin
Luang Nibedya Nitisarga
Luang Jaitha Balasilpa
Luang Vipulya Silpakar
Khun Klom Vijasasn, and 28 Assistants

Primary Teachers Training College and Practising School.

Suan Kulab Vidyalaya.

Principal N. Sutton
Superintendent Luang Visal Tarunkara
Assistants:— A. G. Beanmont
Luang Pavarolar Vidya, B. Sc.
Luang Throng Vidyasastra
Luang Anubhan Sisyanusasna
Khun Sikh Sundara and 39 others.

General School Laboratory.

(Attached to Suan Kulab Vidyalaya).

Organising Science Master E. J. Godfrey, B.Sc.
Assistant Luang Throng Vidyasastra

Penchamarajalaya Girls Training College and Practising School.

Principal H. S. H. Princess Chandara Nibha
Master of Method Luang Tarunkara Vidura
Head-Mistress Nang Barnasiddhi Varasasna
Assistant H. S. H. Princess Samara Sri Sobha, and 25 others

Wat Kaao Fah Lang Commercial School.

Principal J. Caulfeild James
Assistants Luang Snoe Bachanabakya, Dip. in Commerce
Luang Saub Tukrabil, and 9 Assistants

Debsirindra School.

Head-Master N. L. Selley (Act.)
Superintendent Phya Charal Javanabed
Assistants T. R. Jenkins
Luang Man Vijjaprasiddhi, B.A.
A Baxandall, B.A.
S. de S. Jayaratne, B.A. and 30 others

Pradumaganga School.

Head-Master A.C. Churchill
Superintendent Luang Charoon Javanabadhana
Assistants F. K. Ex-ll
Luang Punyapalit, B.Sc., and 16 others

Ban Somdech Chao Phya School.

(Residential)

Head-Master Phya Pramuan Vijabul
Assistants Luang Chaem Vijasaun
Luang Choom Vidyakich
Luang Nabanath Vijaguna, B.Sc.

Koviloor Acadamy

Colleges and Schools—*cont'd.*

Special Master Luang Riam Virajbakya, D. es L. (French) and 10 others

House A.
House Master Phya Pramuan Vijabul

House B.
House Master Luang Chaem Vijasaun

House C.
House Master Khun Puranavedya

Penchamapabitra School.

Head-Master Phra Banijyasar Vides, Dip. in Commerce

Assistants M. P. Kane, B.A.
Luang Phrota Bidyabaya', B. Sc. and 18 others

King's College.

Headmaster	Deputy Grand Chamberlain Phra Rajadharm Nides
Senior English Master	Vice Chamberlain R. Halloran Brown M.A. (Oxon)
Asst. English Master	Vice Chamberlian A. T. Colehy B.A. (Oxon)
"	H. G. Q. Wal-s B. A. (Cantab)
Asst. Siamese Master	Vice Chamberlain Luang Narubesra Manit
"	Senior Page Luang Narisra Swamibhakti
"	Senior Page Luang Boriraksh Rajadarun
"	Senior Page Luang Saman Charya
"	Senior Page Luang Raksha Vinayakara
Asst. Siamese Master	Senior Page Luang Adara Dharmasakti
"	Senior Page Luang Praguna Vijasanong
"	Nai Wongsa Punycros
"	Nai Chula Ratana Varaha
Chief Clerk	Junior Page Luang Araksha Dharmasiddhi
Registrar	Senior Page Luang Nath Smith
Resident Physician	Junior Page Khun Bichitra Bhisajakara
Accountant	Junior Page Khun Naresra Smidh

Arts and Crafts School and Workshop.

Director-General (Vacant)
Assistant " Phya Anusasna Banijyakar, Dip. in Commerce (University College, Reading)
Chief Accountant Luang Jamnan Banji
Store-Keeper Khun Agar Banijyakarma

Arts and Crafts School.

Head-Master F. S. Harrop

Superintendent of Students Luang Vipulya Silpakar

Art Master Luang Jaya Chitrakarma, Dip. in Fine Arts (University College, Reading)

Workshop.

Manager Phya Anusasna Banijyakar (Act.) and 54 Assistants

Koviloor Acadamy

Mission Schools.

(Roman Catholic.)

Assumption College for Boys.

Superintendent and Director :
Rev. Brother Michael
French and English Departments
The Rev. Brothers of St. Gabriel
Siamese Department.
Rev. Brother Hilaire.

St. Gabriel College for Boys.

Superintendent and Director :
Rev. Brother Martin de Tours
French, English and Siamese Departments
The Rev. Brothers of St. Gabriel.

St. Joseph Convent.

Conven Boarding School,
Convent Road.

Sister of St. Paul de Chartres.
Lady Superior, Mother François de S. Michel.

Sister Agnes de St. Paul
" Angélica des Sacre Coeur
" des Anges
" M Blanche
" M. Colombiere
" Claire de St. Paul
" Clara
" Gertrude des Marie
" Marie
" M. Joseph
" Marguerite Marie
" Marguerite de St. Pierre
" Madeleine du Sacre Coeur
" Michel
" Octave
" Ursule
" Théodore

Assumption Day School.

Directed by the Sisters of St. Paul.
Lady Superior, Sister Ste. Anne
and 6 European Nuns.

Santa Cruz School.

Directed by the Sisters of St. Paul.
Lady Superior, Sister Angele
and 6 European Nuns.

Ste. Anne Day School.

(Nongseng)
Directed by the Sisters of St. Paul.
Lady Superior, Sister Ste. Ursule.

Ste. Marie Day School.

(Oubone)
Directed by the Sisters of St. Paul.
Lady Superior, Sister Ste. Agnes.

(A. P. Mission.)

Bangkok Christian College.

1523, Pramuan Road.
Telephone No 264.

Faculty
Rev. M. B. Palmer, Principal.
Mrs. M. B. Palmer
Miss. A. G Galt
Mr. A. B Case
Rev. Paul H. Fuller
Mrs. Paul H. Fuller

Wattana Wittiya Academy.

Principal Miss Alice J Ellinwood
Assistant Miss J. Faye Kilpatrick
" Miss Mabel S. Jordan
" Miss Sara Ann Watterson.

Wang Lang Girls' School.

Principal Miss Margaret C. McCord

Koviloor Acadamy

Mission Schools—*cont'd.*

Jane Hays Memorial School.

Sapan Sawang, Hua Lampong.
Principal Mrs. W. G. McClure.

The "Jane Hays Memorial School" is a day school with 185 pupils, teaching in English and Siamese to matyome three. Government inspection. Eight Siamese Teachers.

S. P. G. Mission.

Priest-in-Charge—Rev. C. R. Simmons
S. Mary's Girl's School
Principal—Miss L. M. Siggins
Mistress—Miss D. S. Parkinson
Teachers: Kroo Nean
Kroo Jaab
Kroo Yim
Kroo Boon Hang
Miss Busch.
S. Peter's Boy's School
(Keo Fah House)
Principal :—Rev. C. R. Simmons
Teachers :—Kroo (Nai) Sut
Kroo (Nai) Dhee
Mrs. Simmons
Kroo Pradap
Kroo Beatrice
Matron—Mrs. Van Sanden.

(*For other information regarding above Missions refer to index "Foreign Missions in Siam,*"

Hospital Section of the Siamese Red Cross.

Origin of the Hospital Section.

The Siamese National Red Cross Society was founded in 1892 in the reign of King Rama V. Her Majesty Queen Sawabha, the late Queen Mother was the first President of the Society The Committee was composed chiefly of ladies of high rank who managed the affairs of the Society in collecting donations and stores for relief measures in time of war and public calamities.

Owing to the general peaceful state of the country, and to the fortunate absence of disasters, there have been no calls for assistance in Siam. Through the lack of communication and co-operation with other national Red Cross Societies, the activities of the Siamese Red Cross Society have not been generally known abroad

When His Majesty King Rama V. died, his Royal sons and daughters subscribed a fund for the erection of a memorial hospital—the King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital—which was opened on May 30, 1914. This constitutes the Hospital Section of the Siamese Red Cross Society.

The Work of the Hospital Section.

The plans for the hospital section include three general divisions of work namely :—

(a) Bangkok Red Cross Hospital (The King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital)
(b) Provincial Hospitals
(c) Bangkok Children's Home.

The last two have not yet been developed.

The King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital.

This hospital is an institution for
(I) Training Medical men.
(II) Training nurses.
(III) Treating Patients.

(1) The Training of Medical Men

Medical officers of the Army and Navy, medical men in the civil service departments and newly qualified men who are enrolled for military service are admitted to attend lectures in the hospital and to hold appointments as house-surgeons, house physicians, and

Koviloor Acadamy

Hospitals.—*cont'd.*

clinical assistants, in order to gain practical experience.

These post graduate-men generally become members of the Society and are placed in the reserve list of the Society. In this way medical men are enrolled for future service. The number of post graduate men who have availed themselves of this opportunity for further study is as follows :—

1914	43
1915	36
1916	22
1917	28
1918	23
1919	22
1920	27
1921	21
1922	83
1923	45
Total	350

(II) The Training of Nurses.

The training of Nurses of Red Cross Service began soon after the opening of the Hospital in 1914. This is the first training school for ordinary nurses in Siam. In the old days the relatives themselves nursed the patients who always prefered to be treated in their own homes. They regarded those who went to the hospital as inferior and homeless with no one to care for them. This idea prevented the adequate support of hospitals. Only the poor and homeless patients were treated in hospitals and were nursed by ordinary workmen and women of the hospitals, men for male-patients, women for female patients. Since the nursing school of the Society was opened, the guardians of young women began to see the usefulness of nurse training and began to send young women in increasing numbers to this school. The course of instruction at first was one year, later it was increased to two years, and it is now being raised to a three year course.

Numbers of Red Cross Certificated Nurses.

1914	4
1915	10
1916	4
1917	16
1918	20
1919	20
1920	35
1921	29
1922	26
1923	44
Total	208

There are now 34 staff-nurses in this hospital, the rest being placed on the reserve list.

The Red Cross Nurses have to nurse both male and female patients, except in certain cases in which the services of dressers or attendants are required to assist the nurses.

In comparison with other countries, the number of Red Cross nurses is small. This state of affairs is not surprising however when we consider the customs of this country. Young girls have to stay at home and social intercourse with men, other than their own relatives, is not considered becoming a woman.

To replace this idea with the modern one is not a light task, but the Red Cross Society has already made a good start in persuading guardians to send young women to the Nursing School. Their primary purpose, heretofore, has been to enrol them for service in war and public calamities, but the result is to give a practical knowledge of nursing to an increasing number of young women.

(III) Tha Treating of Patients.

As already stated patients formerly greatly disliked the idea of going to hospitals. This at first constituted a great obstacle to the development of such institutions. Since the King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital was opened and Royalty set the example

Koviloor Acadamy

Hospitals.—*cont'd.*

of coming as in-patients to the hospital, the general public has begun to see how erroneous were the ideas about hospitals, and the Hospital has had an increasing number of patients as is shown in the table below :—

Number of Patients Treated.

1914	4045
1915	12942
1916	18257
1917	14646
1918	15502
1919	18879
1920	22878
1921	27194
1922	33351
1923	40625
Total	208319

Besides ordinary medical treatment, surgical treatment and radium treatment are administered. In surgical treatment the sight of instruments greatly frightens the patients. Some patients prefer to die of disease rather than be operated upon. It takes time to make such patients understand the necessity of operations. Success is now crowning our efforts in this respect. An average of not less than 500 cases has been operated every year and during 1922 546 cases were operated.

In radium treatment for cancer and certain skin disease the best results have been obtained in treating chronic eczema (see The Medical Journal of the Siamese Red Cross, Volume 3 Part II. (1920).

The Siamese Red Cross Society has worked energetically to propagate Red Cross work throughout the Kingdom, to train Medical Men and Nurses, to treat patients, and to spread the knowledge of the advantages of modern hospital treatment of disease. (Phya Damong Baedyagun).

Bangkok Nursing Home

Matron	Miss woodward
Nurses	Miss Beazley
	Miss Aikman
Committee	
	R. D. Atkinson
	A. V. Rooth
	W. M. Cochrane
	C. S. Richardson
	Hon : Sec.
	R. Forbes.
	Hon. Treas.

Bangrak Hospital.

Under the Local Sanitary Dept.

Resident Medical Officer	Khun Vichien Bhaethayakom
Assistant	Nai Chin Musikalaksana.

Central Hospital.

Under the Local Sanitary Dept.

Resident Medical Officer	Luang Charn Vitivetaya.
Assistants :—	Nai Leck Kasiwatana,
	Luang Bhises Bhaethayakitch,
	Nai Tee Thitivej,
	Nai Sanan Wong Suwan
	Nai Hae Vorasastra,
	Nai Sanong Kitchtivej.

Chiengmai Leper Asylum

(A. P. Mission.)

James W. McKaen M.A., M.D.	Superintendent
J. Hugh McKean B.A.	Asst. Supt.
Dr. Chanta Vajiravudh	Building Supt.

Koviloor Acadamy

Hospitals.—*cont'd.*

Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital.

Hospital Section of the Siamese Red Cross Society.

Administrative Staff.

Director :	Colonel Phya Damrong-baedyakun.
Secretary :	1st. Deputy-Councillor Khun Aarri Vannakarana
Intendant :	Lieutenant-Colonel Luang Bhidhaskyuddhabandhu.
Pay-Master	1st. Deputy-Councillor Pramul Sesadhesanonth.
Transport-Officer	Lieutenant Huat Samasutta

Out Patient Department.

Chief Officer-in-charge	Captain Luang Prakit-vejsakdi
Assistant	Lieutenant Churte Buranasiri

In-Patient Department.

Chief Officer in-charge	Major Phra Vorasundarosoth
Assistant	Lieutenant Khunthong Kamneudbejara
Matron	Miss Prom Sevatasobhona

Surgical Department.

Chief Officer in-charge	Major Luang Bhisaksalyakitch
Assistant	Captain Kiao Chonbenchob

Pathological Department.

Chief Officer-in-charge :	Lieutenant Synn Suvansa
Assistant :	2nd Lieutenant Tuan Chirasestha

Pharmaceutical Department.

Chief Officer-in-charge	Captain Luang Bhesajraksa
Assistant	2nd. Lieutenant Bhumi Buranadilok

Honorary Consulting Physicians & Surgeons etc.

Physician	Phya Vibulayuraved
Physicians	Phya Asavin Amnuavej (Dr. A. Poix)
Physician	H.S H. Prince ra Monghala
Surgeon	H.S.H. Prince Vallabhakara
Surgeon	Luang Ayurabaedbisesh
Obstetric Physician	Phya Vejasidd Bhilas
Dental Surgeon	Phra Archvidayakom (G. McFarland)
Bacteriologist	Dr. Leopold Robert

Medical And Surgical Staff.

Physician	Phra Vorasundarosoth
Physician	H. S. H. Prince Thavara Mongalawongse
Physician	Luang Abbhantrabhad Bisal
Surgeon	Luang Bhisaksalyakitch
Surgeon (assistant)	Luang Prachasvejasidhi
Surgeon (assistant)	Lieutenant Synn Suvansa
Obstetric Surgeon	Phya Damrong-baedyakun
Gynaecologist	(asst.) Miss Margaret Xavier
Opthalmic Surgeon	Lieutenant Lui Kongthavara
Opthalmic Surgeon	vacant
Aural Surgeon	Captain Kiao Chonbenchob

Koviloor Acadamy

Hospitals- - *cont'd.*

Dental Surgeon	(asst.) Lieutenant Prong Menajajaa
Pathologist	Lieutenant Synn Suvansa
Anaesthetist	Lieutenant Chart Bhongsakdi
Anaesthetist	Lieutenant Sinn Phuanpathom.

Dentists and Dispensers.

Dentist	Nai Dab Rek Singhathat
„	Nai Dab Suan Mungbajabal
Dispenser	2nd Lieutenant Bhumi Buranadilok
„	3rd Deputy-Councillor Prasert Parinuard.

Isolation Hospital.

Under the Local Sanitary Dept.

Resident Medical Officer	Nai Chua Chantara Samarn,

Leper Asylum.

At Prapadaeng
(Under Red Cross Society)

Chief Officer-in-charge	Captain Luang Karoonkhilanurasd
Officer-in-charge of the Asylum	Nai Dab Hongse Komol
Officer-in-charge of the Bangkok Station	2nd. Lieutenant Serm Prungsook

Lunatic Asylum

(Under the Local Sanitary Dept.)

Resident Medical Officer	Khun Maitri Bhaethayaraks,
Assistants :—	Nai Sood Chai Ramitanonda, Nai Sri Sirilek, Nai Lua Sesavej,

The Queen Savabha Memorial Institute.

Scientific Section of the Siamese Red Cross Society

Administrative Staff.

Director	Dr. Leopold Robert
Secretary	2nd Deputy-Councillor Mann Hoh
Intendant	2nd Deputy-Councillor Khun Bavara Rasadhakich
Pay-Master	3rd Deputy-Councillor Samphea Yaem Kesornsukhon
Officer-in-charge of Medical Stores	3rd Deputy Councillor Hing Hongsyim

Human Medicine.

Chief Officer-in-charge	Lieutenant Khun Charal Rovicharana
Officer-in-charge of Antirabic Treatment	Lieutenant Sue Kiartinanthana
Officer-in charge of Anti-Small-pox Vaccine Preparation	2nd Deputy Councillor Khun Kamchad-rogachora
Officer in-charge of Vaccines Preparation	2nd Lieutenant Ing Inggulananda
Officer-in-charge of Serums Preparation	2nd Lieutenant Sook Yaem-uboi

Koviloor Acadamy

Hospitals.—*cont'd.*

Officer-in-charge of Clinical Analysis Laboratory (acting)	2nd Deputy Councillor Mann Hoh

Veterinary Medicine.

Chief Officer-in-charge	1st Deputy Councillor Luang Vicharana Posturakich
Officer-in-charge of Vaccines Preparation	Lieutenant Snit Khengraksatava
Officer in-charge of Serums Preparation	vacant

Siriraj Hospital.

(Under Ministry of Education)

Director	Luang Ayurabaedya Bisesh, M B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P

Sorting Room and Out-Patient.

Doctor in Charge	Luang Paripal Vejakich
Doctor	Luang Rajabrahma.
do.	Khun Vejasastra Binich

Pathology and Post Mortem.

Pathologist	Professor A. G. Ellis, M. D.
Assistant	Nai Diab Sumsavasti.
do.	Nai Ketu Sukananhaketu

Anatomy.

Anatomist	Professor C.W. Stump
Assistant	Nai Sangiam Hutasankas

Physiology.

Physiologist	Professor Reynold A. Spaeth
Assistant	Li Sribayatti, M.D.

Bacteriology.

Bacteriologist	(Vacant)
Assistant	Nai Ketu Sukanahaketu

Pharmacy.

Pharmacist	Khun Siddhi Osatha
Dispenser	Nai Bunjuay Bahdhusiri
Dispenser	Nai Cheua Sukararat

Dental.

Dentist	Phra Ach Vidyagama, M. D., D. D. S.
Assistant	Khun Vejasatra Binich

Department of Medicine.

Head and Surgeon	Luang Abbhantrabadh Bisal, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.,
Assistant	Luang Binich Vaidyakar
House Surgeon	Nai Suni Na Sankhla
Doctor	Khun Osathakarma.
Doctor	Nai Saman Piyakeshin.
Matron	Nang Sao Term Bingbodong.

Department of Surgery.

Head and Surgeon	Luang Ayurabaedya Bisesh, M.B , B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Assistant	(Vacant)
House Surgeon	Nai Chuan Ratanin
Clinician	Khun Parihara Vejasastra.
Doctors	Khun Salyaveja Bisal Khun Salyabaedya Nai Phard Ratanakri Nai Jua Savetrabantha
Matron	Nang Sao Mani Sahassananda.

Department of Obstetrics.

Head and Surgeon	Luang Vaidyes Rankura, M R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Assistant	Khun Samartha Sutikar.

Koviloor Acadamy

Hospitals.- *cont'd.*

House Surgeon Nai Sanga Ratananuka
Matron Nang Sao Khian Nakarasuta

Somdech Hospital.

At Siraja.

(Under Ministry of Education)

Physician in Charge Luang Vejakara Bisesh
Assistant Nai Rochana Satarochana
Male-Nurse Nai Phin Joo-Daya
Accountant Nai Sai Tulatamiya
Steward Nai Sai Tulatamiya

St. Louis Hospital.

(Klong Poh Yome),

Telephone No. 807.

Resident Physician, Dr. A. Poix, Lady Superior, Sister Saint Donatien; Staff of Sisters; Sister Jean, Sister Therese de la Croix, Sister Berchmans Marie Antonia, Sister Marie Genevieve, Sister Marie Emile, Sister Marie, Sister Adele.

Vajira Hospital.

Samsen.

Resident Physician Phya Viraj Vejakich (Dr. R. E. G. Tilaka)
Visiting Surgeon Dr. F. Christian
Assistant Khun Prakorb Osoth
„ Nai Wong
„ Nai Sobhon Yiempaichit
Dispenser Nai Chua Sirisambhand

Telephone No. 671.

Foreign Missions in Siam.

Roman Catholic Church.

Mission Schools.

Generally speaking there is a school attached to each station or church under the two Roman Catholic Missions of Siam and Laos. In the Siam Mission there are over 400 pupils in attendance at these schools. In addition there are the following principal educational institutions under the Siam Mission; Assumption College (1,800 students), St. Gabriel's College, Samsen (500 students), the Convent boarding of St. Joseph (350 pupils), the Assumption Convent Day School (300 pupils), the Santa Cruz Convent Schools (300 pupils) and the Clerical College (15 students).

(Note: For schools under this Mission refer to index under "Colleges and Schools").

Siam Mission.

Vicar Apostolic of Siam: Right Rev. René Marie Joseph Perros, Bishop of Zoara.

Rev. Father E. A. Colombet, pro-Vicar Apostolic, Assumption Church, Bangkok
„ L. Romieu, Church of Petriu
„ A Gastal, Assumption Church Bangkok
„ L. A. C. Chorin, Assumption Printing Office, Bangkok
„ Victor, Assumption Church, Bangkok
„ J. Guillou, Holy Rosary Church, Bangkok
„ G. Houille, Holy Rosary Church, Bangkok
„ Mathias, Holy Rosary Church, Bangkok
„ Joachim, Holy Rosary Church, Bangkok

Koviloor Acadamy

Foreign Missions in Siam—*cont'd*,

Rev. Father Gulielmo, Santa Cruz Church, Bnagkok
„ Broizat, St. Francois Xavier Church, Samsen, Bangkok
„ Antoine, Kojai Church
„ E. Laetscher, Nakorn Jaisri Church
„ J. L. Ferlay, St. Paul Church Petriu
„ Carrié, St. Paul, Church, Petriu
„ A. Chaneliere, (absent)
„ Francois, Nativity Church, Bangnok Khuek
„ Boniface, Nativity Church, Bangnok Khuek
„ Gabriel, Church of Ebava
„ Emmanuel, Church of Thammuang
„ Timothée, Nativity Church, Bangnok Khuek
„ Rondel, Korat Church
„ Estevang, Church of Lamsai
„ H. J. B. Juglar, (absent)
„ A. Peyrical, Church of Chantabun
„ J. Bonvent „ (absent)
„ Buhl (absent)
„ L. P. Richard, Church of Donkrabu'ang
„ Edouard „
„ L. Laetscher, Church of Bangplasoi
„ J. M. P. Besrest, Church of Banplaina
„ Simon, Church of Ajuthia
„ Clement, Church of Paknampoh
„ M. J. A. Carton, Clerical Seminary, Bangxang
„ G. David, „ „
„ Jacob, Clerical Seminary Bangxang
„ L. J. Faivre (absent)
„ J. B. Fouillat, Church of Lamsai
„ D. J. B. Durand, Nativity Church, Bangnok Khuek
„ Juang, Church of Lamsai
„ Thomas, Khorat
„ J. B. Tapie, Church of Songphinong
„ Raymond, Church of Banplaine
Rev. Father Bellamy (absent)
„ L. F. M. Perroudon, Church of Samsen
„ Alexis, Church of Huaphai
„ L J. Calenge, Church of Banjao
„ A. Perroy, Church of Pachim
„ Pascal, „
„ Marcel, „
„ Vandampetry, Church of Songpinong

Laos Mission

Vicar Apostolic of Laos: Right Rev. Ange Marie Joseph Gouin Bishop of Orcisto
Pro-vicar Apostolic: Rev. Father Combourien.
Rev. Father P. Excoffon, Church of Khamkŏm
„ E. Berthéas „ (absent)
„ Lazare, Church of Nongseng
„ P. J. M. Fresnel Church of Pakse
„ G. A. Dabin, Church of Oubone
„ E. P. Bohet, „ of Nongseng
„ J. A. Burgulére „ of Oubone
„ G. D. M. Chatenet, „
„ M. J. C. Malaval, Church of Nongseng (absent)
„ C. Delalex, Church of Vientane
„ J. Courrier, Church of Banuet
„ Antoine Mun, Church of Kengsadok
„ H. J. M. Gratien, (absent)
„ A. Excoffon, Church of Siengvang
„ E. J. M. Jantet, Church of Pakse (absent)
„ P. P. M. Figuet, Clerical Seminary, Bangxang
„ H. V. Mercier, (absent)
„ L. L. Quentin, (absent)
„ J. B. Stocker Church of Don Thoi
„ A. M. Marchi, Church of Sang Ming
„ E. H. Bariol, Church of Na Bua
„ J. M. Bouchet, (absent)
„ C. M. Dezavelle, Church of Nongkha

Koviloor Acadamy

Foreign Missions in Siam—*cont'd.*

Rev. Father F. M. Chabanel, Church of Don Done
" C. Jouve, Church of Dong Makba
„ A. B. Lacombe, of Church Chanpen
„ P. C. Alazard, Church of Kangming
„ P. E. Paulin, Church of Bassac
„ J. M. Piljean, Church of Sakol Nakhon
„ J. Chibaud „ „

American Presbyterian Mission.

(For schools and colleges under this Mission refer to index under " Schools and Colleges")

Rev. Roderick Gillies, D. D. Executive Secretary.

Bangkok Station.

Founded 1840

Miss Edna S. Cole, 1878, U. S. A.
Rev. W. G. McClure, D. D. and Mrs. McClure, 1886
Rev. J. B. Dunlap, D. D. and Mrs. Dunlap, 1888
Miss A. Galt, 1891
Miss Margaret C. McCord, 1905
Rev. M. B. Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, 1906
Miss Bertha Blount, 1908, U. S. A.
Miss Alice J. Ellinwood, 1911
Miss J. H. Christensen, R. N., 1911
Rev. Paul A. Eakin. 1913 and Mrs. Eakin, 1916
Rev. Graham Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, 1915
Rev. A. G. Seigle and Mrs. Seigle, 1919 U. S. A.
Miss J. Faye Kilpatrick, 1920
Mr. C. A. Allen, Mission Treasurer, and Mrs Allen, 1922
Miss Mabel L. Jordan, 1920
Rev. Paul H. Fuller and Mrs. Fuller 1923
Miss Alice H. Schaefer, 1923.
Miss Sara A. Watterson, 1923
Miss Ruth Z. Bibler, 1924
Mr. Asher Case, 1924

Petchaburi Station.

Founded 1861

Rev. J. A. Eakin, D. D. 1889 and Mrs. Eakin, 1896
Rev. R. W. Post and Mrs. Post, 1902
Miss Bertha M. Mercer, 1912
Nels Nedergaard M. D and Mrs. Nedergaard, R. N., 1922

Pitsanuloke Station.

Founded 1899.

Rev. A W. Cooper, 1885 and Mrs. Cooper, 1890
Rev. H. W. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, 1910, U.S.A.
W. T. Lyon, M. D. and Mrs. Lyon, R. N., 1912
Miss Helen F. McClure, 1914.

Sritamarat Station.

Founded 1899

Rev. C. E. Eckels 1888 and Mrs. Eckels, 1891
Rev. F. L. Snyder and Mrs. Snyder, 1890
E. B. McDaniel, M. D. and Mrs. McDaniel, R. N., 1902, U.S.A.
Rev. S. E. Kelsey, 1916.

Trang Station.

Founded 1910.

Mrs. E. P. Dunlap, 1876, U.S.A.
Rev. Egon Wachter, M. D. and Mrs. Wachter, 1882, U. S. A.
L. C. Bulkley, M. D., 1905, and Mrs. Bulkley, 1903
Miss Ruth O. Eakin, 1914
Rev. H. G. Knox and Mrs. Knox, 1920

Chiengmai Station.

Founded 1867.

J. W. McKean, M. D, and Mrs, McKean, 1889
Rev. Howard Campbell, D. D., 1894, and Mrs. Campbell, 1906
Miss Julia A. Hatch, 1893

Koviloor Acadamy

Foreign Missions in Siam—*cont'd.*

Rev, William Harris 1895 and Mrs. Harris, 1889
Rev. Roderick Gillies, D. D., 1902, and Mrs. Gillies, 1891
Edwin C. Cort, M. D., 1903, and Mrs. Cort, 1904
Rev. Allen Bassett and Mrs. Bassett, 1917
Mr. Paul A. Reichel, Mission Architect, and Mrs. Reichel, 1919, U. S. A.
Rev. R. I. McConnell and Mrs, McConnell, 1919
Miss Lucy Niblock, 1920
Miss Agnes L. Barland, R. N., 1922
Mr. Hugh McKean, 1922
Mr. G. O. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, 1922, U. S. A.
Mrs. John H. Freeman, 1892 (Lampoon)

Lakon Lampang Station

Founded 1885

Chas. H. Crooks, M. D. and Mrs. Crooks, 1904
Rev. Loren S. Hanna 1919, and Mrs. Hanna, 1912
Miss Lucy Starling, 1909

Chiengrai Station

Founded 1897 Wm. H. Beach, M. D. Mrs Beach R. N. 1912.
Rev. R. W. Bachtell, 1911, and Mrs. Bachtell, 1914
Mr. Newell T. Preston and Mrs. Preston 1914
Miss Sarah L. Strong 1919

Prae Station

Founded 1893

Rev. J. L. Hartzell and Mrs. Hartzell, R. N. 1912

Nan Station.

Founded 1894.

Rev. Hugh Taylor, D.D., and Mrs. Taylor, 1888, U.S.A.
Mrs. S. C. Peoples, 1882, U S.A.
Miss D. Irene Taylor, 1920
Douglas Collier, M. D. and Mrs. Collier, M. D., 1924

Chiengrung

Mrs W. C. Dodd, 1887
Rev. & Mrs. C. R. Callender, (in U.S.A.) 1896
Chas. E. Park M.D., 1913 and Mrs. Park 1910
C. W. Mason, M. D. and (Mrs. Mason in U.S.A.) 1906
Rev. Lyle J. Beebe, 1908 and Mrs. Beebe, 1915

S. Mary's Mission (S.P.G.)

S. Mary's School for Girls has accommodation for boarders and day-scholars. There is a Kindergarten Department into which small boys can be admitted.

S. Peter's School for Boys has accommodation for day scholars and some boarders.

Services in English are held in the Chapels of both Schools as follows :—

S. Mary's.

1st and 3rd Sundays.

9 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)
4.30 p.m. Children's Service

2nd and 4th Sundays

7 a.m. Holy Communion
9 a.m. Matins

5th Sunday

7 a.m. Holy Communion
9 a.m. Matins
4 30 p.m. Children's Service.

S. Peter's

1st and 3rd Sundays

7 a.m. Holy Communion
6 p.m. Evensong

2nd, 4th and 5th Sundays

10.30 a.m. Matins or Holy Communion

(*For other particulars refer to Colleges and Schools.*

Koviloor Acadamy

Foreign Missions in Siam—*cont'd.*

Christ Church, Bangkok.

Chaplain—Revd. C. R. Simmons

Protestant Church Committee:

R. H. Greg	Chairman
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O. Bjorling	
F. S. Harrop	
C. L. Groundwater	
P. H. Lee	
A. R. Malcolm	
Rev. M. B. Palmer	
M. T. Cooke Collis	Hon Treasurer
S. G. Lambert	Hon Secretery.

Siam Mission of Seventh-Day Adventists.

Director R. P. Abel,
2070 Sathorn Road, Bangkok.

Clubs and Institutions.

Algemeen Nederlandsch Verbond,

(General Netherlands League

Croep : Buitenland.

Representative :—W. Blankwaardt.

Comite de l' Alliance Francaise au Siam.

Presidents d'honneur:

S. A. R. le Prince de Nagara Svarga
S. A. R. le Prince de Songkla
S. A. R. le Prince de Sukhodaya
S. A. R. le Prince Damrong Rajanubhab
S. A. R. le Prince de Kambaeng Bejra
S. A. R. le Prince de Jainad
S. A. R. le Prince Charoon
S. E. le Ministre de France
S. G. Monseigneur Perros
Monsieur le Dr. Poix.

Members d'honneur:

S. A. S. le Prince Traidos Prabandh
S. A. S. le Prince Bovaradej M. B.
S. E. Chao Phya Ram Rhaghaba
S. E. M. le Ministre d'Angleterre
S. E. M. le Ministre d'Amerique
S. E. M. le Ministre du Japon
S. E. M. le Ministre du Danemark
S. E. M. le Ministre d'Italie
S. E. M. le Ministre de Belgique
S. E. M. le Ministre des Pays Bas.

Conseil d'Administration.

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V. Presidents	M. Laurent
	S A. S. le Prince Varn Vaidya
Secretaire	M. Breal
Tresorier	(Parinterim,) M. Laurent
Members	M. l'Amiral Thomsen
	M. Feller
	M. le May
	M. Manfredi
	M. Polain

The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bangkok.

For the promotion of Islamic Faith.

Office; 208, Samyek, Charoen Krung Road, Bangkok.

President	A. E. Nana
Vice President	Luang Wari Simaraks (Syed Wahed Ali)
Hon. Secretary	M. S. Aman
Hon. Treasurer	M. Hoosen

Members of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman:

A. H. Momin, A. H. M. Adam, S.K. Marican, M. E Nana, Muhammed Yoosuf, Yaqoob A. Nana, Eusoof A. Nana, Ahmad A. Nana, Syed Muhammed S. Bahadur, Haji Yoosuf Ebrahim, Muhammad Mansoor Saheb, Karim Shareef.

Assumption College Old Boys Association.

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Vice President Rev. Bro. Michael
Hon. Librarian Rev. Bro. Rogatien
Hon. Treasurer (vacant)
Hon. Secy, Senior Sec.; W. Muller
„ „ Junior „ E. A. Nana

Koviloor Acadamy

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W. Haffenden (Syme and Co) vice-Chairman

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Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.
Comptoir Francais du Siam
Diethelm & Co., Ltd.
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.,
G. Kluzer & Co.
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Siam Electricity Co. Ltd.
Siandard Oil Co. of New York
Syme & Co.
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Royal Bangkok Sports Club.

Telephone No. 588
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His Majesty the King.
Honorary Patrons :
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H. R. H. Prince Damrong
H. R. H, Prince Nagara Svarga,
Honorary Vice President
J. Caulfeild James
Trustees
H. E. Phya Gadadharabadhi
H. E. Phya Sombatti Boriharn
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C. G. Swiss	
C. E. W. Hogge	Secretary
B. R. Gaudart	Asst. Secretary

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Racing	A. Jones
Golf	G. A. McLaren
Tennis	E. G. Sebastian
Football	E. W. Meiklereid
Cricket	H. E. T. Scowsill
Shooting	T. H. Pollard

Boon Itt Memorial Institute.

(A. P. Mission)
A Club for Young Men.
Address: 688, Worachak Road.
Telephone No. 414.

Nai Kluam Secretary
Program: Educational; Physical; Religious; Social.
Purpose: Character; Fellowship; Service

British-Chinese Patriotic Organisation.

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Lim Geok Beng	Quek Boon Bow
Seow Keng Lin	Li Hong
Seow Seong Pek	Tan Bit Lye
Wong Soo Lin	Wee Hoon Moh

Tel. No. 681.

British Club.

See Addenda.

Koviloor Acadamy

Chiengmai Gymkhana Club.

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H. S. H. Prince Boradej
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Ng Hoon Thang	Lee Peh Loon
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Koo Ung Chang	Sin Hean Thong
Lim Kim Siaw	Koh Hwi Cheok
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Dansk Samfund, Siam.

(Danish Society)

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W. H. Mondie	Secretary

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(Under the Patronage of His Majesty the King).

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Vice-President	Phya Aniruddha Deva
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Treasurer	Phya Israballabha
Committee	Phya Upades Tuayhar
	Phya Pramvan Vijabul
	Phya Jalam Bisayaseni

Referees Approved by the Association:

H. S. H. Prince Sidhibara, H. S. H. Prince Khechara Chasrasriddhi, Phya Bharata Raja, R. D. Craig, H. S. H. Prince Chuladis, Phya Pramuan Vijabul, Phya Banijyasastra Vidhan, D. Robertson, C.A.S. Sewell, A. T. Coleby, J. H. Sedgwick, Chao Phya Rama Raghaba, H. S. H. Prince Jajavalit, Phya Ovad Varakich, Phya Prija Nusasna, Phya Narendra Raja, Luang Ajigati, Phra Jalam Bisayaseni, Khun Kari Sikhavibandha.

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	A. B. Spigno.

Koviloor Acadamy

Japanese Association.

Siphya Board
Telephone No. 1072
Y. Ebata Presid nt
Committee A. Shiota, S. Takenchi, S. Izumi, M. Shibano S. Otani, K. Endo, S. Miki, S. Hatano, K. Yoshioka, K. Nagatsuka.
(Secretary, R. Yanagida)

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	Mrs. Brodie
	Mrs. Yada
President	Mrs. H. Sholtz
	Klong Poh Yome
Hon. Sec. & Treas.	Mrs. R.E.G. Tilleke
	Samsen
Exec. Com.	Mrs. N. E. Lowe
	Mrs. Zachariae
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	Mrs G. Morse
	Madame Donzé
Programme Com.	
	Mrs. Eric Deane
	Mrs. Downie
	Madame Laurent

Medical Association of Siam.

(Founded October 12th. 1921)

President	Captain H.S.H. Prince Thavara Mongalawongse
Hon. Secretary:	Colonel Phya Damrong-baedyakun
Hon. Treasurer:	Luang Vaidayesarangura

Members of the Committee.

Luang Ayu'abaed-bisesh
Phya Ayuravedvichakseana
Pro Dr. M. E. Barnes
Phya Vibulayuravd
Phya Baedbongsa Visuddhadipati
Luang Abbuan'rabadh Bisal
Phra Archvidyakom

Natural History Society.

(Amalgamated with The Siam Society)

Royal Navy League of Siam.

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His Majesty the King
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Chao Phya Abhai Raja
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Chao Phya Yomaraj
Chao Phya Dharma Dikarana Dibodi
Chao Phya Dharma Sakdi Montri
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Vice Admiral Phya Maha Yodha
Phya Rajasasna Subhon
Captain Phya Harn Klang Samudh

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Suriwongse Road, Bangkok.

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Vice-President	Mrs. M. B. Palmer
Hon. Secretary	Mrs. H. D. Warner
Hon. Treasurer	Mrs. E. E. Groundwater
Hon. Librarian	Mrs. R. F. Smyth
Library Clerk	Miss Vil

Pattani Club.

Pattani.

President	Phra Varasastr Vinitchye
Secretary	Luang Sri Sudasna
Steward	Phra Piboon
Librarian	Phra Sman Maitri

Koviloor Acadamy

Rajasevok Club.

Patron.
H. M. King Rama VI

Honorary President — Chao Phya Rama Raghob

Hon. Vice President — Chao Phya Dhamadhikarana Dhibodi
" " — Phya Aniruddha Deva
" " — Phya Udom Rajabhakdi

Committee

President — H.S.H. Prince Jajavalit
Vice President — Phya Anuchit Janjai
Hon. Secretary — Nai Kuat Humbrae
Hon. Treasurer — Phya Isaradhiraj Sevi
Hon. Librarian — Phya Raj Aksara
Phya Abhiraksa Raja-udayan
Phya Sathien Suraprabheni
Phya Dhanarajnapati
Phra Bhakdi Baramanath

Sports and Games section.

Phya Baedyabongsa Visuddhadhipati, (indoor games)
Phya Bamrung Rajabaripara, (outdoor games)

Red Cross Society of Siam.

Patron:
H. M. the King
President:
H. M. Queen Sawang Vadhana
Vice-President:
Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Paribatra of Siam, the Prince of Nagara Svarga

Members of the Council.

1. 3rd. Grand Councillor	H. R. H. Prince of Songkla Nagarindara
2. 1st. Grand Councillor	H. R. H. Prince Damrong Rajanubhab
3. 2nd. Grand Councillor	H. R. H. Prince of Jainad
4. 2nd. Grand Councillor	H. H. Prince Traidos Prabhandhu
5. Major-General	H. S. H. Prince Amoradhat
6. 1st. Court-Officer	H.S.H. Prince Iddhidheb Sarn
7.	Lady Yomaraj (Talab Sukhum)
8. 2nd. Grand Chamberlain	Phya Baisal Silpasatr
9. 2nd. Grand Councillor	Phya Chinda Phiromja
10. Major-Gen. of Police	Phya Birendradhibodi
11. Major Gen.	Phya Srisorarajbhakdi
12. Major-Gen.	Phya Bhakdibhudara
13. 3rd Grand Councillor	Phya Srisangkara
14. Major-General	Phya Vibulayuravej
15.	Nangsao Chuen Sriyaphai
16.	J. C. Riggi Esq.
17.	Dr. M. E. Barnes
18.	G. H. Ardron Esq.
19.	A. E. Nana Esq.
20.	Nai Loh Teck Chuan

Directors of Sections.

Director of the Hospital Section	Colonel Phya Damrong-baedyakun
Director of the Science Section (Pasteur Institute)	Dr. Leopold Robert
Director of the Health Section	Major H. S. H. Prince Valiabhakara
Director of the Relief Section:	Colonel Phya Damrong Baedyakun
Director of the Junior Red Cross	2nd. Grand Chamberlain Phya Baisal Silpasatr

Koviloor Acadamy

Red Cross Society of Siam—*cont'd.*

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Secretary General: Major-General H.S.H. Prince Amoradhat

Asst. Sect.-General: Lieut.-Col. Phra Srisarongvijai

Treasurer: Major-General Phya Srisorarajbhakdi

Asst. Treasurer: Lieut.-Col. Phra Hathsarasubhakitch

Asst. Treasurer: Capt. Luang Ronapharaphinitch

Attached: 2nd Deputy-Councillor Theb Virij

The Relief Section.

Administrative Staff

Director: Colonel Phya Damrong-baedyakun

Secretary: 1st. Deputy Councillor Khun Aarri Vannakarana

Intendant: Lieutenant Colonel Luang Bhidhask Yuddhabhandhu

Officer-in-charge of Medical Stores: Captain Luang Bhesaj-raksa

Nursing School Department.

Principal of the Nursing School: H. S. H. Princess Mandaraba

Superintendent: H. S. H. Princess Nobbamani

Relief Service Department In Time Of Natural Calamities.

Chief Officer-in-charge: Captain Luang Prachask-vejasidhi

Officer-in-charge Relief Hospital: 2nd Lieut. Chamras Bramindarochana

Officer-in-charge of Relief Transport: 2nd Lieutenant Boonchua Loharachoon

Officer-in-charge of Relief Reserve: 2nd Lieutenant Charung Panthurankanonth

Relief Service Department in Time of War.

Chief Officer-in-charge: Major Luang Kraithmataya

Officer-in-charge Medical Corps: (vacant)

Officer-in-charge of Transport Corps: vacant

Officer-in-charge of Reserve Corps: vacant

The Junior Red Cross Section

Administration

Director: 2nd. Grand Chamberlain Phya Baisal Silpasatr

Central Committee.

H. S. H. Princess Phichitr Chirabha

3rd. Grand-Councillor H. S. H. Prince Sakol Vannakara

2nd. Grand-Chamberlain Phya Baisal Silpasatr

3rd. Grand-Chamberlain Phya Phidhask-manob

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Master: E. Chapple

Deputy Master: J. Brunn

Joint Hon Sec. and Treasurer: A. Jones & G. Foss.

Committee:

C. G. Cranmer
A. Jones
Phya Narendr

Koviloor Acadamy

The Rockefeller Foundation.

Organized in 1913 for the promotion of the well being of mankind throughout the world.

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Co-operating with the sanitary campaign of the Public Health Department and with the advisers to the Siam Red Cross Society.

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H. R. O'Brien, M.D. Assistant

II. THE DIVISION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

A.G. Ellis, M.D. Representative in Siam

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Kho Choo Kim
Tan Hong Kee
Thom Tan Boon Som
Louis Kirivat
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Telephone No. 1251.

The Siam Society.

Founded 1904.
For the Investigation and Encouragement of Arts, Science and Literature in relation to Siam, and neighbouring countries.

Patron :
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Hon. Vice President:
H.R.H. The Prince of Kambaeng Bejra Council in 1924.

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Koviloor Acadamy

Siamese War Comrades Association—*cont'd.*

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Committee : Colonel Phya Prasiddhisonggram
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Bush Lane.

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Hoh Eng Chiat	Vice-Chairman
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Lim Cheng Kang	Hup Sri Aroon
Toh Sagayan	Kim Seng Dhavisidhi
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Chao Phya Yomaraj,
Chao Phya Abhai Raja,
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Vice-Chieftain	A. Carson
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Koviloor Acadamy

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(Under His Majesty's Patronage).

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,,	Phra Artavasishtha
,,	Phra Nibandha
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Entertainment Section	Khun Garubhanda
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President, H. E. Chao Phya Ram Raghob

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H. E. Phya Asavabodi
H. E. Phya Gadadharabodi
H. E. Phya Devesra
Phra Arthakonchanat
Phra Sri Sakdi Dhamrong
H. E. Phya Petchada
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Vajiranana National Library and Archaeological Service.

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H. R. H. Prince Damrong Rajanubhab

Members:
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H. H. Prince Bidyalankarana
H. S. H. Prince Piya Bhaktinath
H. E. Chao Phya Dharmasaktimontri
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Private Secretary to the President : Nai Sambun Jotichitr

Koviloor Acadamy

Vajirana National Library and Archaeological Service—*cont'd.*

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Phya Bridhadhipati
Phya Nyanavichitr
Phya Rajabhiramya
Luang Dharmabhimanda

Libaraians.

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Keeper of Manuscripts	Khun Gambhira Dharmabidaks
Keeper of Siamese printed books	Khun Varnaraks Vichitr
Assistant Librarian (European Literature)	Nai Sin Chaloem Phao
(Siamese Literature)	Khun Bavara Varnakich

Archaeological Section.

Prof. G. Cœdes
Nai Puen Induvongs

Administrative and Publishing Section.

Accountant	Phra Chen Chin Aksara
Editor	Nai Chit Darasvasti
Draughtsman and moulder	Khun Prasidh Chitrakarm

The Wild Tiger Corps.

(Sua Pa.)

General Staff.

Central Department.

Scout Chief and President—Scout-General His Majesty the King
Asst. Scout-Chief and Vice-President—Scout-General Chao Phya Ram Raghob
Chief of General Staff—Scout-General Phya Nondisen
Adjutant General—Scout-General Phya Burus
Quartermaster General—Scout-General Chao Phya Dharma Dhikaranadhibodi
Director of Recruiting—Scout Brigadier General H.S.H. Prince Darun Vyevath
Inspector-General—Scout General Phya Rajamanu (actg.)

Royal Guard Legion.

General Officer Commanding—Scout General His Majesty the King
Second in Command—Scout-General Chao Phya Ram Raghob

As now organised the Honorable Corps is composed of eleven Legions which are territorial in character. These are: The King's Own Legion of Scout Guards: the Krungthep Legion; the Ayudhya Legion; the Northern Legion; the Southern Legion; the Eastern Legion; the Western Legion; the North-Eastern Legion; North-Western Legion; the South-Eastern Legion; the South-Western Legion.

The King's Own Legion of Scout Guards consists of two Brigades and five other regiments. The Light Brigade consists of a regiment of King's Own Royal Scout Rifles (Lincoln Green), and the Royal Regiment of Wild Tiger Cadets (red). The Heavy Brgade consists of the King's Own Royal Regiment of Scout Guards (red and black, as well as another Territorial Regiment to be temporarily attached on occasions. The five other regiments are, the Royal Scout Medical Student's Regiment (green), the King's Own Royal Mounted Scouts, (blue and white), the King's Own Royal Special Scouts consisting of Engineers (black) Messengers (khaki), and Transport (dark red), the King's Own Royal Artillery Scouts (yellow and black), and the King's Own Royal Scouts Marines (naval uniform).

Koviloor Acadamy

The Wild Tigers Corps.—*cont'd.*

The Central Legion (khakl) has Bangkok for its territorial legion, and is commanded by the Minister of Interior. There are three regiments.

The Boy Scout Organisation of Siam.

Chief Scout and Ex-Officio President, His Majesty the King.

Ex-Officio Vice-President, Phya Baisal Slipasastra

General Secretary, Phya Rajsasn Sobhon

[In each Mondol there is a Mondol Committee with the Lord Lieutenant as President thereof.]

Koviloor Acadamy

Commercial Directory.

Koviloor Acadamy

Commercial Directory.

Aerated Water Machinery Dealers.

Bangkok Manufacturing Co.
Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Douglas & Grant Ltd.
E. B. Eastwood.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.
R. A. Fidaally
Thomas H. Pollard
Siam Trading Co.
D. H. A. Siamwalla
F. A. Siamwalla
H. Swee Ho
United Engineers, Ltd.

Aerated Water M'ftrs.

Bangkok Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Fraser and Neave, Ltd.
Nai Lert Stores (agency).

Architects.

G. Kluzer & Co.
C. Kim Hah & Co.
Krungdeb Vadhakee
G. Lavizzari & Co.
Siam Architects.
J. H. Swanson
Swanson and MacDonald

Army Equipments.

Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.
Harry A. Badman & Co.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
L. Bohensky
St. Dost
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Manuel Gorriaran
Katz Brothers
G. Kluzer & Co.
Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.
Oriental Stores Ltd.
Paul Pickenfack
Monod Feller (Export and Import) Ltd.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
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John Sampson & Son Ltd.
Geo. M. Seidel
Siam Architects
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Artesian Well Water Suppliers.

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Bangkok Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Fraser & Neave, Ltd.
Nai Lert Stores.

Auctioneers.

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C. Cowan.
Ben. A. Periera.
E. M. Pereira & Co.,
United Anctioneering Co.,

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L. Bohensky
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Indisch-Hout Import Maatschappy
G. Kluzer & Co.
Les Successeurs de C. E. Monod & Cie.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Paul Pickenpack
Thomas H. Pollard
Siam Architects
Tire Hospital

Bakers & Confectioners.

Oriental Bakery.
Hoa Soon & Co.

Bankers.

Canton Bank
Chartered Bank
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
Banque de l'Indo-Chine
Mercantile Bank
National Bank
Oriental Commercial Bank
Siam Commercial Bank
Sze Hai Tong Bank
Taiwan Bank

Koviloor Acadamy

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Nakhoda Osmabhai Amirbhai & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Geo. M. Seidel.
Ratanamala Co., Ltd
S. Tisseman & Co.

Bicycle Dealers.

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Anglo-Siam Corporation. Ltd.
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Monod Feller (Ex. and Im.) Ltd.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Paul Piokenpack
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Thomas H. Pollard.
Ratanamala Co., Ltd.
A. R. Salebhai & Co.
G. A. Sarafally.
Siam Architects (Import)
Siamese Store
D. H. A. Siamwalla
Siri Company
Societe Anonyme Belge
T. Thye Seng Bros.
Tire Hospital
United Engineers, Ltd.

Bicycle Repairers.

Bangkok Trading Co.
Central Motors (Siam) Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Komes & Co.
Ratanamala Co., Ltd.
Siamese Store
Siri Company.
Tire Hospital.
United Engineers, Ltd.

Billiard Table Dealers.

Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.
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L. Bohensky
St. Dost
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
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Boat Builders.

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Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Douglas & Grant, Ltd.
Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd.
Hang Heng Long
Menam Motor Boat Co, Ltd.
Nai Lert Stores
T. H. Pollard
Siam Architects (Import)
Sun Cheong
United Engineers, Ltd.

Book Binders.

Aksoranit Printing Office
Bangkok Daily Mail (Siam Free Press)
Bangkok Times
Far Eastern Press
Rajawongs Printing Works.
Siam Observer
Sobhon Printing Office

Book Dealers.

Aksoranit Printing Office.
American Bible Society.
H. A. Badman & Co.
L. Bohensky.
Boribun Dispensary.
Buan Soon Lee & Co.
Educational Supply Association.
R. A. Fidally.
B. A. Halim & Co.
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.

Koviloor Acadamy

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Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Rajawongs Printing Works.
A. R. Salebhai & Co.
Siam Free Press Co.
D. H. A. Siamwalla
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Suan Lee & Co.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

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Thomas H. Pollard.

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Tire Hospital
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Bangkok House Furnishing Co.
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Seng Loong Bros.
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Borneo Co., Ltd.,
Société Anonyme Belge

Cement Dealers.

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Choo Kwang Lee
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Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Edgar Brothers
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
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Nai Lert Stores
Ratanamala Co., Ltd.
Siam Cement Co,, Ltd. (Manufacturers)
Societa Commissionaria
United Engineers, Ltd.
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Chartered Accountants.

Alex. H. Donaldson
James S. Lowden
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Nanyang Brcs. Tobacco Co., Ltd.
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Siamese Tobacco Co.

Koviloor Acadamy

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Bhen Bhark Dispensary
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Siri Bhand Store
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Penang	,,
Phathanakorn	,,
Phathanarom	,,
Sathorn	,,
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Siam Coal Mine Ltd.

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Ban Hak Heng
Berli Jucker & Co.
L. Bohensky.
Buan Soon Lee & Co.

Koviloor Acadamy

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Hoa Long
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Nai Lert Stores.
Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.
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Si Phya Store
Societa Commissionaria
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Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
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Societe Anonyme Belge
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L. G. Riganti & Co.
Geo M. Seidel
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S. Tisseman & Co.
Berli Jucker & Co.
St. Dost
S. Tisseman & Co.

Decorators.

H. A. Badman & Co.
Bangkok House Furnishing Co.
J. O. Engle & Co.

Dentists.

H. E. Blunt
N. Eskelund
F. Vassout.

Dispensaries.

Apothecaries' Hall
Bangkok Dispensary
Bhen Bhark Dispensary
Boonmee Dispensary
Boribun Dispensary
British Dispensary
Charoen Krung & Co.
French Dispensary
Heiwa Medical Hall
Hoh Leng Dispensary
B. L. Hua & Co.
Jawarad Co. Ltd.
Jayasiddhi Dispensary
Komes & Co.
Lotus Dispensary
Ozawa Medical Hall
Samyaek Dispensary
H. Swee Ho
Union Dispensary

Docks.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.
Hang Heng Long
Sun Cheong
United Engineers, Ltd.

Drapers.

H. A. Badman & Co.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
Fan Hin Loung
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
Oriental Stores Ltd.
John Sampson & Son, Ltd.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Koviloor Acadamy

Dredges & Draglines.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
D. Couper Johnston
Douglas & Grant Ltd.
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.
Thomas H. Pollard
United Engineers Ltd.

Dressmakers.

H. A. Badman & Co.
K. A. J. Chotirmall
St. Dost
Femina
Josephine
Karachi Store
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
John Sampson & Son Ltd.
Siam Ladies Industries
Suporn Panich.

Electrical Goods.

H. A. Badman & Co.
Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
L. Bohensky
Boribun Dispensary
Buan Hoa Seng & Co.
Douglas & Grant, Ltd.
J. M. Dunlop
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
Fan Hin Loung
R. A. Fidaally
Manuel Gorriaran
G. Kluser & Co.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Nai Lert Stores
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
T. H. Pollard
Ratanamala Co., Ltd.
Geo. M. Seidel
A. R. Salebhai
Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
T. Thye Seng Bros.
United Engineers, Ltd.

Electro-Platers.

F. W. Margrett & Co.
L. G. Riganti & Co.
S. Tisseman & Co.

Engravers.

Luang Suvarnakich
F. W. Margrett & Co.
L. G. Riganti & Co.
Societe Anonyme Belge
S. Tisseman & Co.

Excavating Machinery.

Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.
Barrow, Brown & Co. Ltd.
Douglas & Grant Ltd.
D. Couper-Johnston & Co.
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Lious T Leonowens Ltd.
Thomas H. Pollard
United Engineers Ltd.

Fancy Goods Dealers.

Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.
H. A. Badman & Co.
L. Bohensky
Boribun Dispensary
Y. A. J. Chotirmall
Chum Roen
St. Dost
Eastern Commercial Co. Ltd.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons.
Edgar Brothers
Hoa Long
Fan Hin Loung
R. A. Fidaally
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
Kian Seng
L. T. Leonowens, Ltd.
E. C. Monod & Co.
Nakoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Pisal Panite
Rajawongs Store
Ratanamala Co. Ltd.
L. G. Riganti & Co.
A. R. Salebhai & Co.
John Sampson & Son
G. A. Sarafally
Geo. M. Seidel
Siam Trading Co.
Siri Bhand Store
D. H. A. Siamwalla
F. A. Siamwalla
Societa Commissionaria

Koviloor Acadamy

Fancy Goods Dealers—*cont'd.*

Stephens Paul & Co.
Tire Hospital
S. Tisseman & Co.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Fashion Shops.

Femina
Josephine

Fire Insurance Agents.

Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.
Barrow Brown & Co. Ltd.
Berli Jucker & Co
Bombay Burmah T. C. Ltd.
Borneo Co., Ltd.
D. Couper-Johnston Co. Ltd.
Diethelm & Co., Ltd.
Douglas & Grant Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ellerman's Arracan Rice & Trading Co. Ltd.
Heung On Insurance Co. Ltd.
Hua Ann Insurance Co.
Huese & Co.
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Les Successeurs de E. C. Monod & Cie
Lun Tai Insurance Co., Ltd.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Monod Feller (E. & I) Ltd.
John Sampson & Son Ltd.
B. Schade & Sons
Shanghai Fire & Marine Ins. Co. Ltd.
Societa Commissionaria
Tiang Hin & Co.
United Engineers Ltd.
Venus Life Fire Marine Assce. Co. Ltd.
Wah Heng Seng
Herbert Whitworth, Ltd.

Firearms.

Anglo-Siam Corporation, Co.
Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
L. Bohensky
British Dispensary
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Geo M. Seidel
Societe Anoyme Belge

Bangkok Firewood Dealers.

Chantaboon Trading Co.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
Edgar Bros.
Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.
Monod Feller (E & I) Ltd.
F. H. M. Nakhoda & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Stephens Paul & Co.
Tiang Hin & Co.
Yong Mong Lee & Co.

Forwarding Agents.

Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.
H. A. Badman & Co.
Borneo Co. Ltd.
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ebrahim Abboolaly & Sons
Edgar Brothers
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Les Successeurs de E. C. Monod & Co
F. H. M. Nakhoda
Naihoot Juita Mining Co., Ltd.
G. A. Sarafally.

Fruit Essence Manufacturers.

Bangkok Manufacturing Co.
Fraser & Neave Ltd.

Furniture Dealers.

T. S. Apcar.
H. A. Badman & Co.
Bangkok House Furnishing Co.
Buan Soon Lee & Co.
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai
Ben. A. Pereira
E. M. Periera & Co.
Rajawongs Store
Sae Thien
John Sampson & Son
Siam Trading Co.
Siamese Store
D. H. A. Siamwalla
United Auctioneering Co.

Koviloor Acadamy

Glass Dealers.

Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.
H. A. Badman & Co.
Bangkok House Furnishing Co.
L. Bohensky
Boribun Dispensary
Charoen Krung & Co.,
St. Dost
Eastern Commercal Co Ltd.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
Edgar Brothers
Fan Hin Loung
R. A. Fidaally
Hoa Long
Hoyle & Smith Ltd.
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
Kian Seng
G. Kluzer & Co.
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
F. W. Margrett & Co.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Monod Feller (Ex. and Im.) Ltd.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
Nai Lert Stores
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Ratanamala Co.
L. G. Riganti & Co.
A. R. Salebhai & Co.
G. A. Sarafally
Geo. M. Seidel
Seng Hong & Co.
Siam Trading Co.

Godown and Wharf Owners.

Anglo Siam Corp., Ltd.
Bombay Burmah T. C. Ltd.
Borneo Co., Ltd.
British India S. N. Co., Ltd.
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Li Tit Guan
Wah Heng Song

Gold and Silversmiths.

H. A. Badman & Co,
Luang Suvarnakitch
F. W. Margrett & Co.
L. G. Riganti & Co.
John Sampson & Son.
Geo M. Seidel
Societe Anonyme Belge
S. Tisseman & Co.

Grease Dealers.

Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.
Bangkok Trading Co,
Douglas & Grant Ltd.
Harp Your Long
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Les Successeurs de E. C. Monod & Cie
Nai Lert Stores
Thomas H. Pollard
Standard Oil Co.
Tire Hospital
Tit Heng & Co.
Vacuum Oil Co.

Gunny Bag Importers.

Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.
D. Couper Johnston & Co.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Wah Heng Seng

Haberdashers.

H. A. Badman & Co.
Edgar Brothers
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
E. C. Monod & Co.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.,
A. R. Salebhai & Co.
G. A. Sarafally
John Sampson & Son Ltd.
Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Hardware.

Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.
H. A. Badman & Co.
Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Bangkok House Furnishing Co.
Bangkok Trading Co.
Ban Hak Heng
Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
L. Bohensky
Boon Thiew Brothers
Buan Hoa Seng & Co.
Choo Kwang Lee
Chum Boen
Diethelm & Co., Ltd.

Koviloor Acadamy

Hardware.—*cont'd.*

Douglas & Grant, Ltd.
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons.
Edgar Brothers
Fan Hin Loung
Manuel Gorriaran
B. A. Halim
Harp Vour Long
Hoyle & Smith Ltd.
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Katz Brothers, Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.,
G Kluzer & Co.,
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Les Successeurs de E. C. Monod & Cie.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Monod Feller (E. & I.) Ltd.
Nai Lert Stores
Oriental Stores
E. M. Periera & Co.
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Thomas H. Pollard
Ratanamala Co., Ltd.
A. R. Salebhai & Co.
G. A. Sarafally
Geo M. Seidel
Seng Hong & Co.
Siam Architects (Import)
Siam Trading Co.
D. H. A. Siamwalla
F. A. Siamwalla
T. Thye Seng Bros.
Tit Heng & Co.
United Engineers, Ltd.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
Yong Mong Lee & Co.

Hatters.

H. A. Badman & Co., Ltd.
St. Dost
Femina
Habibur Rahman
Josephine
Kiam Hoa Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
John Sampson & Son, Ltd.
Pisal Panite
Siam Trading Co.
D. H. A. Siamwala
Societa Commissionaria
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.

Hide Dealers.

Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.
Berli Jucker & Co.
A. L. Capper & Co.
Dada Shariff
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
Edgar Bros.
R. A. Fidaally
B. A. Halim
Monod Feller (E. and I.) Ltd.
F. A. Siamwalla
T. Thye Seng Bros.

Hosiers.

H. A. Badman & Co.
Buan Soon Lee & Co.
K. A. J. Chotirmall
St. Dost
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
John Sampson & Son Ltd.
A. R. Salehbhai & Co.
G. A. Sarafally
Siam Trading Co.
D. H. A. Siamwalla
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Hotels.

Café Gay Restaurant
Eastern Hotel
Europe Hotel
Hotel Royal
Grand Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Spencers Hotel

Household Appliances.

Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.
H. A. Badman & C.
L. Bohensky
Buan Soon Lee & Co.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Son
Manuel Gorriaran

Koviloor Acadamy

Household Appliances.—*cont'd.*

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
H. M. Pereira & Co.
John Sampson & Son
Siam Trading Co.
Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Ice & Icecream Factories.

Bangkok Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Banglampoo Ice Factory
Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.
Dusit Aerated Factory
Nai Lert Stores
H. Swee Ho

Iron Founders.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Choo Kwang Lee
Douglas & Grant, Ltd.
Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
United Engineers, Ltd.

Jewellers.

Anglo-Siam Corp.. Ltd.
H. A. Badman & Co.
Bombay Store (K.A.J. Chotirmall)
St. Dost
Ibrahim Abdoolaly & Son
Kaim Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Luang Suvarnakich
F. W. Margrett & Co.
M. A. Mogul
S. M. Moothu
Nakhoda Osmanbai Amirbhai
Oriental Stores Ltd.
L. G. Riganti & Co.
John Sampson & Co.
G. H. Sarafally
Geo. M. Seidel
Siam Trading Co.
Société Anonyme Belge
Tisseman & Co.

Laundries.

The Bangkok Steam Laundry Co.

Leather Dealers.

Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
L. Bohensky
Dada Shariff
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
Edgar Brothers
Fan Hin Loung
R. A. Fidaally
Harp Vour Long
B. A. Halim & Co.
Katz Brothers
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Monod Feller (E & I) Ltd.
F. H. M. Nakhoda
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Thomas H. Pollard
Ratanamala Co. Ltd.
Seng Hong & Co.
Stephens Paul & Co.

Legal Practitioners.

R. D. Atkinson, (Tilleke & Gibbins)
S. Brighouse, (Tilleke & Gibbins)
G. C. H. Culley (Baguley & Tooth)
Phra Boriharn Nitikasetr
A. Teutsch, Convent Road
G. K. Wright (Baguley & Tooth)

Libraries.

Alliance Français
American Bible Society (Reading Rooms)
Boon Itt Memorial, (Young Men's Institute),
Neilson-Hays Library Association
Vajiranana National Library

Life Insurance Agents.

Anglo-Siam Corporation. Ltd.
Asia Life Insurance Co.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
Bombay Burmah T. Corp. Ltd.
Borneo Co., Ltd.
D. Couper-Johnston & Co.
Great Eastern Assce. Co., Ltd.
Hongkong Fook On
Huese & Co.
Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.
Lun Tai Insurance Co.
K. Oyama & Co.
E. C. Monod & Co.
John Sampson & Son Ltd.
B. Schade & Sons

Koviloor Acadamy

Life Insurance Agents—*cont'd.*

Sun Life Insurance Co.
Stephens Paul & Co.
Syme & Co.
Venus Life, Fire and Marine Assce. Co., Ltd.

Lighting Plants.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
Douglas & Grant Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Paul Pickenpack
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Thomas H. Pollard
Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
United Engineers, Ltd.

Lubricating Oil Dealers.

Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.
Associated Oil Co. of Siam
H. A. Badman & Co.
Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Bangkok Trading Co.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
Borneo Co., Ltd.
Buan Hoa Seng & Co.
Central Motors (Siam) Ltd.
Douglas & Grant Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons.
Edgar Brothers
Harp Vour Long
Herbert Lewis, (Patani)
Katz Brothers
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
E. C. Monod & Co.
Nai Lert Stores
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Thomas H. Pollard
Siphya Motor Repairing Co.
Smith Premier and Remington Typewriter Store
Standard Oil Co.
Tire Hospital
Tit Heng & Co.
Vacuum Oil Co.
Yong Mong Lee & Co.

Marine Insurance Agents.

Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
Berli Jucker & Co.
Bombay Burma Trading Corp., Ltd.
Borneo Co., Ltd.
D. Couper-Johnston & Co.
Diethelm & Co, Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ellerman's Arracan Rice & Trading Co.
Heung On Insurance Co., Ltd.
Huese & Co.
Hua Ann Ins. Co.
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Katz Bros.
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd
Les Successeurs de E. C. Monod & Co.
Lun Tai Insurance Co., Ltd.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Monod Feller (E & I) Ltd.
John Sampson & Son Ltd.
B. Schade & Sons
Venus Life, Fire & Marine Assce, Co., Ltd
Wah Heng Seng

Marine Opticians.

L. Bohensky
A. H. Hale
F. W. Margrett & Co.

Mechanical Engineers.

Bangkok Dock Co., L d.
Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Borneo Co., Ltd.
Douglas & Grant, Ltd.
Menam Motor Boat Co. Ltd.
J. M. Dunlop
Hang Heng Long
Naihoot Juita Mining Co., Ltd.
Paul Pickenpack
Thomas H. Pollard
Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
Sun Cheong
United Engineers, Ltd.

Medical Practitioners.

I. Ayer, M. D.
M. E. Barnes, M. D.
Wm. H. Beach, M D., Chiengrai
A. E. Bedeil, M R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Puket
H. Earle Blunt, (dentist)

Koviloor Acadamy

Medical Practioners—*cont'd.*

L. C. Bulkley, M.D., Petchaburi
Morden Carthew, M.B., B. CH. (Edin) D.P.H.
F. Christian, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Si Phya Road
E. C. Cort, M. D., Chiengmai
C. H. Crooks, M. D. Lampang
A. E. Ellis, M. D.
N. Eskelund, Dentist
C. Gayetti, M. D.
C. C. Hansen. M.D.
b. Hansen.
Miss R. Kamiya, Heiwa Medical Hall
A.F.G. Kerr, B.A., M.B., B.C.H., (Dublin)
Mrs. P.W. Lau, M.D., Graduate of Kwang Wah Medical College
W. T. Lyon, M.D., Pitsanuloke
C. W Mason M.D., Chiengrung
E. B. McDaniel, M.D., Nakon Sritamarat
G. B, McFarland, M.D., D.D.S.
J. W. McKean, M.D., Chiengmai
R. W. Mendelson, M D.,
Miss H. Matsuzama, Heiwa Medical Hall
Niels Nedergaard, M. D., Petchaburi
H. R. O'Brien, M. D.,
C. E. Park. M. D., Chiengrung
W. H. Porkins, M. D. Chiengmai
A. Poix, M. D.
J. R. Redfield, M, D.
L. Robert, M.D.
K. E. Surbek, M.D. (Berne & Amsterdam)
Teh Lean Swee, M.B., B.S.
R. E. G. Tilaka, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R C.P., D.P.H., (London)
H. W. Toms, M.B., D.P.H.
W. B. Toy, M.D.
Fernand Vassout, Dental Surgeon
E. Watcher, M.D., Trang
Miss Margaret L. Xavier, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.I.
Yai Sanit Wongse, M.D.

Metal Dealers.

Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.
Bangkok House Furnishing Co.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
Berli Jucker & Co.
L. Bohensky
Borneo Co., Ltd.
Buan Hoa Seng & Co.
Douglas & Grant, Ltd.
East Asiatic Co, Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
Fan Hin Loung
Harp Vour Long
L. T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Menam Motor Boat Co.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Monod Feller (E & I) Ltd.
Nai Lert Stores
Nakoda Osmanhbai Amirbhai & Co.
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Thomas H. Pollard
Ratanamala Co, Ltd.
G. A. Sarafally
Tiang Hin & Co.
S. Tisseman & Co.
United Engineers, Ltd.

Mining Machinery.

Anglo-Siam Co. Ltd.
Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
L. Bohensky
Borneo Co., Ltd.
D. Couper-Johnston & Co.
Douglas & Grant Ltd.
Indische Hout Import Mastschappy
Mitsus Bussan Kaisha
Paul Pickenpack

Motor Accessories.

A. M. Abdul Raham
Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.
H. A. Badman & Co,
Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Bangkok Trading Co.
Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Central Motors (Siam), Ltd.
T. A. Ericsson & Co.
Katz Brothers, Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
G. Kluzer & Co.
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Nai Lert Stores.
Paul Pickenpack
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.

Koviloor Acadamy

Motor Accessories.—*cont'd.*

Siphya Motor Repairing Co.
Siri Company
Suphan Panij Co.
Tit Heng & Co.
United Engineers, Ltd.

Motor Car Dealers.

Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.
Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Bangkok Trading Co.
Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
L. Bohensky
Bornee Co., Ltd.
Central Motors (Siam), Ltd.
D. Couper Johnston & Co.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
G. Kluzer & Co.
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Les Successeurs de E. C. Monod & Cie
Paul Pickenpack
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
L. G. Riganti & Co.
Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
Siam Architects (Import)
Siri Company
Société Anonyme Belge
Tit Heng & Co.
United Engineers, Ltd.

Motor Car Insurance

Borneo Co. Ltd.
Diethehm & Co. Ltd.
Huese & Co.

Motor Cycle Dealers.

A. M. Abdul Rahman
Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.
H. A. Badman & Co.
Bangkok Trading Co.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
L. Bohensky
Central Motors (Siam) Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Son
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
G. Kluzer & Co.
Komes & Co.
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Nai Lert Stores
Monod Feller (E & I) Ltd.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai
Paul Pickenpack
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Thomas H. Pollard
A. R. Salebhai
G. A. Sarafally
Siam Architects (Import)
Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
Siphya Motor Repairing Co.
Siri Company
Societé Anonoyme Belge
Tit Heng & Co.
United Engineers, Ltd.

Motor Engineers.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
Central Motors (Siam) Ltd.
G. Kluzer & Co.
Menam Motor Boat Co., Ltd.
Paul Pickenpack
Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
Siphya Motor Repairing Co
Siri Company
United Engineers, Ltd.

Motor Garages.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Bangkok Trading Co.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
Bhen Bhark Dispensary
Central Motors (Siam), Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
G. Kluzer & Co.
Nai Lert Stores
Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
Siam Motor Works, Ltd.
Siphya Motor Repairing Co.
Siri Company
United Engineers, Ltd.

Musical Instrument Importers.

Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.
H. A. Badman & Co.
L. Bohensky
Bnan Soon Lee & Co.
Dada Shariff
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
Tan Hin Loung
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.

Koviloor Acadamy

Musical Instrument Importers—*cont'd.*

Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
Les Successeurs de E. C. Monod & Co.
M. A. Mogul
Monod Feller (E. & I.) Ltd.
Nakhoda Osmabhai Amirbhai & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Ratanamala Co., Ltd.
A. R. Salehbhai
Geo. M. Seidel
D. H. A. Siamwalla

Oil Dealers.

Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.
Associated Oil Co. of Siam.
H. A. Badman & Co.
Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Bangkok Trading Co.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
L. Bohensky
Boon Thiew Brothers
Buan Hoa Seng & Co.
Douglas and Grant, Ltd.
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
T. A. Ericsson & Co.
Harp Vour Long
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Herbert Lewis (Patani)
Nai Lert Stores
F. H. M. Nakoda & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Thomas H. Pollard
Siam Industries Ltd.
Standard Oil Co.
Steel Brothers, Ltd.
Tire Hospital
Tit Heng & Co.
Vacuum Oil Co.
Yong Mong Lee & Co.

Opticians.

L. Bohensky
Boribun Dispensary
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Son
A. H. Hale
Jawarad Co., Ltd.
D. H. A. Siamwalla

Outfitters.

H. A. Badman & Co.
St. Dost
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co. Ltd.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Rajawongs Store
John Sampson & Son, Ltd.
Suporn Panich
Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Painters.

Bangkok House Furnishing Co.
J. O. Engel & Co.
Menam Motor Boat Co., Ltd.
Siam Architects

Paint Dealers

Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.
Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Bangkok House Furnishing Co.
Bangkok Trading Co.
Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Bombay Burmah Trading Co, Ltd.
Buan Hoa Seng & Co.
Choo Kwang Lee
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
Edgar Bros.
Hoyle & Smith Ltd.
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Katz Brothers, Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
G. Kluzer & Co.
Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.
Les Successeurs de E. C. Monod & Co.
Monod Feller (E. & I.) Ltd.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Nai Lert Stores.
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
T. H. Pollard
Seng Hong & Co.
Societa Commissionaria
D. H. A. Siamwalla
F. A. Siamwalla
Tit Heng & Co.
United Engineers, Ltd.
Yong Mong Lee & Co.

Koviloor Acadamy

Paper Dealers.

Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.
H. A. Badman & Co.
Bangkok Inquiry Co.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
L. Bohensky
Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.
Chum Roen
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
T. Ebata & Co.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
Edgar Bros
Far Eastern Press
Fan Hin Loung
R. A. Fidaally
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Monod Feller (E & I) Ltd.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbai & Co.
Nam Cheong Press
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Rajawongs Printing Works
L. G. Riganti & Co.
A. R. Salebhai & Co.
Geo M. Seidel
Siam Architects (Import)
Siam Free Press (Daily Mail)
Siam Observer
D. H. A. Siamwalla
Smith Premier & Remington Typewriter Co.
Sobhon Printing Office
Spicer's (Export) Ltd.
Wah Heng Seng

Petroleum Dealers.

Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.
Associated Oil Co. of Siam
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
T. A. Ericsson & Co.
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Herbert Lewis (Patani)
Nai Lert Stores
Oriental Stores Ltd.
Siphya Motor Repairing Co.
Standard Oil Co.
T. Thye Seng Bros.
Tire Hospital
Tit Heng & Co.
Vacuum Oil Co.

Photographers.

Y. Asow
Mikssa
Norasingh Photo Studio
Prom Photo Studio
Rising Sun Photo Studio
Talat Noi Photo Studio

Photo Supply Dealers.

Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.
Harry A. Badman & Co.
British Dispensary
Chum Roen
Diethelm & Co. Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Son
Y. Ebata & Co.
B. A. Fidaally
B. A. Halim & Co.
B. L. Hua & Co.
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Paul Pickenpack
A. R. Salebbhai & Co.
D. H. A. Siamwalla
F. A. Siamwalla
Société Anonyme Belge
Talat Noi Photo Studio

Piano Dealers.

H. A. Badman & Co.
L. Bohensky
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Geo. M. Seidel

Picture Frame Dealers.

H. A. Badman & Co.
Bangkok House Furnishing Co
Buan Soon Lee & Co.
Prom Photo Studio
Rajawongs Printing Works
John Sampson & Son, Ltd.
Talat Noi Photo Studio.
S. Tisseman & Co.

Koviloor Acadamy

Porcelain Merchants

A. M. Abdul Rahman
L. Bohensky
St. Dost
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Ratanamala Co., Ltd.
L. G. Riganti & Co.
G. A. Sarafally
Geo. M. Seidel
F. A. Siamwalla
Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Precious Stone Dealers.

Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.
H. A. Badman & Co.
Berli Jucker & Co.
L. Bohensky
Diethelm & Co., Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Son
Edgar Bros.
T. S. Eusuf
S. H. Hadji Mohamed Mansore
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Luang Suvarnkich
S. G. S. Malim
F W. Margrett & Co.
M. T. S. Marican
L. G. Riganti & Co.
Geo M. Seidel
D. H. A. Siamwalla
Societe Anonyme Belge
S. Tisseman & Co.

Printers

Aksoranit Printing Office
Bangkok Daily Mail (Siam Free Press)
Bangkok Times
Boon Chuai Charoen
Chino-Siamese Daily News
Far Eastern Press
Nam Cheong Press
Nangsue Pimb Dai
K. Oyama & Co.
Rajawongs Printing Works
Siam Observer
Sobhon Printing Office

Provision Dealers.

Ban Hak Heng
Berli Jucker & Co.
L. Bohensky
Buan Soon Lee & Co.
A. L. Capper & Co.
Diethelm & Co. Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Monod Feller (E. & I) Ltd.
Nai Lert Stores
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Siam Trading
Siphya Stores
H. Swee Hong
Societa Commissionaria
Tung Who
Yong Mong Lee & Co.

Refractionists,

A. H. Hale
Jawarad Co., Ltd.

Rice & Saw-Mill Builders.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
L. Bohensky
Douglas and Grant Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Menam Motor Boat Co., Ltd.
Paul Pickenpack
T. H. Pollard
J. H. Swanson
United Engineers, Ltd.

Rice Mill Machinary Dealers.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Bangkok Trading Co.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
L. Bohensky
D. Couper Johnston & Co.
Douglas & Grant Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ebraham Abdcolaly & Son
Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd

Koviloor Acadamy

Rice Mill Machinery Dealers.—*cont'd.*

Harp Vour Long
G. Kluzer & Co.
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Menam Motor Boat Co., Ltd.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
E. C. Monod & Co.
T. H. Pollard
United Engineers, Ltd.

Rope Importers.

Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.
Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
Berli Jucker & Co.
L. Bohensky
Borneo Co., Ltd.
Buan Hoa Seng & Co.
Harp Vour Long
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Nai Lert Stores
Thomas H. Pollard
United Engineers, Ltd.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

Rajawongse Printing Works
Siam Observer

Saddlery & Harness Dealers.

Anglo Siam Coporation, Ltd.
H. A. Badman & Co.
L. Bohensky
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Thomas H. Pollard
D. H. A. Siamwalla

Sail Makers.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Menam Motor Boat Co., Ltd.
United Engineers Ltd.

Scientific Instruments.

Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
L. Bohensky
R. A. Fidaally
Boribun Dispensary
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
F. W. Margrett & Co
Paul Pickenpack
L. G. Riganti & Co.
Siam Architects (Import)
Societe Anonyme Belge

Sewing Machine Dealers

Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.
H. A. Badman & Co.
Bangkok Trading Co.
L. Bohensky
Chum Roen
St. Dost
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Edgar Bros
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Katz Brothers
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
G. Kluzer & Co.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
E. M. Pereira & Co.
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Ratanamala Co., Ltd.
Siam Trading Co.
Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Ship Brokers.

Gunnar S. Hagen
T. Angeil Larsen

Ship Chandlers.

Achary & Sons
Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Buan Hoa Seng & Co.
Eastern Stevedoring Co.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
Limtitchye & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
N. M. Sahib
K. Thow
United Engineers, Ltd.

Ship & Steam Launch Builders.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
Douglas & Grant, Ltd.
Hang Heng Long
Menam Motor Boat Co., Ltd.
Nai Lert Stores
Thomas H. Pollard
Siam Architects (Import)
Sun Cheong
United Engineers Ltd.

Koviloor Acadamy

Shoe Dealers.

H. A. Badman & Co.
Buan Soon Lee & Co.
Hoa Long
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Ratanamala Co., Ltd.
John Sampson & Son, Ltd.
Siamese Store
Suan Lee & Co.
Wah Heng Seng
Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Snuff Manufacturers.

British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Soap Manufacturers.

Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd. (agents)
Pisal Panite (agents)
Siam Industries Ltd.

Sporting Goods Dealers.

H. A. Badman & Co.
L. Bohensky
Dada Shariff
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Son
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co. Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
Kian Seng
Herbert Lewis
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
M. D. Ramchand
Siam Trading Co.
Siamese Store
Siri Bhand Store
Siri Company
Talat Noi Sanpakieh
Tire Hospital
Wah Heng Seng
Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Stationers.

H. A. Badman & Co.
Bangkok Daily Mail
Bangkok Trading Co.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
L. Bohensky
Buan Soon Lee & Co.
Chum Roen
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
Educational Supply Association
Far Eastern Press
B. A. Halim & Co.
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co. Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
E. M. Pereira & Co.
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Rajawongs Printing Works
A. R. Salehbhai & Co.
Geo M. Seidel
Siam Observer
D. H. A. Siamwalla
F. A. Siamwalla
Siri Bhand Store
Spicers (Export) Ltd.
Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
Yong Mong Lee & Co.

Steam Shovels

Bangkok Dock Co Ltd.
Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
D. Couper-Johnston & Co.
Douglas and Grant Ltd.
Thomas H. Pollard
United Engineers Ltd.

Steamship Companies Agents.

Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corp, Ltd.
Borneo Co., Ltd.
D. Couper-Johnston & Co.
Diethelm & Co., Ltd.
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ellerman's Arracan Rice & Trading Co., Ltd.
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy.
Khoon Seng
G. Kluzer & Co.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Les Successeurs de E. C. Monod & Co.
Paul Pickenpack
Wah Heng Seng

Koviloor Acadamy

Stereotypes.

Bangkok Daily Mail (Siam Free Press)
Bangkok Times.
Rajawongse Printing Works
Siam Observer

Stone Work.

Choo Kwang Lee

Surveyors.

Bangkok Dock, Co., Ltd.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
Borneo Co., Ltd.
Douglas & Grant Ltd.
J. M. Dunlop
Thomas H. Pollard

Tea Importers.

H. A. Badman & Co.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.
Borneo Co., Ltd.
A. L. Capper & Co.
Diethelm & Co., Ltd.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
Edgar Brothers.
Monod Feller (E. & I) Ltd.
F. H. M. Nakhoda
Oriental Stores Ltd.
Siri Bhand Store
Yong Mong Lee & Co.

Tennis Court Setting.

Talat Noi Sanpakich.

Tile & Maarle M'fcts.

Choo Kwang Lee.
Nai Lert Stores

Timber Merchants.

Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.
Borneo Co., Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Edgar Bros.
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Monod Feller (E & I) Ltd.
Nai Lert Stores
The Sriracha Co., Ltd.
T. Thye Seng Bros
Tiang Hin & Co.
Wah Heng Seng & Co.
Wing Seng Long

Tin Dealers.

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Berli Jucker & Co.
D. Couper-Johnston & Co.
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Edgar Brothers
Katz Brothers
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
E. C. Monod & Co.
Siamese Tin Syndicate, Ltd.

Tin Smiths.

Menam Motor Boat Co., Ltd.
United Engineers Ltd.

Tobacconists.

H. A. Badman & Co.
Ban Hak Heng
L. Bohensky
British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Buan Soon Lee & Co.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Edgar Bros.
Hoa Long
Indisch-Hout Import Maatschappy
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.
Les Successeurs de C. E. Monod & Co
Nai Lert Stores.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
Nan Yang Bros. Tobacco Ltd.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
C. Papayanopulos
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
L. G. Riganti & Co.
John Sampson & Son Ltd
Siamese Tobacco Co.
Siphya Store
Siri Bhand Store
Suan Lee & Co.
Societe Anonyme Belge
Geo. M. Seidel.
Ratanamala Co., Ltd.
Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
Herbert Whitworth, Ltd.

Koviloor Acadamy

Toilet Requisites & Perfume

Apothecaries' Hall
H. A. Badman & Co.
Bangkok Trading Co.
L. Bohensky
British Dispensary
Buan Hoa Seng & Co.
Charoen Krung & Co.
Hoa Long
Jawarad Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co. Ltd.
Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.
E. C. Monod & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd
Geo. M. Seidel
Siamese Tobacco Co.
Siamese Industries Syndicate (M'ftrs.)
D. H. A. Siamwalla
Société Anonyme Belge
H. Swee Ho
Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Trade Mark Agents.

Baguley & Tooth
Tilleke & Gibbins

Transport Companies.

Bangkok Chantaboon Trading Co.
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Hah Guan Thye
Limtitchye & Co.
Menam Motor Boat Co., Ltd.
E. C. Monod & Co.
Nai Lert Stores.
Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
Siam Steam Packet Co.
K. Thow

Type Foundries.

Bangkok Daily Mail (Siam Free Press)
Bangkok Times
Siam Observer

Type-Writer Dealers

Anglo-Siam Corporation. Ltd.
H. A. Badman & Co.
L. Bohensky
Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.
Borneo Co., Ltd.
Chum, Roen
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Edgar Brothers
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
G. Kluzer & Co.
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai
Oriental Stores Ltd.
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Rajawongse Printing Works
Ratanamala Co., Ltd
A. R. Salebhai & Co.
Geo. M. Seidel
Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
Siam Trading Co.
Siri Bhand Store
Smith Premier & Remington Typewriter Co.

Undertakers.

E. M. Pereira & Co.
The Undertaker Supply Store

Valuators.

T. S. Apcar.
J. M. Dunlop
Ben. A. Periera.
E. M. Pereira & Co.
T. H. Pollard
S. Tisseman & Co.

Watch and Clock Importers.

H. A. Badman & Co.
Berli Jucker & Co.
L. Bohensky
Buan Soon Lee & Co.
St. Dost
Dada Shariff
Diethelm & Co. Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons
R. A. Fidaally
B. A. Halim & Co.
B. L. Hua & Co.
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
F. W. Margrett & Co.
Monod Feller (Export and Import) Ltd.
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Rajawongse Store

Koviloor Acadamy

Watch and Clock Importers—*cont'd.*

Ratanamala Co., Ltd.
L. G. Riganti & Co.
A. R. Salehbhai
John Sampson & Son Ltd.
G. A. Sarafally.
Geo. M. Seidel
Siamese Trading Co.
Siamese Store
D. H. A. Siamwalla
F. A. Siamwalla
Siphya Store
Siri Bhand Store
Société Anonyme Belge
Suan Lee & Co.
S. Tisseman & Co.
Wah Heng Seng
Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Watch Repairers.

L. G. Riganti & Co,
Societe Anonyme Belge
S. Tisseman & Co.
W. Wijayasiri

Water Tank Manufacturers and Dealers.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
Borneo Co., Ltd.
Douglas & Grant Ltd.
Manuel Gorriaran
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Menam Motor Boat Co., Ltd.
Thomas H. Pollard.
United Engineers, Ltd.

Wig Manufacturer.

Jakob Companeitz

Wine Ale and Spirit Importers.

Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.
Bangkok Manufacturing Co.
Ban Ha Heng
Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Berli Jucker & Co.
Borneo Co., Ltd.
Buan Soon Lee & Co.
Diethelm & Co., Ltd.
Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Edgar Brothers
Hoa Long
Indische Hout Import Maatschappy
Jawarad Co., Ltd.
Katz Bros., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co., Ltd.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.
Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Monod Feller (Ex. and Im.) Ltd.
Nai Lert Stores
Nan Sin & Co.
Oriental Stores, Ltd.
Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Ratanamala Co. Ltd.
L. G. Riganti & Co.
Geo M. Seidel
Siam Architects (Import)
Siphya Stores
Societa Commissionaria
Suan Lee & Co.
H. Swee & Hong
Wah Heng Seng
Herbert Whitworth, Ltd.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.,
Barrow Brown & Co. Ltd.
L. Bohensky
G. Kluzer & Co.
Paul Pickenpack
Siam Import Co., Ltd.

Koviloor Acadamy

General Directory.

Koviloor Acadamy

General Directory.

Foreign Legations in Siam.

Legation of The United States of America.

Bangkok. Siam.

(Established May 29th, 1856.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Edward E. Brodie
Secretary of Legation	Samuel Stirman Dickson
Interpreter	Loa Lenghui
Clerk	Lau Y. Nguan

Telegraphic Address : "Amlegation"
Telephone Number 247.
(The Legation is also in Charge of Swiss Interests in Siam.)

Consulate General of the United States of America.

Consul	Charles H. Albrecht
Vice-Consul	Carl Christian Hansen

Address :—Chartered Bank Lane
Telephone 1168.
Telegraphic Address : "Amconsul"
(The American Consulate is in charge of the consular interests of Cuba, Panama, and Switzerland.)

Belgian Legation and Consulate General.

Wireless Road.

Chargé d'Affaire	Marcel Polain
Interprète	Paul Phong.

British Legation and Consulate General.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary :
Robert Hyde Greg.

Consul General Bangkok	J. F. Johns
Consul General Chiengmai	W A.R. Wood, C.I.E.
Consul, Singora	J. D. Hogg. M.B.E.
Vice-Consul Lampang	H. Chester Walsh
Vice-Consul Bangkok	W. W. Coultas
	H. R. Bird
	J. J. Cotter
	E. G. Sebastian
Student Interpreter	E. W. Meiklereid
Archivist	A. Hartland
Medical Attendant, Bangkok	M. A. Smith, M R.C.S. L.R.C.P. London
Clerk	B. C. Neoh
Siamese Writer	Nai Lee Sindhukula
Hindustani Interpreter	A. K. M. Dalal
Assistant Clerk	V. Hendriks

Royal Danish Legation.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	F. Cramer
Vice-Consul	Oscar Schultz
Hon. Attaché	Olaf Jensen
Interpreter	Lau Th. Hee

SPANISH CONSULATE.

At present in charge of the Royal Danish Legation

Koviloor Acadamy

Legation de la Republique Francaise au Siam.

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire	F. Pila (absent)
Attaché Militaire	Commandant G. Desgruelles
Consul Ch. d'Affairs	Ed. Gérardin
Vice-Consul Chancelier	F. Chalant
Vice-Consul Archiviste	Ph. Simon (absent)
Elève-Interprète	N.
Médecin de la Légation	Dr. A. Poix
Interprete-auxiliaire	Ko Io Khi
,,	Antoine Ignace
,,	Sondamany

Consulat de Xiengmai.

Consul	O. Notton

Consulat d'Oubone.

Chargé du Consulat	F. Simon

Vice-Consulats de Chantaboon et Korat

Vice-Consul en chargo	N.

Italian Legation.

Chargé d'Affaires *ad hoc*
Comm. Giovanni Amadori
Honorary Consul
Cav. Uff. Goffredo Bovo
Acting Consul (during Mr. Bovo's absence)
Mr. Giovanni Raggi

Japanese Legation and Consulate.

Office Hours: from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Telephone No. 355.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotenitary: Chonosuke Yada
Secretary of Legation and Consul: K. Morita
Chancellor R. C. Amata
,, H. Tsuchiya
Police Officer M. Furukawa

Netherlands Legation.

Office Hours: 9 a.m.—1 p.m.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: H. J. W. Huber. (on leave)

Chargé d'Affaires and Acting Consul-General: L. P. J. de Decker.
Chancellor: N. Brat. (on leave).
Secretary & Siamese Interpreter: A. Sandreczki.
Captain. N. I.
Chinese: Nio A. Giok.

Norwegian Consulate.

(Hours 8 to 4.30)

Consul	P. Scott.
Office	Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd. Bush Lane
Telegraphic Address	Scott. Anglo-Siam
Telephone No.	344, 758, 1112,

Portuguese Consulate.

Cav. Uff. Goffredo Bovo, in charge of Portuguese interests
Acting Interpreter—J. Antonio
Chinese Interpreters
Ung Choom Kiek
Lam Ngee Sang

Swedish Consulate General.

Consul General	W. L. Grut
Vice-Consul	T. Ericsson

Koviloor Acadamy

Banks.

Bank of Canton, Ltd.

Registered Head Office, Hongkong.
173 Yawaraj Road.

Sub-Manager H. S. Wong
Accountant P. C. Wong
Cashier Lee Pak Yu

Telegraphic Address: "Kokcanton"
Telephone Nos. 936 & 323.
Branches: Shanghai, Canton, Hangkow New York and San Francisco.
Agencies: Bombay, Batavia, Colombo, Calcutta, London, Singapore, &c., &c.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Telegraphic Address: "Beacon"
Telephone No. 312 Agent's Office.
" " 171 Accountant's and General Office.
" " 455 Compradore's Department.

Agent J. Macdonald
Accountant G. H. Gowland
Sub-Accountant R. Forbes
" E. B. Lawson
" W. D. Brown
Compradore Lee Oon Geok.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

East Bank of River Menam, corner of Klong Kut Mai Canal.

Telephones:
Agent's & Accountant's Offices No. 181.
General Office No. 522.
Compradore's Dept. No. 670.
Agent's House No. 388.

Acting Agent A. S. Henchman
Accountant H. C. Aspinal
Assistant W. W. Rae
" G. M. Scarfe
" G. T. Simpson

CLERKS.

H. Hinch
A. L. Johnston
L. Guan Seng
Saw Baboo
L. Guan Keng
L. Mann Fong

Nai Fack
Nai Kang
C. H. Smith
P. Petersen
K. Thuen Hock
Nai Ong Phann
Nai Thai Kuang

Compradore Lim Chun Beng
Asst. Compradore Nai Singtoh
Cashier Goh Hood Su

Banque de l'Indo Chine.

Bangkok
Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris

Manager L. ROGNON
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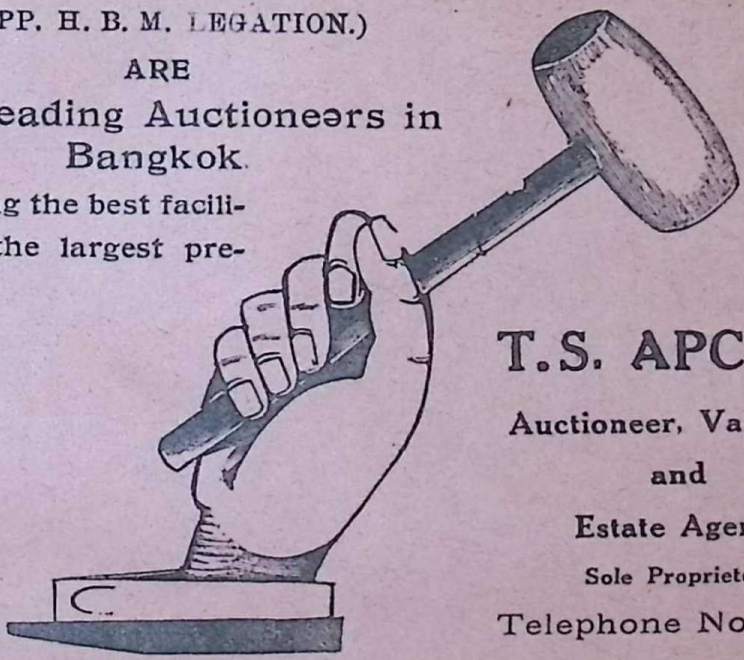

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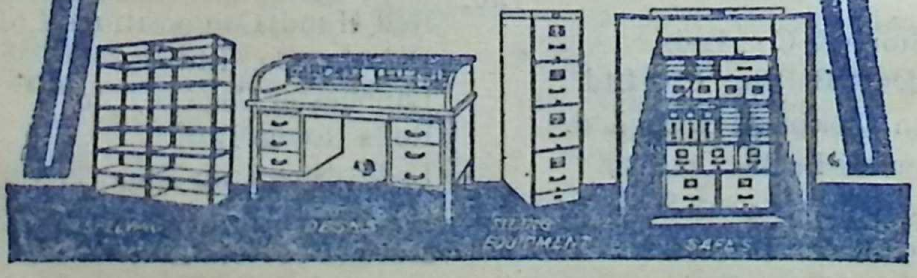

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Tel. Add: "Bramtoco"
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Goh Yong Joo	Accountant
Low Song Siam	,,
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Heng Choon Hee	Assistant
Chua Yiang Chiang	,,
Weng Cheng Kiam	,,
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Goh Liang Kia	,,
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Chief Clerk — J. H. Walker

M. S. "Bintang."

Captain — H E. Frandsen
I Officer — K. K. Faurschou
II " — H. A Poulsen
I Engineer — A. Th. Jensen
II " — E. J. Strange
III " — A. Lomholt Hansen
IV " — F. Jacobsen

S. S. "Banka."

Captain — E. Juel-Hansen
I Officer — H. Sitter
II " — A. Gercke
I Engineer — V. Moller
II " — S. Fannikke

M. S. "Martinique."

Captain — Rud Jensen
I Officer — R H Jorgensen
I Engineer — N. P Larren
II " — C. M. Jacobsen

T. B. "Krungkao."

Captain — O. A. Gundersen

T. B. "Krungthep."

Serang — Ayob

T. B. "Khengreng."

Serang — Amat

The Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.

(P. Johansen & Co.)

(Incorporated in Denmark).

General Importers, Exporters and Commission Agents.

Bangkok.

Chartered Bank Lane.
Tel. No. 721.

Telegraphic Address: "Commercial."
Copenhagen 70, Vesterbrogade.
Telegraphic Address: "Eastrade."

H. P Bagger — Manager
C. Mortensen — Assistant
W. Helfritz — "

Koviloor Acadamy

The Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.—*cont'd.*

Nai T. Bah Chee	Compradore
Nai Kiam Ann	„
Nai Ruang	Chief Clerk
A. Ulrich	Clerk
A. Schmidt	„
Nai Aroon	„
Nai Gany	„
Nai Mong Kon	Shipping Clerk
Nai Long	Bill Collector

Engineering Department.

Th. Ziegler C. E.

Agencies.

Windsor & Co., Hamburg
Auergesellschaft, Berlin
C. Anselmo & Co. Torino
Bayerische Motoren-Werke A. G. Munich
A. Borsig A. G. Berlin
Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen
Beck & Co. Bremen
Robert Bosch A. G., Stuttgart
A. & A. Crawford, Leith
Duerkopp Werke A. G. Biclefeld
Wm. Kaufmann, Fabrique Wilka, Geneva
Chr. Adt. Kupferberg & Co., Mainz
Mead Cycle Co. Birmingham
Mignot & De Block, Eindhoven
Morreau & Spiegelberg, Manchester
Th. Muehlethaler S. A. Nyon
A. B. Penta-Werke, Stockholm
Sissons Bros. & Co. Ltd. Hull
Springer & Moeller, Leipzig
United Danish Butter Preserving Co. Copenhagen
Wanderer Werke A. G. Schoenau bei Chemnitz

Insurances.

Verein Hamburger Assecuradeure, Hamburg
Federal Insurance Co. Ltd., Zurich
Nord & Zuid Hollandsche Lloyd, Amsterdam
Fire Insurance Association of Philadelphia

Shipping.

Hamburg Amerika Linie, Hamburg
Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen
Hugo Stinnes Linien, Hamburg

The Eastern Import Co.

General Merchants, Contractors
Burapha Road, Bangkok.
Telegraphic Address: "Akoon."

The Eastern Stevedoring Co.

Stevedores, Ship Chandlers & Dubashes
2148 New Road, Opp. British Legation
Proprietor F. A. Schade

Asst. Stevedores Goh Kheng
Tay Teng Hong
Telegraphic Add: "Huskisson"
Telephone No. 35.

E. B. Eastwood & Co.

Consulting Chemical Engineers.
Tit Heng's Building.
Opposite Burapah Palace.
Telegraphic Address: "Chemico."
Agencies:
W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., Essential Oils
Dakin Bros. Ltd. Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists.

Y. Ebata & Co.

Photographic Dealers, Papermerchants, Chemicals, Glass Wares etc.
See Kak Phyasee
Proprietor Y. Ebata
Tel. Add: "Ebata Bangkok"
Tel No 215.

Ebrahim Abdoolaly & Sons,

Importers, Exporters & Commission Agents.
Add: 3080 & 3082, Rajawongse Road.
A. E. Real Sole Proprietor.
Tel. Add: "Tekrawalla" Bangkok
Telephone No. 325.

Koviloor Acadamy

Edgar Brothers.

General Import & Export Merchants
Anuwongse Road.
Tel. Address: "Edgar"
Tel. No. 568.
Branches.
Manchester, London
Singapore, Sourabaya

Partners.

M. A. Edgar	Sr.	Manchester
C. A. Edgar	Sr.	London
M. A. Edgar	Jr.	,,
S. A. Edgar	Jr.	,,
C. A. Edgar	Jr.	Singapore
G. A. Edgar	Jr.	,,

Bangkok Branch.

T. L. Gaulstin	Manager
E. A. Edgar	Signs Per Pro
C. L. Gaulstin	Assistant
E. Towfique	Clerk
C. Changulia	,,
Beng Ha	,,
Cyhe Ann	,,
Sing Hau	,,
C. Chua	,,
T. Chiang	,,

Educational Supply Association.

Book Dealers and Stationers
Bangkok.
Yawaraj Road,
Telephone No. 532.
Manager Nai Mai Sueboon.

Ellerman's Arracan Rice & Trading Co. Ltd.

Rice Millers and Merchants
Head Office: 5 & 6, Billeter Avenue
London, E. C.
Tel. Address: "Arracan"
Telephone No. 118.
Branches: Rangoon, Bassein, Akyab, Moulmein, Calcutta and Bangkok.

Manager	W. I. Hunter
Asst. signs p.p.	M. A. B. Duncan
,,	H. E. B. de Gruchy

Captain J. B. Kerr (s.s. Bull)
Agencies: -
London Assurance Corpn. (Marine)
Sun Insurance Company (Fire)
Palatine Insurance Co., (Fire,)

J. O. Engel & Co.

Painters, Decorators and Signboard Painters.
No. 495 Si Phya Road
Proprietor J. O. Engel

T. A. Ericsson & Co.

General Importers & Exporters
Worachackra Road.
Partners T. Ericsson
F. Johanson
Telegraphic Address: "Teco"
Telephone No. 1056

Dr. N. Eskelund.

Dental Surgeon
Consulting Hours 8 12 a. m.
2--4 p. m.
Saturday 8--12 a. m.
Old Europe Hotel
New Road 166.

Europe Hotel.

New Road, Opp. Custom House Lane
Proprietor M. Rosenberg
Tel. Address: "Rosenberg."
Tel. No. 1314.

T. S. Eusuf.

Whole-Sale and retail Merchant.
Importer of all kinds of Woollen and piece goods; Also Diamonds, Precious stones and Toilet Perfumery, Etc;
No. 896 & 898, Wat Koh Street.
Managing Proprietor: T. S. Eusuf.

Koviloor Acadamy

Fan Hin Long & Co.

(Established 1908.)

General Importers & Commission Agents

Songwad Road.

Telephone No. 1030.

Cable Address: "Fanhinlong" Bangkok

Code used: Bentley's

The China Republican Telegraphic.

Proprietor	Yoeng Yue Lim
Manager	Yoeng A Tjia
Sub-Manager	Yoeng Fond Nam
Secretary	Tjhin Hoi Kwet
Bookkeeper	Yoeng Min Ng
Salesman	Yoeng Pak Woo
Assistant	Yoeng Koong Phoo
"	Lee Chee Thin

Sole Agents for Siam.

Hardwares & Cutleries of Eye Brand, Carl Schlieper, Remscheid-Hasten (Germany)

The Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd.

Bush Line.

Repairers of Boats and Boilers by Oxy-Acetylene and Electric Process.

All kinds of welding on Steel Iron, Cast Iron, Brass, Copper, Aluminium.

Manufacturers of compressed Oxygen, Dissolved Acetylene, Carbonic Acid.

Société d'Oxygène et d'Acetylene d'Extrême Orient—Paris—Saigon.

Technical Agent:	P. Clerc
Compradore	B. K. Cheng
Clerk	C. Collaco

Commercial Agent: E C. Monod & Co.

Telegraphic Address: Oxygene.

Telephone No. 1287.

Agencies: Air Liquide.

Soudure Autogene Française

Societe de l'Acetylene dissoulet

Applications de l'Acetylene.

Societe de purification industrielles des gaz.

The Far Eastern Press.

Printers, Paper Dealers, Book Binders Stationers

780 Siphya Road, Bangkok.

Manager	Manuel Gorriaran
Clerk	D. Greene

Telegraphic Address "Huaann"

Femina.

Magasin De Mode.

British Dispensary Buildings (1st floor)

Partners: L. & S. Rosenberg.

Telephone No. 176.

R. A. Fidaally.

General Importer, Chemist, Druggist and Commission Agent

Anuwongse Road, Bangkok

Proprietor R. A. Fidaally

Tel. Address: "Rahat"

Sole Agent for many principal manufacturers, in Asia, Great Britain. Germany, etc., etc.

Franssiem & Co.

Import and Export Merchant and Commission Agent.

3248–50 Rajawongse Road

Proprietor	Fran Siem (Batavia)
Manager	T. S. Siem
Signs per pro.	Karel Siem
Assistant	J. R. Braga

Telegraphic Address: "Franssiem"

Telephone No. 1452

Agencies: Bangkok—Java—Line s.s. "Kronprins Olav"

Fraser & Neave, Ltd.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

Si Phya Road, Bangkok.

Telegraphic Add: "Atlas"

Telephone No. 262.

Manager	E J Howley
Accountant	A. Mulle

Koviloor Acadamy

Fraser & Neave, Ltd.—*cont'd.*

Clerk A. Yoe Choon
„ Thong Joo
„ Thiem
„ A. Chan
Collector Thew Seng Chuan

Head Office: Singapore
Branches:
Ipoh. Penang, Kuala Lumpur.
Malacca, Seramban, Saigon
Depots:
Klang, Alor Star (Kedah) and Taiping.

French Dispensary.

Pharmacy
Suriwongse Road
Telephone No 694
Telegraphic Add: French Dispensary
Proprietor G. Raget

H. W. Fricker.

Sathorn Road, 1274
Timber Broker & Commission Agent.
Telegraphic Address: "Fricker,"
Bangkok.

Gay Restaurant Cafe.

Caterers
(formerly Treadère Hotel)
Telegraphic Address: Gay, Bangkok
Telephone No. 641.
Laurent Gay, Proprietor.
(There is a first class boarding establishment connected with this Restaurant.)

Manuel Gorriaran.

Import and Export, Commission Agent,
Welding Equipment, Mining
Tanks.
780 Siphya Road
Telephone 1240
Telegraphic Address "Rayfit Bangkok"
Sole Agent for
General Welding & Equipment Co.
The Heyman-Weil Company
Pacific Tank and Pipe Co.
National Mill & Lumber Co.
Mayer Coating Machine Co.
Louis Bloom & Co.

Grand Hotel.

Hotel Keepers, International Cabaret
No. 703, Sathorn Road.
Proprietors: E. Neumann
Mrs. Leosa Neumann

The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

British Dispensary Buildings
New Road,
Bangkok.
Cable Address: "Greateast,"
General Agents, Huese & Co.

Mrs. P. W. Gritters.

Land Agents
Assumption Square, New Road,
No 274.

H. A. Gulamaiden & Co.

Late R. H. Abdulla Sait & Co.
General Cloth Merchants and
Commission Agents.
(Established 1910).
908, Wat Koh Street.

Habibur Rahman.

Hatters
No. 71 73, Wat Iiep
Proprietor Habibur Rahman.
Clerk. S. C Bhattacharja
Salesman Abdul Samed
„ Md. Hussain.

Gunnar Hagen.

Chartering Agent, Import, Export.
Rajawongse Road
Telephone No. 1316
Telegraphic Add: "Hagen"

Koviloor Acadamy

S.S. Hajee Mohamed Mansoor Sahib.

Cloth Merchant & Commission Agent, Wholesale and Retail Dealers
886. Wat Koh Street Bangkok Siam.
Code A.B.C. 5th.
Manager M.M.A. Razaker
Accountant; N.S.A. Kader
Cashier K A. Razak
Salesman. V. Abdul Rahman
K. Mohamed Ghosh
Tel. Add: Mansoor. Bangkok
Telephone No. 837
General Agent at Wolverhampton Paris, New York.
Amsterdam. Manchester. Japan, Ned. India. etc.

Hak Guan Thye.

Import, Export, General Agency and Brokerage.
No. 201 Charoen Krung Road, Talat Noi.
Managing Proprietor, Tien Teck Kanasuta
Eua Rodphanmai, General Clerk
Telegraphic Add. "Hak Guan"
Tel. No. 1278.

Hajee Sakoor Gany

Sugar and Molasses Merchant
15 & 16 Chakrawat Road

Proprietor	Hajee Sakoor Gany
Manager	Ebrahim Hajee Noor-mohamed
Assistant	Abdulaziz Yoosoof
Cashier	Oomar Hassan
Book-Keeper	Hoossain Oomar
Typist	H. Taikrawalla
Godown Keeper	Hoosain Alibhai Nana

Tel. Add: "Sakoorgany"
Telephone No. 816
Branches at: Sourabaya, Samarang, Probolingo, Pasoeroean, Modjokerto, Tagal, Tjeribon, Pakalogan, Rangoon, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Amritsar, Veraval, Vanthalisorath.

A. H Hale.

Ophthalmic Optician.
Member of the Pharmaceutical Society Great Britain.
Member of the British Optical Association.
Fellow of the Ins itute of Spectacle Makers Company, London.
Fellow of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.
Freeman of the City of London.
239, New Road, Bangkok.
(Over the Jawarad Co., Ltd.)
opposite Chartered Bank Lane.
Telephone No. 747.

B. A. Halim & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agents.
Rajawongse Road.
Proprietor: Saeed B. A. Halim
Tel. Address: Halim
Telephone No. 311

Hong Heng Long.

Dock Masters and Ship Builders,
West Bank, Opp. Borneo Co., Ltd.

Managing Proprietor	Hang Heng Long
Assistant	Chong Thoon

Telephone No. 954.

Dr. Ib. Hansen M. D.

Medical Practitioner
New Road, Opp. British Legation
Telephone No. 434 and 1438

Harp Vour Long & Co.

Dealers in General Hardware, Brassware, Tools, Paints, and Rice-Mill Machineries.
Address 285—299, Yawarat Road, Bangkok.
Leung Kai Kin, Manager.
Telegraphic Address "Harpvourlong"
Telephone No. 585.

Koviloor Acadamy

Heiwa Medical Hall.

Nos. 2108-2114 Unakan Road,
(Old S. A. B. Buildings)
Telephone No. 220.
Dr. D. Shimada M. B.
General Physician & Surgeon
Miss H. Matsuzawa, Midwife.
M. Shibano Proprietor.
(Also General Importer & Exporter & Commission Agent.)
Tel. Add: "Heiwa" Bangkok.

C. Herman & Co.

946, Sathorn Road
Painters, Decorators, Paint-dealers and Contractors.

Heung On Insurance Co., Ltd.

Fire and Marine Insurance,
No. 48-50, Sikak Phya Sri.

Lan Po Kwun	Manager
Ng Sheung Kwing	Accountant
Lau Yen Cho	Cashier

Tel. Add: "Heungon"
Telephone No. 839.
Head Office: Hongkong.

Hoa Long & Co.

General Importers.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Provisions, Wines, Spirits and Fancy Goods.
Corner, Custom's Lane,
Branch: Seekak Saochingcha;
Tel. Address: "Hoalong."
Telephone: 1130.
Branch Store: Tel. 1129.
S. Bock—Sole Partner

Assistant	Lim Heng Sae
Bill Collector	Chew Fok Wang
"	Chew Keng Ye.

Hoh Leng Dispensary.

Dispensary, Wholesale & Retail Sale.
No. 79 to 83 New Road, Bangkok.
Proprietor Dr. Ang Lieng Siu.
Telegraphic Add: "Hoh Leng B'kok"
Telephone No. 848.

E. Hong & Co.

Importers of Bicycles and Accessories
618-620, Yawaraj Road,
Proprietor, Teo Theng Siang.
Telephone No, 1093.

Hong Heng Store.

Songwad Road.
Telephone No. 1236.
Merchants, Dealers in Sporting Goods, Firearms and Glassware.
Manager Thien Ngor.

The Hongkong Fook On Marine, Fire and Life Insurance and Godown Co., Ltd.

Head Office: No. 295, Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong.
Established: 1900.
Bangkok Office: Songwad Road.
Telephone No. 632.
Bangkok Branch:

Manager	Yuen Kan Pak
Cashier	Chin Tso Yee
Accountant	Hu Sing Long
Secretary	Choi Chung Shun

Hoondomal Dayaram.

(The New Indian Store)
Direct Importers of all kinds of Silk & Cotton Goods & Curios from India, China and Japan.
No. 1. New Road.

Manager	H. Parsram
Asst. Manager	H. Premchad
Salesmen	Mathman
	Alomall
	Nandlal

Telegraphic Address: "Hoondomal"
Telephone No. 1059.

Koviloor Acadamy

Hoyle and Smith Ltd.

(Head Office : Manchester),
Merchants.
Rajawongse Road.

Manager E. W. Deane
Compradore M. Kaigson
Chief Clerk O. M. Nara
Telegraphic Address: "Hoylesmith"
Telephone No. 1470

B. L. Hua & Co.

General Importers and Exporters
Chemicals and Druggists
Add: No. 45-46 Corner Siyaek Wat Tuk
Proprietor B. L. Hua
Sub-Lieut. Chom Bhuyanond,
Pharmacist
Nai Sangiem Assistant
B. L. Tum Clerk
Telegraphic Add: "Bangloohua" B'kok
Telephone No. 335.

Hua Ann Insurance Co., Ltd.

Bangkok Branch.
Fire, Marine & Mortgage Insurance,
No. 177. Yawaraj Road, Bank of
Canton Building.
Head Office : No. 12. Yong Thye
Street, Swatow, China.
Manager K. Y. Tsan
Asst. Manager Low Sze Ngeung,
Telephone No. 338.

Huese and Co.

Life, Fire, Marine & Motor Car
Insurances.
British Dispensary Building,
70, New Road.
Proprietor: J. Huese.
Tel. Add : "Greateast"

Agencies :

Great American Insurance Company.
Great Eastern Life Assce. Co, Ltd.
Overseas Assurance Corporation, Ltd.

Huey Sak Co Ltd.

Kapok Growers.
Bangkok Times Office, Bangkok
Limited Liability Co.,
Capital Tcs. 104,500.00.
Estate Address: Huey Sak.

Director: W. A. Graham, Chairman
A. Helvard
E. C. Monod
J. A. Hjartved
Manager : J. H. Hee
Secretary : A. Helvard (acting,)

Indische Hout-Import Maatschappy.

(Indian Timber-Import Co., Ltd.)
(Incorporated in Holland)
Head Office : Amsterdam.

Branches : Bangkok (Siam)
Soerabaya (Java)
Port-Gentil (Gaboon)
Paramaribo (Surinam)

Timber Merchants and General
Importers and Exporters
Office—Hongkong Bank Lane
Telegraphic Add: "Ihim" Bangkok
Telephone No. 1195

Manager H. J. A. Brantjes
Signs per pro H. M. B. Hols
Assistant J. W. Keylard
Chief Clerk M. A. Hoosein
Book Keeper Ng Kon Fah
Compradore Chia Eng Siang
" Nguan Hak
Shipping Clerk Poh Abdulabhandu

Agencies.

Engineering : De Vries Robbé & Co.	Steel Structures
"Werkspoor" — Amsterdam	Railway Material
Stork Bros & Co.	Machinery
Werf "Conrad"	Dredges
General : Nicoter Kuile & Sons	Textile
Twentsche Textiel My	"
Tieleman & Dros	Provisions
"Kwatta" — Breda	Saws, Files
Justus van Maurik	Cigars
"Teoline"—Breda	Paint & Varnish

Koviloor Acadamy

Internationale Crediet-en Handels-Vereeniging "Rotterdam"

General Import and Export
Bangkok—Agency
Worachak Road
Telegraphic Address: "Internatio"
Telephone No. 1356.
and
Head Office Rotterdam
Branches: Batavia, Samarang, Soerabia Cheribon, Tandjong, Karang, Padang, Singapore.

Manager P. Prins
Employee W. Hart

Agencies

Van Heek & Co., Textile-Works, Enschede (Holland)
Koninklijke Stoomweverij, Textile-Works, Almelo (Holland)
Hengelosche Boutweverij. Textile-works, Hengelo (Holland)
Gerh. Jannink and Zonen Textile Work, Enschede (Holland)
N. V. Nederlandsch-Kunstijdfabied Arnhem (Holland)
Papierfabrick Padalarang, Padalarang, (Java)
George A. Trapp Wine and Spirit shipper, London
Farbenfabriken vorm, Friedr, Bayer & Co. Leverkusen (Germany)
N. V. Parfumerie and Zeepfabricken "Georg Dralle," Humburg (Germany.)

The International Engineering Co., Inc.

Chartered Bank Lane
P. O. Box 30.
Incorporated in U. S. A.
Main Office—280 Madison Ave., New York
Engineers—Contractors
Importers—Exporters
Shipping—Insurance
Cable address: "Gysesom"

Manager H. F. Scholes
Asst. Manager J. D. Wester Jr.
Construction F. A. Dunn
Overseer P. A. de Silva
Compradore Lao Soon Huat
Chief Clerk R. M. Sequeira

Shipping.

Admiral Oriental Line
Barber Steamship Lines
American Pioneer Line
Tampa & Interocean Steamship Co.

Insurance

Home Insurance Co. Ltd., New York

General Agencies.

Procter and Gamble Distributing Co.
American Milk Products Corp.
Fairbanks Morse Co.
Morse Twist Drill and Machine Co.
Brown and Sharpe Mfg. Co.
Norton Company
Cox Mfg. Co.
U. S. Machinery Corp.
Brunswick Kroeschell Co.
Austin Machinery Corp.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Buda Mfg. Co.
Betz Co.
Standard Conveyor Co.
Elmer and Amend

International Hotel.

Board & Lodging & Billiard Saloon
Custom House Lane
Hoa Long & Co.

International Savings Society.

A Public Savings Company Founded in 1912 and Registered in the French Consulate General in Shanghai and Bangkok.
Head Office: Shanghai 5, Avenue Edward VII.
Bangkok Branch: 65 New Road.
Telegraphic Address: "Intersavin"
Telephone No. 1504.
Board of Directors:

Koviloor Acadamy

International Savings Society.—*cont'd.*

Chairman R. Fano
H. Madier
J. Beudin
M. Speelmann
General Managers:
J. Beudin and M. Speelmann
Agencies at Pekin, Tientsin, Moukden, Harbin, Chungking, Hankow, Hongchow, Foochow, Swatow, Amoy, Yunnanfu, Canton, Bangkok.

The Jayajsiddhi Dispensary.

Chemists and Druggists
85-87 New Road, Bangkok
Proprietor, Luang Jayajanaphyadhi
Telephone No. 1424.

The Jawarad Company Ltd.

General Merchants, Importers, Exportors and Commission Agents, Government Contractors and Druggists, Opticians etc.

Registered Office :
219 Jawarad Road
Head Office :
2996/8 Rajawongse Road
Bangrak Branch.
New Road, Opposite
Chartered Bank Lane.
City Branch.
Seekak Sow Ching-Cha.
Board of Directors.
Dr. Claudio Gayetti Tan Mui Ting
Tan Chueck Yew Ung Liong Joo
Managing Director.
Nai Kim Phong Thongthach.

Staff.

Tai Kok Cheng
Tan Buck Seng
F. M. Xavier
Ng. Si Chye
Nai Ooh
Nai Sui Nguan
Nai Kui Nguan
Nai Lian Seng
Choo Yuan Sim

Attending Physicians.

Dr. Claudio Gayetti M.D., Rajawongse Office.
Dr. F. Christian, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M. Bangrak Office.

Optical Department.

A. H. Hale, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., D.B.C A.F.I.O.
Eoh Choon Song
Keng Choon
Joo Hah
Bangrak Branch : Han Khoon Nguan
Nai Chin
Nai Yin
City Branch : G. A. Kemp
Nai Chak Seng
Nai Pheng Kwang
Telegraphic Add: "Jawarad" Bangkok
Tel. No. Medical Department : 625
Import and Optical Department : 1284
Extension to Manager's Room
Bangrak Branch : 747
City Branch : 1511

"Josephine"

Specialist in Hats, Robes, Blouses; Latest Paris and London Models; Wedding Trousseaux Travelling Outfits.

Facing the British Legation. Bangkok.

Karachi Store.

(The Grand silk store in Siam)
Silk Merchants and Haberdashers.
199 New Road.
Branch 390-392 Phahurat Road.
Phone 1506
Proprietors Dayaram & Tujaram
Managers B. H. Mahtani & J. R. Sukhrani
Clerk Utumal Tickamdas
Asst. Narumal Jethmal
Tel. Address: Phabiani.
Telephone No. 937.
Head Office: Hyderabad, Sindh.

Koviloor Acadamy

Katz Brothers, Ltd.

Merchants, Import and Export
Anuwongse Road.
Head Office: Singapore.
Branches: Penang, Bangkok, Medan, London, Hamburg.
Telegraphic Address: "Katz"
Telephone No. 245.

H. H. W. Markham, Signs per pro.
H. E. T. Scowsill " "
O. V. R. Sami Chief Clerk.
Lim Peng Khim Compradore (Rough Goods)
Lee Sui Eam Compradore (Piece Goods)
Seowping Yen Shipping Clerk
Nooradin Bill Collector

Kew Heng & Co.,

No. 173 Yawaraj Road,
Bangkok.
Telegraphic Address;—"Freeman"
Telephone No. 1256.

Manager Li Pak Lun
Assistant Chow Lok Chai
Accountant Li Thoon Poh
Broker Aw Chee Nam
Broker Low Siew
Shroff Li Shoon Pak
Sole Agent:—Trung-Hue Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Lee Khoon Seng.

Shipping Agencies, Rice Millers
General Export and Import
Watt Phya Krai

Proprietor Lee Teck Aw
Shipping Lee Ben
Lim Teck Ngam
Lim Longkhim
Rice Chua Yong Chew
Ngo Siap Muoy
Lim Sew Joo

Telegraphic Add: "Khoonseng"
Telephone No. 750
Branches: Kwang Nguan Seng Hongkong
Khoon Seng, S'pore
Miang Seng, Swatow

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Limited.

Established 1879
East Bank, River Menam
Bangkok.
Main Establishment: East Bank River Menam
Telegraphic Address: "Kimhoaheng"
Code used:—A. B. C. 5th. Edition & Bentley
Telephone No. 180

Branch Stores.

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Sam Yak, Telephone No. 880
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Si Phya Road, Telephone No. 628
General Merchants, Direct Importers Commission Agents.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Provisions, Wines and Spirits, Fancy Goods and Hardware.
Government Contractors.
Sole Agents for:—
Vesta Sewing Machines
"Fox" Typewriters
Flor de Rizal Manila Cigars, etc. etc.
Board of Directors:
Chan Teck Hee
Chua Tit Seng
Chan Yong Watt
Goh Yong Chua, Manager

Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.

General Importers & Commission Agents.
Entrance to Siam Commercial Bank Lane, New Road.
Telegraphic Add: 'Kiamhoseng"
Code used: Bentley
Telephone No. 465.

Kian Seng Store.

Importers, Exporters, Wholesalers, & General Store Keepers.
Chakrabejr Road, Bangkok.
Manager Tan Kim Lye
Telegraphic Address: "Kianseng."
Telephone No. 1067.

Koviloor Acadamy

C. Kim Hah & Co.

Building Contractor & Architect
Telephone No. 1271.
Address: Dom Rong Rak, Bangkok.
Prop. C. Kim Hah
Staff:
Nai C Kim Hah Contractor & Architect
Nai Phon Foreman
Nai Wongsu „
Nai Kim „
Nai Thar, Time recorder
Nai Chi Chaing, Store Keeper
Nai H ng, D aftsman
Nai Lim, Accountant.

King Chan.

Photographer and Wholesale dealer in Photographic M terials.
No, 818—850 & 8 2-854 Jawarad Road.
6 Branch Offi es in Siam.
Also in Singapore & Canton-China,
Managing Partner: Lee Chai.

Klong Rangsit Motor Boat Co., Ltd.

Klong Rangsit & Nakon Nayok
Tel-phone No. 2:9.
Office Nai Le t's
Registered Siamese Company
Directors:
Phya Bhakdi Nora-resh (Chairman)
Phya Surakrasate Sobhon
Phya Ovad Vorakit
Phya Asoke Montri (Secretary)
Phya Chongrak Norasi
Luang Rasdr Nayok
Nai Chaem Surasani
Manager: Luang Rasdr Nayok

Runs.

1. Klong Rangsit connecting with every train State Railways, Canal 7-10 and Sawabha Lock.
2. Sawabha Lock Nakon Nayok 1 boat daily.
3. Hok Mah Sai Bon every day 1 boat to canal 12 vice versa.

G. Kluzer & Co.

Importers, Exporters and Government Contractors.
Telegraphic Address: "Kluzer"
Telephone No. 156

G. Kluzer	Sole partner
A Luraschi	Assistant
A. Mizzan	„
S. R. Stephens	Engineer
F. Galassi	Chief Clerk
O. Tiang Cheng	Accountant

Building Department.

G. Anesi	Foreman

Garage.

A. Arianna	Export
S. Castro	Clerk

Agencies.

Lloyd Triestino S. N. Co
Marconi's Wireless Telegraphic Co.
F.W. Schule & Co. Rice Mill Machinery
Fiat Motor cars
Dodge Brothers „
Studebaker Corp „
Pirelli & Co. Motor tyres

Komes & Co.

General Importers
Sikak Phya Sri
Proprietor T. Komes.
Telephone No. 608.

Krungdeb Vadhakee.

Contractors and Housebuilders
Wat Sakat.
Telephone No. 820.
Managing Prop. Phra Narindr Piromya
Assistant: Sub-Lieut Oon
Sole Agent for Messrs. F. Egan (American woodworking Machinery.)

Koviloor Acadamy

G. Lavizzari & Co.

Building Contractors,

Pan Road,

Bangkok.

Koviloor Acadamy

Kuan Soon & Co.

General Merchan s and Commission Agents.
3246, Rachawongse Road.
Managing Partners Heah Kwang Yam and Wee Soon Chuan
Telegraphic Address "Yamchuan"
Telephone No. 1331.

Kuntang Tin Dredging Limited.

Huey Yot, Trang
Acting Mine Manager: F. J. B. Maggs
Secretaries :—Evatt & Company, 3 Weld Quay, Penang.

Kwong Tai & Co.

Dealers in Piece Goods, Siam Pongee and Chinese Silk.
No, 505, Sampeng Street.
Proprietor & Manager: Wong Tai Loi
Telegraphic Address: "Kwongtai."
Telephone No. 200.

T. Angell Larsen.

Shipping, Import
No. 2777, Bush Lane
Telegraphic Address: "Angell,"
Telephone No. 841.
Codes Used: Scott's 10 th Ed., A.B.C. 5th & Bentleys.
Proprietor. T. Angell Larsen
H. Lee, Compradore
Sole Agents for "Hansa" Boiler Composition.

G. Lavizzari & Co.

Building Contractors —Pan Road.
Designing, Estimating and Contracting of Reinforced Concrete and of any other kind of Building Constructions.
Guido Lavizzari, Managing Partner
F. Bonello Foreman
Telegraphic Address: 'Lavizzari"
Telephone No.970.

Dr. P. W. Lau, (Mrs. Lee) M.D.

Graduate of the Kwong Wah Medical College, Canton.
No. 786, Vorachak Road, Bangkok.
Attends to patients at their residences.
Consulting hours.
Daily—from 8 a.m. to noon and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. but for urgent cases and midwifery, immediate attention.
Telephone No. 1173.

Louis T. Leonowens., Ltd.

Teak Concessionaires, Sawmillers General Importers & Exporters.
Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd.
39, Lime St. London, E C., Secretaries.
Branches at Bangkok and Nakon Lampang
Stations at Sucothai, Paknampo Raheng, Muang Thern & Muang Ngow.
Bangkok Office.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Lane.
Tel. Add. "Leonowens Bangkok."
Tel. Nos. 250 & 869.
Bang Lampoo Larng (Sawmill)
Tel. Add. "Denny Bangkok"
Telephone No. 144.
G. Gordon Macleod, General Manager for Siam.

General Office.

C. T. Cox. Asst; Manager, Signs p.p.
F. W. Marshall
D. Dudding
F. B Roberts
E. J. Stather

Saw Mill.

R H. St Amory
W. Duncan, Superintendent Engineer

Nakon Lampang.

A. W. Mountain Assistant Manager
H W. Joynson F. Frere
H. Foster-Pegg R. R F Gill.
P. Page C. W. Robb
J. H. A. Wilson

Koviloor Acadamy

Louis T. Leonowens., Ltd.—*cont'd.*

Nai Charern, Clerk in Charge Paknampo
Nai Tong " " Raheng.

List of Agencies.

The Siamese Trading Corporation, Ltd.
The Renong Tin Dredging Co., Ltd.
The World Marine & General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Employers Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd
The State Assurance Co., Ltd.
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Queensland Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Strai's & China Textile Co., Ltd.
De Wit & Co., Holland. Blankets.
Department of Sericulture, Kashmir. Raw Silk
Gordon Goodger & Co., Ltd., (London) Railroad Contractors, etc.
Werf Gustr Firma A. F. Smulders Dredge Builders, etc.
The Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
The Curtis's & Harvey, Ltd. Explosives
Hazelhurst and Sons, Ltd., Soaps
Wilkins Heywood & Clark, Ltd., Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc.
E. S. & A. Robinson, Ltd., Paper Merchants, Colour Printers, etc
The Dunlop Rubber Co., (Straits Settlement), Ltd. Dunlop Tyres
The Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd.
Walkers "Perfection" Fire Extinguishers, Ltd.
Pearsons Antiseptic Co,, Ltd. Disinfectants
John and Robt. Harvey & Co., Ltd. Scotch Whisky
J. & R. Tennents, Ltd., Beer
Girard & Co., Brandy
Booth's Distillery, Ltd., Gin
Libby McNeil & Libby, Provisions.

Herbert Lewis

Mine Owner and Agent,
Pattani.

Agencies:

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.
Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.
William Gossage & Sons, Ltd.

Li Tit Guan.

Rice Mills, Merchants & Commission Agents,
Tel. Address: "Titguan"
Bangkok.
Proprietor: Phya Boribun Kosakorn.
Assistants Phra Pramuen Bumithes.
" Kok Eaw.

T. Limtitchye

Transporting & Building Contractor, and Merchant.
1—2. New Road, near Bisathien Bridge.
P. Limtitchye
Tel. Add: "Limtitchye"

Lloyd Triestino S. N. Co.

Agents: G. Kluzer & Co.

Lotus Dispensary.

Corner, Custom House Lane.
Proprietor: Carl C. Hansen. M.D.
Telephone No. 1130.

Tan E. Long.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Chinese Silk.
No. 569, Sampeng Street
Proprietor: Tan Chet Yue.
Telephone No. 1181.

Koviloor Acadamy

Lun Tai Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

No. 173, Yawaraj Road.

Manager	Lam Kan Sheung
Assistant	Wong Choy Mon
Clerk	Koh Chop U
	Lam Lap Man
Shroff	Chur Lan Ting

Telegraphic Address: "Luntai,"
Telephone No. 768
Agencies: Lud Yick Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hong Nin Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

The Medina Store.

(Sole Proprietor Mazar Husein)
Dealer in all kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Lotions,
Essential Oils Etc.
Wholesale and Retail
Tel. Address: "Medina."
Codes Used. "A. B. C. 5th, Edition & Bentley's"
Address: No. 347-349, Phahurat Road, Bangkok.

H. A. Malbary.

Piece-Goods Importers and Exporters
No. 3210 Rajawongse Road.

Partners:	H. A. Malbary and A. H. Malbary
Manager	M. T. Vasee
Cashier	A. A. Palida
Shipping Clerk	M. W. Hanyabhoy

Telegraphic Address: Malbary
Telephone No. 665.
Agencies.
E. J. Motiwalla & Co. Singapore
Branches.
Bombay & Ahmudavad
Head Office.
A. H. Malbary, Surat

S. G. S. Malin.

Dealer in all kinds of Precious Stones, and Jewellery & Commission Agent
Wat Koh, Bangkok.

Sole Proprietor	S. G. S. Malim
Manager	K. S. Malim
Salesman	T. Kassim Sahib
	Bangrak Branch.
Manager	O. A Kareem
Salesman	A. P. Malim
"	Hassandeen

Manufacturers Life Ins., Co., Ltd.

Agents:
The Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd., Bangkok.
Telegraphic Address: —"Manulife"
Telephone Nos. 344, 1112 & 759.

F. W. Margrett & Co.

Craftsmen-Modellers.
Manufacturing Goldsmiths, Jewellers, Silversmiths, Electro-Platers, Engravers and Diesinkers
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks.
and
Scientific Instruments
Showrooms
Facing the British Legation.
Studio & workshops.
Chartered Bank Lane.
Cables: "Monopoly" Bangkok.
Telephone No. 1499.

Moona Thambi Saiboo Marican,

(M. T. S. Marican)
Cloth and Diamond Merchant and General Commission Agent.
Tel. Add: "Thambisa"
Tel. No. 664.

Koviloor Acadamy

Moona Thambi Saiboo Marican—*cont'd*

Partners:
(1) Hadjee Moona Thambisaiboo Maricar (deceased)
(2) Moona Mohamed Abdul Kader Maricar (deceased)
(3) Moona Kader Mohiadeen Sahib Maricar (absent)
(4) S. Kader Mohiadeen Sahib Maricar (absent)
(5) S. M. M. M. Sahiboo Manager.

Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.

Offices: Chartered Bank Lane.
Telephone No. 83.
Directors:
Comdr. W. L. Grut (Chairman)
Phya Boriboon Raja Sombat
S. Brighouse
G. Rowland
J. H. Sedgwick
R. D. Craig
G. R. Brooks Secretary
H. C. Anderson Manager (Tacheen)
Knut Brehm Engineer "
James Kerr, Asst. Manager (Meklong)

Menam Motor Boat Co., Ltd.

(Siamese Company)
Board of Directors:
W. L. Grut Chairman
Dr. Yai S. Sanitwongs
V. Lund
J. Bruun
Rear-Adm. F. Thomsen
Manager J. Bruun
Assistant V. A. Hoffding
Secretary Fr. d. G. de Jesus
Tel. Add: "Menamotor"
Telephone No. 540 Bangkolem
" " 489 Bangkrabue

Menam Pilot Co.

Office: New Road, near Custom House Lane
Tel Add: "Pilot"
Tel. No. 68.

Partners: Capt. Alb Petersen, Supt.
" H. J. Siggins
" H. Flashmann
" A. Hansen
" D. McAllister

A Pilot Schooner named "Pilot" is stationed outside the Bar.

Mikasa.

Photographers
Sikak Poya, Sri
Proprietor Y. Ebata
Telephone No. 215.

A. T. E. Mithaiwalla.

Tel. Add: "Mithaivalla"
Tel. No. 1416.
Piece Goods, Cloth Merchant
Anuwongse Road, No. 735.
Proprietor A. T. E. Mithaiwalla.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited.

(Mitsui & Co., Ltd.)
General Merchants
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Lane
Head Office:
1, Honcho Nichome, Tokio
London Office: 31-33, Lime Street, London E. C.

Branches at:—Amoy, Antung, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Chefoo, Chemulpo, Dairen, Foochow, Fusan, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Karachi, Keelung, Lyon, Manila, Marseilles, Melbourne, New York, Newchang, Portland, Rangoon, Saigon, San-Francisco, Seattle, Semarang, Seoul, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Suez, Swatow, Sydney, Tainan, Taipeh, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Vancouver, Vladivostock, and all Japan Ports, etc.

Koviloor Acadamy

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.—*cont'd.*

Representative	F. Uyeki
Assistant	S. Kajiyama
,,	K. Yoshioka
,,	T. Katoh
,,	K. Miyampto
,,	S. Isobe
,,	S. Ninomiya
,,	S. Kiyofuji
,,	K Okada
,,	S. Izumi

Telegraphic Add: "Mitsui"
Telephone No. 513.

Agencies :

Miike & Tagawa Coal Mines
Canada Coal Mines
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.
Shibaura Iron & Electrical Works
American Locomotive Co., Ltd.
Nippon Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Taisho Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd
Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Morinaga Confectionery Co., Ltd.

M. A. Mogul.

Stationer, Hardware Dealer, Yarn and Piece Goods Merchant, Palai Cloth Manufacturer.

Rajawongse Road.

Proprietor	M. A. Mogul
Attorney	A. A. Dhoor
Manager	E B Malbaree
Bill Collector	G. A. Abdulgafoor
Shipping Clerk	T. K. Husein
Assistant	H. E. Siamwalla
,,	M. M. A Poonawalla
,,	E T. Tayebokhan
,,	E. M. Moonaverally

Telegraphic Add: Mogul
Telephone No. 1312.

Agencies, Surat, Ahmedabad, Singapore and Bombay.

Les Successeurs de E.C. Monod & Cie.

Import—Export.

Partners :

H. G. Monod F. X. Dezaunay.

Assistants :

J. Lin
R. Samy
Antoine Phin Laomany

Agents for :

Société des Ciments Portland Artificiels de l'Indo-Chine (Dragon Brand).
Citroen Motor cars
Delage ,,
Cigarettes Nationale
Société Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin
Far East Oxygène & Acetylene Co. Ltd.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.
Compagnie des Chargeurs Reunis.
Societe des Affreteurs Indo-Chinois (local line of steamer, Saigon Bangkok)
L'Urbaine Fire Insurance Co. Paris
London & Scottish Assurance Corporation Ltd.
New India Assurance Co. Ltd. (of Bombay).

In partnership with Societe d'Exportation des Produits Metallurgiques Francais.

Metals, Machinery, Hardware, Aviation Materials.
Schneider Co. (Le Creusot).
Societe de Construction des Batignolles.
Peugeot Cie.

Assistants :	F. Leboucq (absent)
	R. Denis
Compradore:	Nai Kim Sui

Telephone No. 558.
Tel. Add: "Monod Bangkok."

Koviloor Acadamy

Monod Feller (Export and Import) Ltd.

Exporters, Importers and Agents.

755—57, Songwad Road.

Directors:	F. Feller
	P. W. Klingenfuss
Assistant:	W Steiner
	H. Pfinner
	F. W. Tisbury
Export Compradore	Pak Tho
Import Compradore	Yong Sik

Tel. Add: "Feller"
Telephone No. 1505

Principal Sole Agencies:
Insurance:
Java Sea & Fire Ins. Co. Ltd., Batavia
Assurance Franco-Asiatique, Shanghai
La Fonciere Fire Ins Co., Paris
Import Agencies: Berna Milk Co. Thoune

Abdulla & Co.	Cigarettes
L. T. Piver	Perfumery
L. Givaudan & Co.	Synthetic Perfumes
G. H. Mumm	Champagne
Heidsieck & Co.	"
Vve. Clicquot-Ponsardin	"
Cusenier	Marseille
Olouret & Co.	Red Tiger Brandy.
Dollfus-Mieg & Co.	Cotton Goods.
Albert Godde, Bedin & Co.	Silk Goods Manufacturers, Lyons

S. M. Moothu.

Jeweller.

Dealer in
Chamtaboon Rubies & Diamonds,
Cutter of all kinds of gems.
Exporter & Importer, General Commission Agent.
Telegraphic Add: "Moothu" Bangkok
A. B. C. 5th Edition & Private.

Naihoot Juita Tin Mine N. L.

(Incorporated in Australia)
Telegraphic Address:— "Juita" Langsuen.
Code:— Broomhall's International (Mining Edition)

General Manager & Attorney	L. W. Elsum.
Asssistant Manager	A. Ottaway
Dredgemaster	W. Harrison.
Assistant	J. W Concannon
"	J. Francis.
Head Clerk.	Lim Chiam Gnoh.
Storekeeper	Lee Beau Chee

Auditors:— Messrs Mcauliffe, Davis & Hope. Penang.
Australian Office A. Capper Moore. Collins House, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.

Nai Lert

Ice Manufacturers, Motorboat builders
Motorboat Services
Hardware Merchants General Stores
Importers and Exporters

Proprietor	Phra Bhakdi Norasresth
Manager	C. S. Richardson
Accountant	D. A. Pestonji
Cashier	Nai Mooy Tevidhay

STORE DEPARTMENT

Manager	C. C. Kenny
Assistant Manager	Nai Yoo

Agencies.

Messrs. Fraser and Neaves' Mineral Waters
Shell Benzine and Lubricating Oils
Vacuum Oil Cos' Mobiloils
York Burglar and fireproof safes
Niagara Marine Motors
T. Hessin and Cos' Fishhooks
Lowries' Whisky
"Solignum" Wood Preservative
Elbschloss Beer
"Tiger" Stout
British Soap Co., Ltd.

Koviloor Acadamy

Nai Lert Motor Transport Services.

Office at Charlerm-Loke Bridge
Petchaburi Road,
From Sapatum Lock to Minburi,
Nong Chork, Tha Khai and Patriew
and to Lock,
Bangnam Prio and Bankhanark Lock.
Phra Bhakdi Norasresth (Nai Lert.)
Proprietor.
Nai Kieb, Manager.

F. H. M. Nakhoda.

Head Office: Budri Road, Surat.
Importers of Indian Spices, Grams and Oil and Exporters of Rice and other Siamese Products.
Bangkok Office:
5, Chakrawat Road,
Telephone No. 1005.

Partners E. A. Nakhoda (at Surat)
F. M. Nakhoda
Managing Partner F. H. M. Nakhoda
Telegraphic Add. "Zein" Bangkok.
Agenies:
F. M. Noordin & Co Singapore also at Madras, Bombay, Karachi & Calcutta.

Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.

General Stores.
Nos. 621-23, Bamrung Muang Road.
Tapan Chang Rongsi (City)
Telegraphic Add: "Nakhoda"
Telephone No. 731.
Bangkok.
Amanbhai Aman Managing Partner.

Nam Cheong Press.

Established 1888.
New Road, Near Custom House Lane,
English, Siamese and Chinese
Job Printing.
Handbill Circulation, Book-binding Stationery, and Rubber Stamp making.
Tam Piew Lam Proprietor
Mrs. Wong
Mee Yong Manager
Yip Ming Kong Asst. Manager
Yip Len Foreman
C. Hong Lën Clerk
C. A. Chee ,,

Nangsue Bimb Dai.

(Siamese Newspaper)
Plab Pla Jai Road.
Telephone No. 482.

Director Phya Isarabandhu Sobhana
Managing Editor Phra Sindhat Aksharasara
Assist: Luang Sanithan Aksharasatra
,, Khun Akshara Nibaddha
,, Nai Xit Puradat
,, Nai Xua Sreshthaputra
Reporter Nai Puy Bhaladat
Accountant Nai Lye Sud Quamvien
Asst. Acct. Nai Bung Pungthuayati
Chief Clerk Nai Tim Aksharanugraha
Assistant Nai Siri Omjaisin.

The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in China)

Cigarette Dealers and Manufacturers
Head Office: 20, East Seward Road
Shanghai, China
165. Desvoeux Road
Central, Hongkong
Bangkok Depot.
No. 628 Jawarad Road, Bangkok
Telegraphic Add: "Nanyang"
Telephone No. 1031

Koviloor Acadamy

The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd.—*cont'd.*

Managing Director	Kan Ching Shan (absent)
Manager	Lum Chee Kin
Accountant	F. Y. Hall
Cashier	Ng Wai Sum
Inspector	Fung Yeting
"	Koe Hin Chean
"	C. L. Dunk
Chief Clerk	Aunt Seen Chuen
Clerk	S. M. Fang
"	Chung Kuk Poo
Godown Keeper	Lee Y. Heng
Assistant	J. E. Dunk

Narasingh Photo Studio,

Court Photographers
New Road.
Telephone No. 602.

Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.

1623, 1625 & 1627, Chakrawat Road.
F. Campbell Manager
Telegraphic Address: "Nestanglo"
Telephone No. 742.

The Nippon Iin.

(Dr. K. Mitani)
No. 25, Banmoh (Tha Rongya Kaw) Road, Bangkok.
Telephone No. 5 8.
Tel. Address: Mitani, Bangkok.
Dr. T. Kawai, M D.
Veterinary Surgeon
H. Mitani.

Phra Niyom Naradiraj's Ice Factory.

(Banglampoo)
Ice Factory, Cold Storage & General Importer

Proprietor	Phra Niyom Narabiraj
Manager	Tay Po Hian
Assistant	Lee Kim Siang

Telephone No. 1510

Oriental Bakery.

Established 1897.
Oriental Avenue, No. 2372.

Manager	F. V. de Jesus
Assistant	Leo C. de Jesus

Branch at Ban Mo h, No. 1050.
Telephone No. 1067.
The only Bakery in Siam installed with up-to-date Machinery electrically driven.

Oriental Hotel.

Telegraphic Add: "Orienhotel"
Proprietor A. J. Maire

Oriental Stamp Company.

(Established 1920)
1297 Jotha Road, Talat Noi.
Speciality:—
Air Mail Stamps & Air Flown Covers.
Agents & Correspondents: in all parts of the World.
(Business by Post)
Managing Proprietor Chan Chin Joo.

The Oriental Stores, Ltd.

Telephone No. 257
Provision and General Stores, Importers and General Merchants
Tel. Add: "Oriental."
Telephone No. 179 & 647

J. T. Dalsgaard	Acting Manager
K. Olin Hansen	Accountant, signs per pro
A. Grosen	Assistant
T. Rimbusch	"
E. Stenderup	
Jensen	"
F. Thorsen	"
Choa Hock Teck	Comprador
V. Kim Guan	Chief Clerk

Osaka Shosen Kaisha

Agents: The Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.

Koviloor Acadamy

By Appointment to
H. M. The King,

The Oriental Stores, Ltd.

IMPORTERS OF

All kinds of Provisions,
Wines and Spirits,
Cigars, Tobacco & Cigarettes.

Gentlemen's Outfitting, Silver and Electroplated Ware, Soap, Perfumery and Toilet preparations, Art Porcelain, Photographic Articles.

Kitchen and Household Utensils, Glass, Crockery and Cutlery, Stationery and Books, Sporting Goods, Travelling Trunks, Harness and Saddlery, Beds and Beddings, Gramophones, Toys, Etc., Etc.

SHIPCHANDLERS.

TRADE MARK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Koviloor Acadamy

By Appointment to
H. M. The King.

The Oriental Stores, Ltd.

Sole Agents in Siam for:.

Carlsberg Breweries, Beers,
Blood, Wolfe & Co's Stout,
Tricoche & Co., Brandies,
Meukow & Co., ,,
Martini & Rossi Vermuth,
John Haig & Co's, Whiskies,
Schroder, Schyler & Co's Bordeaux Wines,
Pommery Champagne,
Irroy ,,
Nicholson's Gin,
"Seagull" Danish, Condensed & Sterilized Milks,
Hirschsprung's Cigars,
Carl Lund's Enamelware,
Royal Copenhagen Porcelain,
Bauche Safes,
"Noma" Toilet Soaps,
Columbia Graforolas & Records,
Lipton's Teas,
Etc., Etc.

TRADE MARK.

Koviloor Acadamy

K. Oyama & Co.

(Established 1908)
Pahurat Road Bangkok
General Importers & Exporters
Commission Agents
Cable Address : "Oyama Bangkok"
Code Used A. B. C. 5th Edition,
Bentley and Private
Telephone No. 595
Bankers, Banque De l'Indo Chine
The Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.
Import : Cotton, Silk, Piece Goods, Printing Paper, Printing Material, Stationery, Machinery, Iron Ware Porcelain, Glass Ware, Matting, Drugs Etc.
Export : Siamese Rice & Broken Rice, Teak wood, Rose wood, Aloes wood, Ebony wood, Tenlang wood, (for railway sleepers). Ivory, Sticklac, Cotton, Tallow, Lard, Hides of Cows, Buffaloes, Deer, Gamboge, Tin, Etc,

I. Miyakawa	Proprietor
S. Otani	Manager, Export Dept.
W. Yokoyama	Manager, Import Dept.
K. Miyakawa	Manager, Printing Dept.
Y. Katoh	Assistant
T. Masumidzu	"
Y. Tsuge	"

Ozawa Medical Hall.

Deal in Drugs, Surgical Instruments, and Medical Apparatus
No. 666—670, Yawaraj Road
Proprietor S. Iwamoto
Telephone No. 789

Paknam Railway Co., Ltd.

Board of Directors:
Phya Boribun Raja Sombat
W. L. Grut
Samuel Brighouse
R. D. Craig
T. A. Göttsche, Manager & Secretary.

Benjamin A. Periera.

Auctioneer and Estate Agent.
160—166, New Road,
(Between British Legation and Customs Lane.)
Advertising Contractor for :—
The Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.,
The Siam Cinematograph Co., Ltd.
Nangsue Bhim Thai (Siamese Daily Newspaper.)
Importers & Exporters Directory, and English and American Papers.
Telephone No. 1273.

E. M. Pereira & Co.

House Furnishers, Importers, Agents, etc.
The Exchange Library and Stationery Dept & The Siam Auctioneering Co.
Opposite Custom House Lane.

Sole Proprietor & Manager	E. M. Pereira
Asst. Managress	Mrs. Pereira
Assistants	Walter Burndt
"	Nai Puhang
Auction Dept.	V. M. Quintal

The Phathanakorn Cinematograph Co., Ltd.

Capital Ticals 100,000
Owners of the following Halls
Phathanakorn, Sathorn, Phathanarom, Nonglerng and Banglampoo
Cable Add : 'Phathanakorn, Bangkok"
Code used : A B.C. 5th Ed & Lentley's
Telephone No. 636
S. Siong Wan Manager

Paul Pickenpack, (Bangkok)

Import, Export, Engineering
Tel. Address "Pickenpaul"
Telephone 1494
Head Office Hamburg
A. Koch—Manager

Koviloor Acadamy

Pisal Panite Trading Co.

Bush Lane.

Importers, Exporters and Commission Agents:

C. R. Kwan	Managing Partner
W. R Smith	Manager
F. H. Carstanjen	Asst. Manager
Damrah Mahasuvarna	Assistant
N. W Jauss	Accountant
Nai Poh	Clerk
Nai Fang	,,
Louis Krnse	,,
Nai Soon Hua	Compradore No. 1
Nai Cheng Lim	,, No. 2
Nai Sot	Shipping Clerk
Nai Luern	Bill Collector
Nai Pai Plien	Storekeeper

Tel. Address: "Pisalnite"
Telephone No, 929.

Agencies:

G. W. Goodwin & Son, Soaps
Maison Violet, Perfumery etc., etc.
Societa Anonima Automobile Diatto, Motor Cars
Weyler Watch Co., Watches.

Thomas H. Pollard.

10, 11 & 13, Chartered Bank Lane
Consulting Engineer, Marine Surveyor & Valuator, Importer of Machinery, Metals, Stores, etc.
Ship & Engineer Surveyor at Bangkok to Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Clerk	Lee Teck Lai
,,	Chin Ott
,,	Chin Lim

Tel. Address: "Pollard Bangkok"
Telephone No. 394.

Prom Photo Studio.

Photographers, Photographic Dealers
New Road

Proprietor	Y. Ebata

Telephone No. 244
T. Ikeda—Manager
M. Kawakita—Artist

S. Abdul Rahman & Co.

Money Changer
Commission Agent
Dealer in Siamese old Stamps
180, New Road.
Manager, S. Abdul Rahman.

The Rajah Hitam Coconut Estate Limited.

Registered Office
18 Collyer Quay, Singapore
Local Office: Bangkok Times
Telegraphic Add: "Rajahitam."
Bangkok
Capital £50,000 fully issued
Estate: Bernam River, Selangor
Directors: Geo Foss (Chairman)
H. Z charlae
O. Schultz
H. C. Andersen
E. Thune
R. Adey Moore (Secretary)
Total area: 1275 acres of which 1905 acres rubber, and rest coconuts: whole estate in bearing from beginning 1925
Manager V. S. Westh

Rajawongs Printing Works.

Nos. 780-784, Siphya Road.

Partners:	Koh Hui Cheok (Luang Bhakdi Phatrakara)
	K. Y. Tsan
	Lam Kan Sheung
	S. K. Wong

Telegraphic Address: "Huaann,"

The Rajawongs Store.

Merchants & General Importers
Dealers in Watches, Hats
Optical Goods etc.

L. J. Chong	Managing Partner (on leave)
C. Kee Chong	Act. Manager
T. Y. Lewekula	Secretary

Koviloor Acadamy

The Rajawonge Store.—*cont'd.*

Accounts Section
H. Y. Phen Accountant
Chin Chee Cashier
L. Fook Yun Clerk
Sales Section.
T. M. Kong Sales Manager
Chong Chan Assistant
Tailoring Section.
Ch. Yew Lin Superintendent
Watch Repairing Section
Chan Chiong Superintendent

M. D. Ramchand & Co.

Cloth Merchants, Commission Agents, Sporting goods dealers & Importers
Address Nakon Srithamarat, Phakphinang & Trang
Partners Mangal Das, Maghar Singh, Nand Lal Munshi Lal
Telegraphic Address "Ramchand"
Codes used A. B. C. 5 h. Edition and Private

Ratanamala Co., Ltd.

General Importers and Commission Agents. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lamps and Mantles, Earthern and Aluminium ware, Perfumeries and Soaps and Fancy Goods, etc. etc. etc.
Established 1902.
Phahurat Road, Bangkok.
Tel. Address "Ratanamala"
Codes used: A B.C. Code 5th Edition, Bentley's and Schofield's Codes
Telephone No. 167.
Directors.
Nai Soon Chai Chairman
Nai Soon Chinchaub Wongse
Nai Kai Suan Manager.
Sole Agents for:—
"Veritas" Sewing Machines
"Keinzle" Alarm Clocks & Regulators
J. H. Pressure Lamps, etc., etc.

Raymond D. Fritz.

Import and Export Merchant
780, Siphya, Road.
Telephone No. 1240.

Remington & Smith Premier Typewriter Store

New Road & Burapha Road.
City, Bangkok.
Importers of Typewriters and Accessories.
Manager, W. de Silva, and 8 Assistants
Telephone No. 214.
Cable: "Premier Bangkok."
Agencies:
Smith Premier, Siamese Typewriters,
Remington Typewriters
Dalton Calculating machines
Yawman & Erbe Filing Cabinets
Harley Davidson Motorcycles
Dr. McFarland's English-Siamese pronouncing Handbook.
Dr. McFarland's English-Siamese Dictionary.

Renong Tin Dredging Co., Ltd.

Head Office: 5, Whittington Avenue, London, E. C.
Tin Mine at Renong, Siam
F Nicholls General Manager
Sidney. C. W. Sage Asst "
Tel. Add. "Rengredge victoria Point"
Agents For Siam:—
Louis, T. Leonowens. Ltd. Bangkok.

L. G. Riganti & Co.

Court Jewellers & Watchmakers.
Address: Si Kak Phya Sri (city)
Telegraphic Address: "Riganti"
A B. C. 5th & 6th Editions
Proprietor: L. G. Riganti
Staff:
L. G. Riganti, Expert Jeweller & Watchmaker.
Chief Clerk C. Ashton
Assistant: G. Khun Keng
Miss K. Gottsche
B. Bhco
N. Hann
B. Chiem
Nai Chitr

Koviloor Acadamy

L. G. Riganti & Co.—cont'd.

Gold and Silver Workshop
30 Assistants
Watchmaker's Department
8 Assistants.
Branches:

La Cheux Le Fonds	Switzerland
Génève	"
Bienne	"
Pforzheim	Germany
Borgosesia	Italy.

Telegraphic Address: "Riganti"
Telephone No. 805

Rising Sun Photo Studio.

New Road, next to Whiteaways.
Proprietor: S. Hatano.

Hotel Royal.

Sarborn Road.
Telephone No. 799.
Proprietress: Madame A. Staro
Chief Clerk: A. Majid.

Ruam Phanitch.

Import, Export, Commission Agents, General Brokers and Land Agents.
Publishers of Phadung Phanitch, a fortnightly Commercial paper
Plabplachai Road
Proprietor R. Saravisutra
Telegraphic Add: "Visutra"

Sae Thien & Co.

Furniture makers & General Stores
Piano Tuners.
No. 436, New Road, Talat Noi.
Partners: Tan Loo Seng
Koh Thien Ew
Manager Tan Loo Seng
Telephone No. 890.

N. M. Sahib.

Ship Chandler, Dubash, Stevedore & Contractor.
No. 14, New Road, Bangrak
Telegraphic Add: "Noordin"
Telephone No. 68
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Ed. & Scotts 10th Ed.

A. R. Salehbhai & Co.

(Established 1876)
Business: Specialities: Paper. Largest Paper Importers in Siam Wholesale Stationers, General Merchants and Commission Agents.
Head Office: No. 2665, 2677 Rajawongse Road
Branches: Bamrung Muang Road, Bangkok and Surat (India)

Partners	M. Camberally
	A. A. R Salehbhai
	Aliasger G. Haider
	Gulamfirali G. Haider
Manager	H.M. Camberally
Salesmen	B. H. Anveri
	Rahemally
	Camruddin
Accountant	G. A. Yakoobally
Correspondence Clerks	S. S. Kumara Pillai
	Usmanmiya
	Adammiya
Shipping Clerk	M. Yakoobally
Bill-Collector	N S. Ali
Clerks	H. Hussain
	Nai Ron
Siamese Clerk	Nai Boon Ruang

BRANCH OFFICE:

Manager	G. A. Latif
Clerks	Samsuddin
	Dalchawal
	M. Saleh

Tel. Address: "Abdulrasid"
Telephone No. 581 Branch 293.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Ed. Bentley's, Schofield's,

Koviloor Acadamy

John Sampson & Son Ltd.

Panfallilah Bridge.

Court, Naval, Military & Civil Tailors, Complete Outfitters, Decorative Designers & House Furnishers, Insurance & Commission Agents.

Telegraphic Add: "Sampson"
Telephone No. 65.

New Road Branch—Tel. No. 434.

London, 58, Maddox Street, W.

Shipping Office:
51 52, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.

Codes :—Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th & 6th.

Managing Director	F. Sampson
Manager	H. O. Saunders
Secretary	H. L. Skinner
Tailoring Dept.	C. V. Morris
" "	E. C. Wilson
Furnishing Dept.	L. M. James
Insurance Dept.	O. A. Brandon
New Road Branch	B. J. Kemp
Assistants	T. Chai Huat
	T. Eng Gek
	Nai Norm
	Nai Thed
	&c.

Agencies.

Fire Insurance

The Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Licenses and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.

Motor Insurance.

The Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.

General.

Aeolian Co., Ltd.	Gramaphones and Records
Hedges and Butler, Ltd.	Wines and Spirits
Henry Heath Ltd.	Hats
"K" Boots and Shoes	
Orme & Son, Ltd.	Billiard Tables.
	Underwood Typewriters.

G. A. Sarafally.

3268—3270, Rachawongse Road
Proprietor G. A Sarafally

Manager	Kekabhai Abdulgafoor
Clerks:	P. Rahamatjee
	Hassanally Sarafally
	Goolamally Dawoodjee

Telegraphic Address : Darbar

A. Samsudeen & E. Mohamed Ali.

General Importers, Dealers in all Kinds of Precious stones and Pulicat sarongs Merchants and Commission agents Whole sale and Retail and Contractors.

No. 571. 573. Wanlok, Bangkok

Partners	A. Samsudeen
"	E Mohamed ali
A. M. Ebrahim, Salesman and Clerk	
M. Aboobaker Cashier and Bill Collector	

The Sathan Premaratana

Luntuang Street, Bangkok.
Chemists and Druggists. Specialities:
Consumption Cure
Asthma Cure
Telephone No. 1374.

Proprietor :	Captain P orn Premaratana
Manager	W. Carolis.

B. Schade & Co.

Established 1898
Insurance, Mining and Real Estate Agents,
General Brokers
for Life, Fire, Marine, Land, House, Mining and Shipping.

Koviloor Acadamy

B. Schade & Co.—*cont'd.*

Sole Agents for the whole East for National Rubber Tirefillers, General Commission Agents.
Office Siphya Road.
Telegraphic Address: "Schade," Bangkok.

Agents: Mining Development Co., Australia
National Rubber Filler Co., of Texas, America
Far Eastern Co-respondent for Chicago Trades Journal
Representing Agents, Siam-American Trade Corporation

Seang Loong Bros

Telephone No. 763.

Carpenters, Contractors & Builders, etc.
No. 887, Windmill Road.
Proprietor: Chan Sui.

Geo. M. Seidel.

Importer & General Merchant
Unakarn Road 1-5.

Proprietor	Georg Seidel
Assistant	Nai Plang Chutesa
Clerk	Nai Utt
"	Nai Srm
"	Nai Phorn
Bill Collector	Nai Naak
Godown keeper	Ah Bung

Telegraphic Add: "Seidel," Bangkok.
Telephone No. 1199.

Seng Hong & Co.

New Road.
Commission Agents
General Importers & Exporters
Manager Tan Bit Lye
Telegraphic Address: "Senghong"
Codes used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Ed. and Bentley's
Telephone No. 832.

Shanghai Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)
Capital $3,000,000 00
Head Offices:—Hongkong
Branches:
Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Changsha, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Saigon, Soerabaia.
Bangkok Branch Office:
173 Yawaraj Road.

Manager	Li Pak Lun
Accountant	Li Thoon Poh
Clerk	Aw Chin Seng
"	Lam Meng Chow
Shroff	Li Shoon Pak

Telegraphic Address: "Freeman"
Telephone No. 1265.
Agent for: China Hong Nin Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

(See Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada)

Siam Architects.

Architects, Builders and Constructional Engineers, Ferro-concrete Specialists,
Asdang Road, City
(Old Royal Stables)
Telephone No. 646.

Edward Healey, A. R. C. A. (London) Manager
James Swanson, Assistant
N. Sarrai, Head Draughtsman

Siam Architects Import.

Engineers and Importers.
Asdang Road, City
(Old Royal Stables)
Telephone No. 646
Tel. Add: "Healey Bangkok"

Manager	N. G. Colley
Assistant	T. B. Huat
"	T. B. Seng
Accountant	D. Eliopoulos, B. A.
Clerk	Nai Piboon
"	Nai Pan

Koviloor Acadamy

The Siam Cement Co, Ltd.

Comdr. W. L. Grut Chairman
Phya Boribun Raja Sombat Director
Phya Sukhum Naya Vinit ,,
E. G. Gollo ,,
R. D. Craig ,,
A. B. Spigno. ,,
O. Schultz Managing Director
E. Thune, Vice-Manag-r & Secretary
G. Hoffmann Accountant
T. Haastrup Nielsen, Chemical Engineer
Sv. Andreasen 1st Engineer
A. Bay Nielsen 2nd ,,
Telegraphic Address: "Siament"
Bangkok Telephone No. 339.
Bangsue ,, ,, 640

The Siam Cinematograph Company.

Samyak, New Road
Dealers in and Suppliers of Films and all Cinematograph Accessories,
Agents for the following Halls
Phathanakorn Sathorn
Singapore Hongkong
Pha'hanarom Bangl-mpoo
Nanglerng Nagor Khashem and Penang
Together with Branch establishments in all the principal Provincial towns of Siam
Cables: "Cinema Bangkok"
Code used A.B.C. 5 h Ed. & Bentleys
Telephone No. 636
S. Siong Wan Manager

Siam Coal Mine Co, Ltd.

Registered Office.
Blablajai Road, Bangkok.
Chairman Chow Phya Ram Raghob
Director Phya Boribun Rajasombat
Director Phya Pracha Korakit Vicharn
,, Phya Srisahathep
Managing Director Phya Sukhum Naya Vinit
Secretary Luang Srisdi Banakar (Staff)

Bangkok.

Act. Accountant Phra Rajavit Visutharaks
Clerk Nai Noi Soarasuvan
Collector Nai Prinz Phalaplibun

Sales-Department.

Manager Luang Chaatikam Korani
Clerk Nai Khui Thangthavon

Klansa.

Manager Khun Chakra Vicharn Bodi
Clerk Nai Tan Chaisuvan

Krasum.

Mine Manager Luang Isaraponges Bhibat
Assistant Nai Inthawongs
Telegraphic Address "Siamcoal"
Telephone No. 521

Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.

W. L. Grut Managing Director
J. Knudtzon Acting Manager and Secretary

Manager's Office.

Fred. G. de Jesus Assistant
Peter G. Jot ,,

Accounts Department.

L. Bisgard Acting Vice-Manager and Acct.
J Aage Hjartved Act. Accountant
N. Seidenfaden Assistant ,,
N. A. Landgren ,, ,,
Wee Teck Pao Cashier
Ho Boon Tin Act, Cashier
Goh Kim Swee Head Clerk

Power Station.

J. L. Ehrhardt Superintendent
K. F. Smith Chief Engineer
A. Lass Engineer
E. Reuterberg ,,

Koviloor Acadamy

Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.—*contd.*

K. Hemmingsen Engineer
A. Johannsen ,,
J. B. McIntyre Act. Engineer

Electrical Department.

J. A. Marlow Electrical Engineer
A. Berckmans Electrical Engineer & Superintendent
K. V. Nielsen Assistant do.
P. Riise Rasmussen do. do.
J. Delacharlerie do. do.

Workshop and Garage.

J. L. Eurbardo Superintendent
A. Tolbecq Assistant

Import and Sales Department.

A. Helvard Superintendent
F. Bonniche Assistant
K. Moller ,,
H. C. Schjoth ,,

Tramways.

Edm. Grut Asst. Superintendent
F. L. Persson Assistant
W. Jacobsen Technical Assistant
Nai Hui Chief Inspector
S. M. Ebrahim Cashier

Siam Free Press Co.

(Bangkok Daily Mail)
Printers and Publishers
Siphya Road.
Telegraphic Address: "Free Press."
Telephone No. 353.
The Bangkok Daily Mail (English)
The Krung Thep Daily Mail (Siamese)
Daily Newspapers.
Byron McMullen Manager
W. W. Fegan Editor
Louis Giriwat. Siamese Editor

The Siam Industries, Ltd.

Soap Factory, Oil Mill & Packing House. Preak Ban Nai & Bangkolem.
Manager H. Olesen
Telegraphic Add: "Industries"
Telephone No. 554

Siam Ladies Industries.

Manufacturers and General Suppliers in high class Ladies outfitting Embroideries, Knitted Overcoats, Sweaters, Singlets, Jerseys, Socks, Mufflers and dealers in Ladies Toilet Requisites.
1278, Tanao Road, (opp. Prince Sanpasart's Palace,)
Managing Proprietress;
Madame Prades Svamibhakdi.

Siam Nails Factory.

Manufacturers of Wire Nails
No. 3635, Luang Road, Bangkok
Messrs Tit Heng Co: Proprietors
Telephone No 1076.

Siam Observer

Daily English Newspaper
"Siam Weekly Mail,"
Publishers of "The Siam Directory."
Office: Oriental Avenue,
Telegraphic Address: "Observer."
Telephone No. 161.
Proprietors: Siam Observer Press, Ltd.
Editor Thomas Fox
Manager & Sec. G. D. P. Weeraratne
Assist. James Cowan

The Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Siam by Royal Charter)

Directors:

H. E. Phya Bovibun Raja Sombati, Chairman
M. T. Cooke-Collis Erik Leth
O. Bjorling O. Palmcrantz Muller
Managing Agents: The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Telegraphic Add: "Ruafai", Bangkok
Agents at Singapore: The Straits Steamship Co., Ltd.
Telegraphic Add: "Kapal", Singapore

Koviloor Acadamy

The Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. —*cont'd*

s.s. "Asdang" s.s. "Nibba",
„ "Beribat" „ "Prachatipok"
„ "Chutatutch" „ "Redang"
„ "Krat" „ "Suddhadib"
m.s. "Malini" „ "Valaya"

Staff:

Superintendent Captain Th. Larsen

Captains:

N. M. Jessen	P. Dircks
P. Andersen	F. C. Christiansen
V. Relster	P. Theisen
J. Petersen	L. Larsen
L. P. Mathiesen	F. Nicolaisen
H. Olsen	H. Halling

Engineers:

Edmund Hansen	W. A. Hansen
C. Madsen	W. G. Nielsen
C. Jepsen	Joh Hansen
A. Jensen	R. H. Simonsen
J. G. Svendsen	S. Hoyrup
C. E. Sjostrom	

Chief Officers:

H. H. O. Jensen	C. P. Mogensen
J. Ursin	N. Harring
J. Yde Wad	P. A Wraae
H. Thomsen	H. Olsen
P. M. Pedersen	J. Westergaard

Singora Agency.

R. Havmoller.

Siam Steam Packet Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 83.

Directors:

S. Brighouse	Chairman
Phra Bhakdi Norasesth	
Andrew Carson	
Wm. Duncan	
J. H. Sedgwick	
H. C. Hang	General Manager
A. Schaufus	Assistant
John Trail	Petriew Agent
James Kerr	Meklong Agent
G. R. Brooks	Secretary

Steam Launches run from:—

Bangkok—Angthong
Bangkok—Pakhai
Angthong—Paknampho
Paknampho Raheng
Muang Sing—Ayuthia
Ayuthia—Pakhai
Meklong—Ratburi
Petriew—Pachim
Petriew—Bang Pa Kong

D. H. A. Siamwalla.

Phone No. 565.

Wholesale merchants in "Specialities," Stationery, Papers of every description Hardwares, Sundry & Fancy Goods etc.

Tel. Address: "Dilawer" Bangkok.
Codes used.—"A. B C 5th, & 6th, Edi ions "Bentley's" "Western Union" "Schofield's" & "Private" Codes
Address: Anuwongse Road.

Bangkok.

P. O. Box. No. 5.
Proprietors Mohsin Dilawer Husein
Tahir Dilawer Husein
Manager A. M. Jafferjee
Correspondent A. V. Thomas

F. A. Siamwalla.

Established 1903.

Papers and Stationery, Chemical and Drugs Merchant

Rachawongse Road, No. 2647-49.

Telegraphic Add: "Siamwalla."
Telephone No. 575.

Proprietor, Faiz Mohamed Abdul Ali Siamwalla

Manager	A. M. Ameeri
Assistant	Rahamali Ikramali
Cashier	Fazle Hussain
Clerk	Mohiyudin
Shipping Clerk	Ibrahim

Agencies:

Messrs. V. H. Toorabali, Kobe
E. M. & A. Hall & Co. London

Koviloor Acadamy

The Siamese Store.

(Sin Sin Hah Store.)

Importers, Wholesale & Retail Merchants, Fancy goods Dealers.

Proprietors	Loh Peng Ngee
	Loh Teng Kui
General Manager	Sim Chai Puan
Chief Salesmen	Sim Chai Mien
	Nai Ha Yem
Window Trimmers	Chua Siow Chee
	Nai Chai
Siamese Clerks	Nai Kim
	Nai Yid
Chinese Clerks	Tan Chui Hung

Telegraphic Add: "Sinsinhah"
Telephone No. 903 & 1105.

Agencies.

Seidel & Naumann, Dresden, Germany, for Sewing Machines.
A. Gesellschaft M. B. H., Berlin, for Lamps.
etc. etc.

Siamese Tin Syndicate, Limited.

Telegraphic Add: "Sitinsind" at Penang, Puket, Victoria Point, Renong, Takuapa, and in London.

Head Office: Capel House, New Broad Street, London, E. C.

Eastern Office: Ngow, Renong.

Gen. Manager	H. G. Scott

Ngow Estate Renong.

Manager	T. R. Weir
Secretary to Manager	Phuah Chin Beng
Chief Engineer	J. J. Ryan
Engineer	H. J. Carpenter
Dredgemaster	C. D. Brent
"	V. Peterson
"	T. Blackie
"	R. O. Speed
"	J. Farrington
"	W. G. Duke

Owners of the Pak Pra Coconut Estate.

Siamese Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers of High Class Siamese Cigarettes and Dealers in Tobacco.
Add: Phitstien Bridge
Telegraphic Address: "Buree"
Telephone No. 157.

Proprietor	S. K. Lean.

Siamese Tramway Co., Ltd.

W. L. Grut	Managing Director
J. Knudtzon	Acting Manager
L. Bisgaard	Act. Vice-Manager and Accountant
J. Aage Hjartved	Act. Accountant
Fred. G. de Jesus	Secretary
Edm. Grut	Act. Traffic Superintendent
Nai Hui	Chief Inspector

The Si-Phya Motor Repairing Co.

General Merchants, Motor Suppliers and Commission Agents.
No. 814, Si-Phya Road.

Partners:	Tan Tian Eng
	Yew Seng Kah
Chief Assistant	W. T. Hin

Telegraphic Address: "Siphya Motor"
Telephone No. 1320.
Agencies: Sunparkoy Store, Chiengmai

Siemens Bros, Dynamo Works Ltd.

Electric Light Power Traction Engineers & Contractors.
Head Office: Caxton House Westminster, London S. W.
Works: Stafford, Woolwich and Dalston—England.
Head Office for Middle East:
1, 2, 6, & 9, Winchester House, S'pore
Tel. Add: "Siemens, Singapore"
Bangkok Correspondent:
J.M. Dunlop, M.I.N.A., Oriental Avenue

Koviloor Acadamy

Sincere Co. Ltd.

Insurance & Investment.
Talat Noi.
So Po Kuk & Wong Po Kai
Telephone No. 787.
Head Office: Hongkong
Agencies
at Shanghai, Canton Tin-Sin, Chang Sha, Sak-Kee, Anam, Singapore.

Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Sewing Machine Dealers
300-340 New Road, Talat Noi, Bangkok

S. C. Chan	Supervising Agent
M. Kassim	Managing Salesman, Bangkok Shop
B. J. Singh	Managing Salesman, Lampang Shop
Nai Leck	Managing Salesman, Singora Shop
Che Agus	Managing Salesman, Kelantan Shop
Nai Phyom	Cashier

Agencies : All over Siam and throughout the States of Kelantan & Tringganu

The Siphya Store.

Siphya Road, Bangkok.
Telephone No. 1044.
General Merchants :
Direct importers and retailers of selected Tinned Provisions, Wines and Spirits, Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes, Toilet articles etc., etc.

Yeo Kya Cheng	Manager
Chua Peng Chia	Assistant
Ho Chin Chuan	,,

Siri Company.

General Merchants and Planters.
Head Office and Garage Sapan Yosse, Bangkok.
Telephone No. 251.
Tel. Address: Siri Bangkok
Sole Proprietor—H. E. Phya Maha Amatya

General Manager	S. C. V. Siri
Secretary	Nai Meean
Sale Manager	Nai Sri
Assistant	Nai Tongcheur

Motor Garage.

Foreman	Nai Sawn

Coconut Estate.
Amphur Klai, Nakon Sridharmaraj

Partners	Messrs. Berli & Co. Ltd.
Manager	Khoon Klai

Agencies.

The Standard Motor Co., Ltd. Coventry, England.
Austin Motor Co., Ltd. Longbridge Works.
Northfield, Nape Birmingham.
Societe Annonyme des Automobiles et Cycles, Peugeot Levallois, Paris.
Automobiles M. Berlie, Lyons
Automobiles Mathis Strabourg, France
Douglas Motors, Ltd.
Kingswood, Bristol, England.
The Enfield Cycle Company, Ltd.
Redditch, England.
A. J. Stevens & Co. (1924) Ltd.
Wolverhampton.
Butterfields Ltd., Stechford, Birmingham, England.
Geo. McKenzie, Ltd. London
The Excelsior Motor Co., Ltd., Tyseley, Birmingham
Establishments Hutchinson Tyre Manufacturers, France
Collier Tyres, Ltd., London
Michelin Tyres Stockists
Simms Motor Units (1920) Ltd.
Percy Buildings, Gresse Street
London W. I.

The Siribhand Store.

General Merchants, Dealers in Outfitting, Fancy, Sporting, Leather and Toilet goods.
80—82, Army and Navy Square,
Charoen Krung Road, Bangkok.

Manager	B. Tandhapongse
Assistant	S. Bengsengsri

Telephone No. 638.
Tel. Add : "Siribhan" Bangkok.

Koviloor Acadamy

Sobhon Printing Office.

Rajabopit Road.

Proprietor Phra Sobhon Aksornkit
Manager Nai Huat
Clerk Nai Chalieo

Telephone No. 222.

Societe Anonyme Belge (S. A. B.)

pour le Commerce et l'Industrie au Siam.

Court-Jewellers & Watchmakers
General Import Merchants
and Commission Agents

Bangkok (New Road)
Telephone No. 436.

Tel. Address: "Belgosiam" Bangkok.
Managing-Director W. Blankwaardt
Assistant C. M. Blankwaardt
Chief Clerk Nai Choob
Chief Watchmaker A. Rochat
Nai Hua Asst.
„ Niem „
„ Chamlong „
„ An „
Ah Koa „
„ Toon „
Nai Bua Foreman Repair Dept.
Poh Yen Asst „
Ah Yoke „ „
Nai Lek „ „
„ Prick Foreman Jewellery Dept.
„ Dok Mai Asst. „ „

Societa Commissionaria di Esportazione e di Importazione.

Societa Commissionaria Orientale, (Ltd. Co., Incorporated in Italy.)
President G. Tedeschi (Central Director of Banca Commerciale Italiana—Milan.)
Managing Director J. C. Veenendaal, Milan
General Manager D. Blaauw, Singapore
Head Office: Milan (Italy)
Branches: Amsterdam, Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaja, Padang, Medan, Palembang, Pontianak, Singapore, Penang, Bangkok, Rangoon.
Bangkok Branch: Anuwongse Road No. 727-729.
Attorney A. Baggi
Assistant J. A. Illi
Compradore Chui Koon Leab
Cashier Tan Pou Hoon
Shipping clerk Nai Tee
Tel. Address: "Socita," Bangkok.
Telephone No. 1182.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Editions. Economical and Private.
Agency: The World Auxiliary Fire Insurance Corporation, Ltd., London.

Soo Wai Kee.

Carpenter, Mason & General Contractor
692, Windmill Road,
Behind Bangrak Hospital,
Proprietor Soo Wai Kee
Manager Ah Seng.

Spencer's Hotel

New Road

Proprietor Madam R. Razustsky
Signs Per. Pro. Madam B. Aloisi
Manager G. Theophilous

Spicer's (Export), Ltd.

Paper Makers, Wholesale Stationers, Export Merchants
Head Office: New Bridge Street London, E. C. 4.
Eastern Representative, & Attorney of the Company: Percy W. May, Oriental Hotel, Bangkok Dutch East Indies, Straits, F. M. S., Etc:
Poste Restante, Singapore
Telegraphic Add: "Spimundo London" "Percy May, Poste Restante, Singapore."

Koviloor Acadamy

The Sriracha Co., Ltd.

Timber Merchants.
Sawmills at Sriracha.

Managing Director Chao Phya Surasakdi
Bangkok Manager A. G. Davy
Sawmill Manager G. A. R. MacKintosh
„ Engineer Luang Jamnarn
Forest Manager Phra Serm
Assistant W. O. Deacon
Tel. Address: "Sriracha" Bangkok.
Telephone No. 479.

Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Bush Lane.
Telegraphic Add: "Socony."
Telephone No. 163.

Manager	H. D. Warner
Accountant	C. E. Sandstrom
Asst. Accountant	A. G. Berlandier
Stenographer	C. Antonio
General Asst.	P. A. Jeltes
Translator	Yam Pak Leuk
Cashier	Lim Cheng Song
Salesman	Yeo Khean Ban
Installation Supt.	Boey Seng Tak.

Steel Brothers & Co., Limited.

Rice Merchants.
No. 1, Chartered Bank Lane.
Tel. Add: "Steel"
Telephone No. 165 (Office)
Head Office: 6, Fenchurch Avenue London, E. C.
Branches: Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassien, Akyab, Mandalay, etc.
C. G. Cranmer Manager
T. O. M. Pope Assistant (absent)

Stephens, Paul & Co.

London, Singapore, Bangkok.
General Importers and Exporters.
Telegraphic Address:—
"Manatzakan" London
"Arathoon" Bangkok
"Paul" Singapore
Tel. No. 273.

Mackertich and Malcolm
Manchester
Sole Agents
Michael, Stephens & Co., Ltd.
Macassar, Menado.
Partners:—
H. S. Arathoon Singapore
L. S. Arathoon Macassar

Bangkok Branch.

M. M. David Signs per pro.
Joakim Soon Compradore
E. E. Choangulia Cashier
I. E. Dulsany Clerk

Agency:—
Royal Exchange Assurance, Corporation.
Fire & Marine.

Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

(See Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.)

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada,

With which are merged The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
and
The Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated Under The Hongkong Ordinances)
Head Office—Montreal
Head Office for Siam.
New Road
(opposite British Dispensary)
Telephone No. 319,

V. A. Hearne	Manager
S. V. Meshkow	Representative
C. C. Bok	Cashier
Thien Hoh	Chief Clerk
Nai Toy	Broker
Lam Leng	„

Telegraphic Address: "Sunbeam"
Telephone No. 319.

Koviloor Acadamy

Suporn Panich.

Seekak Phya Sri

Naval, Military, & Civil Tailors, Court Dressmakers and General Stores

Telegraphic Address "Supanich"

Telephone No. 1169

Dr. K. E. Surbek,

Telephone No. 1553.

Consultation hours:
Daily 9.30 to 12,
at the Bangkok Dispensary.
Phone 916.

J. H. Swanson.

Civil and Mechanical Engineer.
497, Siphya Road.

Swanson & MacDonald.

Partners:—J. H. Swanson Sanitary Engineer
H. MacDonald
497 Siphya Road.

Dr. Teh Lean Swee.

M.B., B S

Physician and Surgeon

Consulting Rooms:—
The Jawarad Co., Ltd., 2996-8, Rajawongse Road Bangkok.
Tel. Add: "Jawarad"
Private Add: 1559 Pan Road.
Tel. No. 1284

H. Swee Ho.

Importers and Exporters,
Cable Address: "Sweeho" Bangkok
A. B. C. Codes 5 th & 6th Editions.
& Bentley's Code.
Office: Telephone No. 817
Private Residence Tel. No. 1243.
Manager Hoon Kim Hua.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
Manufacturers of Soluble and Fruit Essences, Colouring, etc., for the Aerated Water and Confectionery Trades, Importers and Suppliers of Essential Oils, Soda Water Machines and Accessories, Codd's Bottles, Rubber Rings, Soda Bicarbonate. Acid Sulphuric, Acid Nitric, Acid Hydrochloric, etc.
Proprietors: Crystal Ice Factory and Bangkok Manufacturing Co.
611, Phitstien Bridge, Bangkok.

Syme & Co.

General Merchants
2637, Rachawongs Road
Tel. Add: "Syme"
Telephone No, 543.

Codes: A. B.C. 5th Edition & Bentley's
Ker, Rolton & Co., London & Glasgow.

Branches:

Syme & Co., Singapore
Pitcairn, Syme & Co., Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya (Java)
Ker & Co., Manila, Iloilo & Cebu (P.I.)

Partners:

Ker, Bolton & Co.,	(London & Glasgow)
T. W. Allan	(Batavia)
T. Hogg	(Sourabaya)
R. S. Menzies	(Sourabaya)
H. C. Smith	(Singapore)
A H. Gallie	(Sourabaya)
Manager	W. Haffenden (Signs per pro.)
Assistant	J. King " "
"	A. D. Gillespie
Compradore	Chiam Buck Sui
Clerk	L. P.Chua
"	Seow Bun Hoon
"	Syn Eng Juen
"	Seet Ah Song
Head Storekeeper & Collector	Lim Cheng Thiam

Koviloor Acadamy

Syme & Co.—*cont'd.*

Agencies

"Olan" Line of Steamers
Frank Westerhouse & Co. (U. S. Shipping Board Steamers)
The London Assurance Corporation
The Union Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
The North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association
The United Kingdom Mutual Steamship Assurance Association, Ltd.
The London Steamship Owners, Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd.
The Board of Underwriters of New York.
The British Ship Owners Mutual Protection & Indemnity Association.
The Britannia Steamship Insurance Association. Ltd.
The American Steamship Owners' Mutual Protection & Indemnity Association, Inc.
Horrockses Crewdson & Co., Ltd.
De Grelle Houdret & Co.
The Central Agency, Ltd.
The United Turkey Red Co., Ltd.
"Johnnie Walker's" Whiskies.
The Erasmic Co., Ltd. (Soaps and Perfumes)
Juan Filiciano & Sisters (Hemp Rope)
Alex, Millers, Junr & Co.
Vivian & Sons, Ltd.
Bankers & Traders Ins. Co., Ltd.

Luang Suvanakitch Chamnan

(Wase Silpikula)

Gold and Silversmiths, Commission Agents and Dealers in Precious stones.
Chakrabhadipangse Road, Bangkok
Tel. Address: "Nai Wase Bangkok"
Telephone No. 511
Code used A. B. C. 5th Edition.

Proprietor — Luang Suvanakitch
Representative in Europe — Nai Yerm Silpikula
Accountant — Nai Seng
Clerk — Robert Buranasilpin
" — Nai Tid
Bill Collector — Nai Tarb
Workshop Foreman — Nai Puek with 120 Assistants

The Talat Noi Photo Studio.

Frame Makers and Photo Suppliers
New Road Bangkok.
Manager — Nai Sut Chamlong (J. K. Nguan Sadissarat)
Tel. Add: "Enterprise"
Telephone No. 208.

Talat Noi Sanpakich.

Contractor, Tennis Courts Setting, Sports Accessories, Restring Racquets & General Store.
317—319, Talat Noi, New Road
Proprietor: Khun Bamrung Nava.
Telephone No. 351.

Tan Boo Liat & Co.

General Merchants & Commission Agents.
3246 Rachawongse Road.
Telegraphic Address: "Svamkitch"
Telephone No. 1331.
Agents. The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. Singapore.

Tan Wang Lee.

Rice Millers & General Merchants
Tan Lip Buey
Proprietor, of
Tan Wang Lee
Long Heng Lee Rice Mill.
Kian Lee Chan Rice Mill.
Kian Heng Lee Rice Mill.
Guan Heng Lee Rice Mill.
Kian Lee.
Hongkong, Kin Tye Lung.
Swatow, Tan Wang Lee Chan.
Singapore, Tan Guan Lee.

Koviloor Acadamy

Tan Wang Lee.—*cont'd.*

Tan Mung Um General Manager
Lee Choon Peck Assistant
Agents for The China Siam Line.
(Bruusgaard Kiosterud & Co.)
Drammen.

Thoresen & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong.
Head Office: Wat Thong Damachat.
Telegraphic Address: "Wanglee."
Bentley's A. B. C. 5th Edition.
Telephone No. 110

Taprang (Siam) Mines, Limited.

Huey Yot, Trang
Manager F. J. B. Maggs
Secretaries: Kennedy, Burkill & Co., Ltd.
George Town Chambers,
89 Beach Street, Penang.

Tayeb Store.

No. 386-388, Pahurat Road.
Proprietor A. C. S. Motiwalla
Telegraphic Address: Narzim.
Telephone No. 783.

Agencies:
Kobe, Hongkong, Bombay and Surat
Singapore and Penang.

A. Teutsch.

Advocate and Solicitor.
Address: Convent Road.

K. Thow.

Stevedore and General Contractor.
Cargo-boats and steam launches owner.
Undertakes to transport general cargo and all kinds of heavy materials.
Office Banmai.
Tel. Add: "Kimthow" Bangkok.
Telephone No. 920.

T. Thye Seng Bros.

Saw Mill & Rice Mill Requisites, Motor Car Accessories Petroleum Products, Hardware Etc. Timber, Sticklac, Hides Etc.
New Road (Corner of Siphya), Bangkok, Siam.
Partners. T. Keng Yeng, T. Keng Ai. T. Keng Heow
Managing Director T. Keng Tong
Manager T, Keng Ai
Cashier T. Keng Heow
Accountant C. Teck See
Telegraphic Address "Seng Bros"
Telephone No. 1507

Tiang Hin & Co.

Importers, Exporters, Rice Merchants, Shipping, and Commission Agents.
Registered Office: Nos. 1453-55, Songwad Road.
Proprietor Wee Teck Pao
Code used: A. B. C. 5th & 6th Editions. Bentley's Improved. Private
Tel. Add: "Tianchin" Bangkok
Telephone No. 678.

Dr. R. E. G. Tilleke.

(Phya Viraj Vejaklch)
Physician and Surgeon
Telegraphic Address: "Edila" B'kok.
Telephone No. 671.

Tilleke & Gibbins.

Advocates and Solicitors
Hongkong Bank Lane
Bangkok.
Tel. Add: "Brigson"
Telephone No. 173
Samuel Brighouse Parrner
R. D. Atkinson ,,
J. C. Heggie Accountant
Miss Jorgensen Stenographer

Koviloor Acadamy

Tilleke & Gibbins.—*cont'd.*

Nai Peng Kim	Interpreter
Nai Hicks	,,
Nai Lek	,,
Nai Kim Cheng	Clerk
Nai Xri	,,
Hock Joo	,,
Nai Thien	,,

Tire Hospital.

Near British Legation Bridge.
Bangkok.

Tyre Vulcanizing and Rubber Stamp Maker. Importer and Wholesaler of Vulcanizing Equipment, Tyres, Tennis Shoes, Canvas Rubber-Soled Shoes, Rubber ware, Toys and Fancy Goods.

Principal Distributor for The Michelin Auto Tyres, Socony Motor Gasoline and Oils.

Proprietor	Mark Mojdara
Assistant	P. S. Mojdara
,,	L. Pra'amkij
,,	Tong Yoo
,,	Lok Patt
,,	Kok Sen

S. Tisseman & Co.

Watchmakers, Jewellers, Goldsmiths Silversmiths etc.

New Road, opp. Chartered Bank Lane

Sole Proprietor	S. R. Tisseman
Assistants	Nai Duang
	,, Chuang
	,, Mahl
	,, Boote

Tel. Address : "Tisseman" Bangkok
Telephone No. 1176

Tit Heng & Co.

Nos. 2481, 3158, 3160, 3162.
Bhanubhandhu Bridge
Bangkok.
General Motor Car Supplies
Telephone No. 101.
Tel. Address : Titheng," Bangkok.
Code : Bentley's.

General Manager, H. Navanugraha
Chief Distributing Agents
For the Dunlop Motor Car, and Motor Cycle Tyres.
Sole Distributing Agents:
For the North British Rubber Co., Ltd.
Clincher Motor Car Tyres.
Agents :
For the Siam Cement Co., Ltd.
For the Bang Bua Thong Press Bricks.

Tit Huat Chan.

Cotton Goods Merchants
Rajawongse Road.
Telephone No. 308.

Proprietor	Tit Huat Chan
Manager	Ung Peng Kiek
Cashier	Ung Tee Chin
Salesman	Tan Sim Sour
Book-keeper	Ng Kuang Chong
Bill Collector	Tan Key Gang
Store Keeper	Ng Hang Chew
Agencies.	Mundlos Sewing Machine Hamburg.

The Tongkah Harbour Tin Dredging Company, N. L.

Hobart, Tasmania, and Puket, Siam.
Tel. Address : "Mileston," Puket

A Company registered in Hobart, Tasmania, under an Act of Parliament entitled "The Mining Companies Act, 1884" having a capital of £250,000 divided into 250,000 shares of £ 1 each, of which 150,000 have been issued.

The Company has five dredges at work in Puket.

Output to 30th September 1924; 16698 tons or 230526 piculs of streamed tin.

Dividends paid £630,000.

Eliot T. Lewis	General Manager
J. O. Masterton	Secretary

Dr. W. B. Toy, M.D.

Medical Practitioner.
Lecturer, Medical Department of University.
683 Suriwongs Road.

Koviloor Acadamy

Tung Who & Co.

General Provision Store.
Nos. 323, 325 and 327, New Road.
Telephone No. 798.
Manager Li Tung.

Undertakers Supply Store.

Corner, Assumption Square.
New Road.
Salesman Mr. Galters and Ah Hong
Managing Agents: E. M. Pereira & Co.

Union Dispensary.

Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists.
263-265, Talat Noi, New Road.
Telegraphic Address: "Union"
Code used: A.B.C. 5th Ed. & Bentley's
Telephone No. 514.

United Auctioneering Co.

Auctioneers and Valuators
Add: Chartered Bank Lane
Proprietor A. L. Capper
Assistant O. D. De Wit.

United Engineers Ltd.

Incorporated in Straits Settlements.
Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineers.
Telegrams: "Uniteers" Bangkok.
Telephone No. Stores 508
" " Office 186
Manager T. L. Evans (absent)
Acting Manager R. M. Duff
Stores & General Office:
R. E. Bryant A. W. Madger
A. M. Finnie.
Technical Staff:
W. Main
T. Finnie C. A. Leibovitch
Agents:
Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., Fire Engines
Bellis & Morcom, Ltd., Engines for Electric Lighting, etc,
Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Boilers
Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Oil Engines
Worthington Simpson, Ltd., Duplex Pumps
The Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Pulsometer Pumps
Mumford & Co., Ltd., Donkey Pumps.
Jewell Export Filter Co., Water Filters for House and Public Water Supply.
British Steel Piling Co., Steel Sheet Piling & Piling Equipments.
Stewart & Lloyds Tubes, Piping & Fittings.
Atlas Preservative Co., Ltd.
Crompton & Co., Ltd.
Wunderlick Patent Ceiling & Roofing Co., Ltd.
Bullivant's & Co., Ltd., Steel Hawsers
John Tullis & Sons, Ltd., Patent Hair Belting
Chubb & Sons' Lock and Safe Co., Ltd. Strong Room Doors.
R. Roger Co., Ltd., Steam Winches
Messrs. Smith Major & Stevens, Electric Passenger Lifts.
Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Irrigation Sluice Gates
Twyfords, Ltd., Sanitary Ware
Eagle & Globe Steel Co., Ltd., High Speed Steels.
Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Cycles.
Central Insurance Co. Ltd. (Fire)

United Plantations, Ltd.

(Incorporated in F. M. S.)
Authorised Capital £600,000.
Issued £540,000 in £1 shares and Debentures £50,000
Registered Office Jendarata Estate, Teluk Anson Perak, F.M.S.
Copenhagen Office Ny Kongensgade 4, Copenhagen B., Denmark
Bangkok Office Siam Electricity Co's Building, Bangkok Siam
Rubber and Cocoanut Plantations in Lower Perak and Selangor, F.M.S.

Koviloor Acadamy

United Plantations, Ltd.—*cont'd.*

Jendarata Estate.

Total Acreage—4851
Cultivated—Rubber 3404
Cocoanuts 1019

Sungei Bernam Estate.

Total Acreage—4456
Cultivated—Cocoanuts 4355
Rubber 99
Manager—S. Hallen-Schwartz (Jendarata Estate)
Sub-Manager—A. Bjorklund (Sungei Bernam Estate).

Vacuum Oil Company.

New York, U. S. A.

Specialists in the Manufacture of high grade Lubricants for every class of Machinery.

Obtainable everywhere in the world.
Chartered Bank Lane, Bangkok.
Telegraphic Add: "Vacuum"
Telephone No. 155

Manager	A. Linbird
Collector	Low Poh Hong
Chief Clerk	Wee Choon Nam
Typist	Thong Yoo
Clerk	Soon Yee
"	Boon Chuey
Godown Keeper	V.A. Favacho

Vaddhana Forest Co.

Rosewood Concessioners & Exporters.
No. 6 Raja Damrih Road.
Manager H. S. Wong
Tel. Address: "Wattana"
Telephone No. 1103.

A. K. H. Vasee & Co.

Phalai Cloth & Yarn Merchants.
No. 3170-72-74,-76 Rajawongse Road.
Telegraphic Address "Wasee"
Telephone No. 652.
Proprietor Shaikhadam. H. Vasi
Manager M. Dawoodbhai

Staff:

A. Ebrahimjee	H. Mohamedaly
M. M. Hasanaly	R. Esmalijee
M. Hasanaly	A. Enayetaly

Fernand Vassout.

Dental Surgeon,
Opposite British Legation,
New Road.

The Venus Life, Fire and Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.

Insurance.
Head Office at Shanghai.
Bangkok Branch.
72 New Rd. entrance to Bush Lane
Managers—Hsu Kai
Sub-Manager & Acct. Tsai How Keong
Tel. Add: Venus
Phone No. 858.

Wah Cheong Press.

No. 2141—3 Burapha Road.

Proprietor	Y. Tuck
Workshop Manager	Y. L. Fu
Secretary	K. Chew

Telephone No. 594.

Wah Heng Seng.

Rice-Millers,
General Importers & Exporters,
Insurance and Commission Agents.
Add: Songwad Road, Bangkok
Staff.

Managing Proprietor	Yai Lih Trakul
Joint Proprietor	Tooh Lih Trakul
Insurance Manager and Secretary	S. C. Yeomans
Accountant	S. Bhermbhon
Compradore	Chew Cheur Liang
Cashier	Joo Hock Lour Vanitch

Agencies: The American Fire Insurance Co. U.S.A.
Telegraphic Add: "Wahengseng"
Telephone No. 1397

Koviloor Acadamy

Wang Lee.

(Huay Choon Long).
Rice Millers and Ship Charterers,
Offices: Wat Thong Damachat
Telephone No. 110.
Agents: for the China-Siam
Steamship Line.

C. L. Wason.

Life Insurance & General Broker
Address c/o Post Office No. 2.
Tel. Address: "Wason," Bangkok.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

General Drapers, Tailors, Outfitters
Boot and Shoe Importers, Stationers.
Perfumers, Glass and Crockery
Merchants.
Telephone No. 662.
New Road.

Manager	Mr Pegler
Assistant	J, Mottet
"	Miss M. Trail
"	Miss A. Leonardi
"	Miss Lake
"	Miss Robinson
"	Miss Sequiera
"	Miss Collaco
"	Kiong San Chay
"	Soon Kim Heng
"	Lim Eng Chuan
"	Choo Lock
"	Soon Beng
"	Thoon
"	Siri
"	Boon Luar.

Herbert Whitworth, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England)
Merchants.
Anuwongse Road.

Manager	G. Rowland
Assistant	R. J. Warne
"	T. W. Greenhalgh

Telegraphic Address: "Herwit"
Telephone No. 982.

Agents:
The British Crown Assurance
Corporation, Ltd.

William Wijayasiri.

Repairers of every kind of Watches,
Clocks, Typewriters, Gramaphones,
Theodolities, &c., &c., and dealers in
Watch Materials, &c.
1121—1212 Fuang Nakorn Road

Managing Proprietor	W. Wijayasiri
Assistant	Nang Rien Wijayasiri

Wing Seng Long & Co. Ltd.

(Established 1905).
Incorporated in Bangkok.
Saw Mill Owners, Millers of Teak and
General Timber Merchants, Large
Stocks of Teak and Tabac Wood
always on hand.
Exporters of Teak Logs, Planks, Boards,
Flooring, etc. from stock or cut
to special sizes.
Head Office: Banglambhu Lang,
West Bank of the River, Bangkok.
Branches: Singapore, Hongkong and
Canton.
Telegraphic Add: "Wingsenglong"
Telephone No. 458.

Manager	L. Kwing
Asst. Manager	Wong Wai Hung
Book-keeper	Loh Hong Man
Salesman	Wong Sui

War War & Co.

Importers & Commission Agents.
Address: 628, Jawarad Road, Bangkok.
Telephone No. 1031.
General Manager Lum Chee Kin
Sole Distributing Agents,
For The M. Y. San & Co., Ltd.
Biscuits & Confectionery.
Hongkong.

Koviloor Acadamy

Dr. Marguerite Lin Xavier

M.B., B.S., (London)
M.R.C.S., (England)
L.R.C.P., (London)
M.R.I. (Gt. Brit.)
646, Siphya Road.
Consultations: Daily 4—6 p.m.
Saturdays 2—4. p.m.

G. Yamaguchi & Co.

General Importers.
Nos. 1944, 626, 628, Yawaraj Road.
Tel. Add: "Yamaguchi" Bangkok
Telephone No. 236.

Yamashita Kisen Kogyo Kaisha.

Yamashita Steamship and Mining Co., Ltd.)
Shipping and Coal Business,
Bangkok Agents: T. Yamaguchi
Telegraphic Address: "Yamashita."

Yap Thain Seng Tong.

28-38 Phitsathien Bridge,
House No. 872 A.
Suriwongs Road.

Mr. Yap Long sole proprietor of this firm and also of Fook Seng Rice Mill at Nong Khem Klong Bhasi Charoen.

Manager Hap Fatt Co. (Langsuan) and the Chop of Young Choon at Cheen Kai Street Swatow.

Tel. Add: "Thain Seng Tong"
Telephone No. 774.

Yong Heng Long Chan.

Ship Charterers and Rice Millers.
Importers & Exporters.
Office: 980 Songwad Road
Telephone No. 369.

Yong Mong Lee & Co.

Importers & General Merchants.
No. 779, Songwad Road.
Managing Partner Thye Kia Joo
" " Goh Tuan Siah
" Telephone No. 464

Koviloor Acadamy

Regular Bangkok Traders.

———

			Master
Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.			
s/s "Dusit"	...	...	G. A. Ryles
British India Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.			
s/s "M. V. Kola"	...	...	H. Owen
" " " Kistna"	...	...	G. R. Lash
Borneo Co., Ltd.			
s/s "Skuld"	...	...	H. Hansen
" "Maur"	...	...	Th. Jensen
Chin Seng.			
s/s "Kwang On"			——
China Navigation Co, Ltd.			
s.s. "Chenan"	....	...	Rees Lewis
" "Chinhua"	...	...	G. Byers
" "Kalgan"	...	...	G. H. Pennefather
" "Kaying"	...	...	G. A. Morse
" "Kiangan"	...	...	R. F. Mitchell
" "Kingyuan"	...	...	J. D. Milne
" "Kiungchow"	...	...	D. R. Davies
" "Kwangchow"	...	...	E. Plunkett-Cole
" "Kwangtung"	...	...	A. J. Scott
" "Kweiyang"	...	...	D. H. Martin
" "Linan"	...	...	C. A. Harris-Walker
Diethelm & Co., Ltd.			
s/s "Sigli"	...	...	K. H. Hemkes
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.			
m/s "Bintang"	...	...	H. E. Frandsen
s/s "Banka"	...	...	E. Juel Hansen
m/s "Martinique"	...	...	P. Rud Jensen
T.S. "Krungkao"	...	...	R Nicolaisen
T.S. "Krungthep"	...	...	O. Gundersen
T.S. "Khongreng"	...	...	Serang Ayob.

Koviloor Acadamy

Regular Bangkok Traders.—*cont'd.*

Franssiem & Co.

	Master
(Bangkok-Java Line)	——
Kronprins Olav	

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Hongkong—Swatow—Bangkok.

s.s.	"Hopsang"	N. W. Van Cortland
,,	"Ohaksang"	C. D. Nicoll
,,	"Kwaisang"	M. Costello
,,	"Hangsang"	R. H. McNair

Khoon Seng,

s.s.	"Dampto"	——
,,	"Knut Hamsun"	——
,,	"Drufar"	——
,,	"Chilard"	——
,,	"Dovre"	——
,,	"Gittero"	——

Lloyd Triestino S. N. Co.

s.s.	"Fiume L"	O. Micich
,,	"Nippon"	G. Hreglich
,,	"Persia"	G. Ragusin
,,	"Trieste"	G. Quarantotto
,,	"Venezia"	G. Zadro
,,	"Duchessa d'Aosta"	N. Desimon
,,	"Rosandra"	O. Olivetti

Les Successeurs de E. C. Monod & Co.

s.s.	"Maurice Long"	Delvallee

Osaka Shosen Kaisha

Bangkok—Singapore—Java

s.s.	"Deli Maru"	T. Tasaki
,,	"Menado Maru"	K. Takao

Bangkok—Saigon—Hongkong—Keelung.

s.s.	"Kishu Maru"	H. Oiwa
,,	"Busho Maru"	U. Okubo

Koviloor Acadamy

Regular Bangkok Traders.—*cont'd.*

Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

		Master
s.s.	"Asdang"	P. Petersen
"	"Boribat"	L. Larsen
"	"Chutatutch"	L. Mathiesen
"	"Krat"	P. Dircks
"	"Prachatipok"	P. Theisen
"	"Redang"	H. Halling
"	"Suddhadib"	F. Christiansen
"	"Valaya"	N. M. Jessen

Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.

s.s.	"Kuala"	H. Jones
"	"Katong"	W. H. Paddle
"	"Kamuning"	P. A. Blacklock
"	"Kepong"	R. J. Curtis

Teck Lee & Co.

m.s.	"Teck Lee"	——

Tan Wang Lee

(Local Agent for the China-Siam Line).

s.s.	"Helikon"	H, Johansen
"	"Hermelin"	T. Davidson
"	"Hervar"	Tobiassen
"	"Hydra II"	——

Yong Heng Long.

s.s.	"Hafthor"	——
"	"Hav"	——

Koviloor Acadamy

The Principal Rice Mills in Bangkok.

Name	Worked by	Location
Buan Hua Huat	Nai Keng Hun & Co.	Bang Lampoo Bon
Buan Seng Heng	Nai Tit & Co.	Pitstien Bridge
Chai Nguan	Nai Chai & Co.	Klong Padung
Chai Soon Kee	Nai Chai Huat	Klong Dao Kanong
Chin Seng	Nai Chin Seng	Raj-Burana
Fook Lee	Nang Cheun	Samray (West bank)
Fook Wah San Kee	Nang Cheun	Bang Rak
Hah Seng Huat	Nai Lao Seng Huat	Chong Non See
Heng Hong	Nai Rieng Chaw & Co.	Klong Padung
Hong Chun Huat	Nai Si Hong Chin & Co.	Sam Sen
Hong Long Huat	Nai Si Hong Chin & Co.	Bang Pa Kok
Hoo Hong	Nai Rieng Chaw & Co.	Klong Padung
Hua Heng Long	Nai Chieo Eah Rak & Co.	Klong Bang Luang
Hua Heng Chan	Nai Chui	Klong Bang Luang
Hua Heng Seng	Nai Yai	Bukalo (West bank)
Hua Hong	Nai Chieo & Co.	Klong Padung
Hua Mong	Nai Po Sia & Co.	Klong Padung
Joo Huat Seng	Nai Kai Kuang & Co.	Sam Sen
Joo Huat	Nai Lek	Pak Klong Bangseu
Kian Heng Lee	Nai Buay	Bang Kholem
Kian Lee Chan	Nai Buay	Sam Sen
Kian Lee Heng	Nai Heng Yiang & Co.	Klong Padung
Kim Nguan Seng	Luang Chitr Chamnong	Bang Poh
Kim Seng Nguan	Nai Eang Paw & Co.	Klong Padung
Kim Thye Seng	Nai Kim Long	Paklat
Kwang Hap Seng	Nai Mui	Dao Kannong (West bank)
Kwang Heng Seng	Luang Chitr Chamnong	Wat Phya Krai
Kwang Hong Chiang	Nai Tong Chiang Co.	Pak Klong Samray
Kwang Hua Lee	Nai Seng Lee	Klong Bang Luang
Kia Seng Chan	Nai Kea	Lat Poh
Kwang Joo Seng	Luang Chitr Chamnong	Bang Lampoo Lang
Kwang Long Seng	Nang Lawm & Co	Pak Klong Wat Tong Pleng
Kwang Mong Seng	Luang Chitr Chamnong	Bang Pa Kok
Kwang Nguan Lee	Luang Chitr Chamnong	Bang Pa Kok
Kwang Seng	Nai Chui & Co.	Wat Yanava
Kwang Teck Seng	Luang Chitr Chamnong	Ban Mai
Lee Tit Nguan	Phya Boribun Kosakorn	Opposite Wat Yanava
Liang Huat Lee	Nai Sai Beh & Co.	Klong Phra Kanong
Liang Huat	Nai Thiam & Co.	Klong Phra Kanong
Lim Heng Chan	Nai Chui	Ban Mai
Long Heng Chan	Nai Chui	Klong Bang Luang
Long Heng Lee	Nai Buay	Bukalo (West bank)
Long Heng Seng	Nai Law Seng & Co.	Wat Yanava
Meng Nguan Huat	Nai Nguan & Co.	Sam Sen

Koviloor Acadamy

The Principal Rice Mills in Bangkok.—*cont'd.*

Name	Worked by	Location
Meng Teck Seng	Luang Chitr Chamnong	Ban Mai
Nam Heng Lee	Nai Im & Co.	Bang Pa Kok
Nam Huat	Nai Huat	Sapan Kao
Ngee Seng Huat	Nai Sam Lao	Klong Dao Kanong
Nguan Chieng Seng	Nai Pek Chieng & Co.	West bank
Nguan Heng Lee	Nai Buay & Co.	Bang Pa Kok
Nguan Hong Seng	Nai Kuang & Co.	Bang Nam Chol
Nguan Hong Thye	Nai Tung Itt & Co.	Klong Bang Luang
Nguan Hua Seng	Nai Kuang & Co.	Bang Nam Chol
Nguan Lee Chan	Phra Bhisal Suphaphol	Ban Mai
Nguan Tit Lee	Nai Pek Chieng & Co.	Bang Krabeu
Nguan Thye	Nai Ha Sio & Co.	Klong Bang Luang
Po Thye Seng	Nai Si Hun & Co.	Klong Bang Luang
Seng Heng Chan	Nai Pao & Co.	Klong Padung
Seng Heng Lee	Nai Suk	Klong Hua Lampong
Seng Nam Hong	Nai Yong & Co.	Klong Padung
Siang Heng Long	Nai Chieo Eth Rak & Co.	Klong Dao Kanong
Siang Hong Long	Nai Chieo Eth Rak & Co.	Bang Lampoo Bon
Siang Kee Chan	Nai Yoo Chieng & Co.	Bukalo (West bank)
Soeng Hah Heng	Nai Ngaw	Klong Hua Lampong
Song Heng Lee	Nai Thiam & Co.	Klong Bang Luang
Song Teck Seng	Nai Nguan-Yok Mani	Sapan Yosé
Soon Hua Seng	Nai Soon & Co.	Klong Hua Lampong
Teck Lee	H. Berli & Co.	Bukalo (West bank)
Teck Heng Lee	Nai Teck Meng	Pak Klong Phra Kanong
Thye Heng Lee	Nai Hoo Kang & Co.	Klong Bangkok Noi
Thye Nguan Lee	Nai Si Sin & Co.	Si Yek Mahanak
Thye Hua Seng	Nai Pok Lim & Co.	Klong Padung
Yiam Mong Chan	Nai Thiep	Klong Padung
Yin Hong Buan Lee	Nai Nam Cheh & Co.	Sapan José
Yong Hong	Nai Hee & Co.	Klong Bang Luang
Yong Hong Long	Nai Hua An & Co.	Bang Lampoo Bon
Yong Lee Heng	Nai Tah & Co,	Klong Padung
Yong Hua Huat	Nai Choo & Co.	Klong Bang Luang
Yong Soon	Nai Mang Korn	Klong Sam Sen
Yong Tit Lee	Nai Cheh & Co.	Klong Padung.

Koviloor Acadamy

List of Mining Companies Operating in Siam.

Ayer Weng Development and Prospecting Co., Ltd.
Bangrin Tin Dredging Co., Ltd.
Bang Tao Co., N. L.
Cherok Petai Tin, Ltd.
Klongchang Tin Mines, Ltd.
Kuntang Tin Dredging, Ltd.
Lampeh (Siam) Tin Mines N. L.
Limau Nipes Tin.
Malau Tin, Ltd.
Nawngpet Tin, Ltd.
Ratrut Basin Tin Dredging Co., N. L.
Ronpibun Extended N. L.
Ronpibun Tin N. L.
Siamese Tin Syndicate, Ltd.
Taprang (Siam) Mines, Ltd.
Tongkah Harbour Tin Dredging Co. N. L.
Tung Sung Mining and Planting Co., Ltd.
Berli Jucker & Co., Ltd., Trang and Nakorn Sritamaraj.
East Asiatic Industry and Plantation Co., Ltd. Takuapa.
Krasem Prospecting Co., Ltd., Pangnga.
Malaya Tin Corporation, Renong and Langsuan.
Nai Hoot Juita Tin Mines N. L., Langsuan.
Nai Sok Co., Langsuan.
Société Anonyme Francaise Siam et Malaisie, Tungsong.
Takuapa Valley Tin Dredging N. L., Takuapa.

In addition to the above Companies, the following Tin Mining Companies are also established in Siam :—

Blahat Tin Ltd.,	(Agents Messrs. Kennedy, Burkhill & Co., Ltd., Penang.
Malayan Tin Dredging Ltd.,	Renong, Southern Siam.
Pattani Prospecting Syndicate	(1923), Pattani, Southern Siam.
Renong Tin Dredging Co., Ltd.,	(Agents, Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Ltd. Penang).

NOTE. The Straits Trading Co., Ltd., of Penang and Singapore also has an Agent at Tongkah, Puket, whose business it is to buy Tin Ore and export it to their Penang and Singapore smelting works.

Koviloor Acadamy

Official Directory.

Koviloor Acadamy

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

THE KING,

HIS MAJESTY, SOMDETCH PHRA RAMADHIBADI SIRISINDR MAHA VAJIRAVUDH, MONGKUT KLAO, CHAO YU-HUA, KING OF SIAM (RAMA VI.)

both Northern and Southern and all its Dependencies, Laos Chiang, Laos Kao, Malays, Kareans, etc., etc., born January1, 1881; son of King Rama V (Chulalongkorn), (born 20th September 1853, died 23rd October 1910) and of Queen Saovabha Pongsi, (born 1st January 1864, died 20th October 1919); proclaimed successor and Crown Prince on January 16th, 1895; and succeeded to the throne on 23rd October 1910; Field Marshal and Admiral of the Fleet in supreme command of the Army and the Navy; Honorary General of the British Army; Chief Sovereign and Master of the Order of the House of Maha Chakri; "Senangapati" of the Honourable Order of Rama, etc.; Knight of the Order of St. Andrew, of the Order of the Anunciation, of the Order of the Golden Fleece (Spain), of the Order of the Elephant, of the Order of the Seraphim, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, etc.

THE QUEEN.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN (INDRASAKTI SACHI.)

Grand Mistress of the Most Illustrious Order of Chula Chom Klao, Dame Grand Cross of the Most Illustrious Order of the Royal House of Chakri, Member of the Most Ancient Order of the Nine Gems, etc., etc., Honorary Lieut.-Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Guards and of the 2nd Battalion of the 11th Infantry Regiment, Honorary Colonel of the King's Own Royal Mounted Scouts, and Honorary Lieut.-Commander of the King's Own Battalion of Royal Naval Scouts.

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

"Siderosthen" Anti-Corrosive Paint.

Koviloor Acadamy

Princes of the Royal Family.

(In Order of Precedence.)

The following enjoy the qualification of Royal Highness (in Siamese, Somdech Phra Chao, or Phra Chao):—

Uncles.

Somdech Chao Fa Bhanurangsi Savangvongs (Krom Phya Bhanuhandhuvongs Varadej), born 11th January, 1860. Admiral of the Fleet, Inspector General of all His Majesty's Forces, Ministry of Marine. Field Marshal, Col.-in-Chief, 4th Infantry Regiment, 4th Independent Division of the Army.

Somdech Chao Fa Krom Phra Narisara Nuvattivongs, born 28th April, 1863.

Brothers.

Somdech Chao Fa Paribatra Sukhumabandhu (Krom Luang Nagara Svarga Varabinit), born 29th June, 1881. Field Marshal, Chief of General Staff, Ministry of War; Colonel-in-Chief, 6th Infantry Regt., 2nd Army Corps; Vice President, Red Cross Society of Siam.

Somdech Chao Fa Asdang Dejavudh (Krom Luang Nagara Rajasima). born 12th May, 1889. Lord High Admiral, (A. D. C.) Major General of the Army, Col-in-Chief 5th Infantry Regt., 5th Division 3rd Army Corps.

Somdech Chao Fa Mahidol Aduldej (Krom Khun Songkhla Nagarindr), born 1st January, 1892. (C.P.H., B.S.) Inspector General, Ministry of Education; Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University

Somdech Chao Fa Prajadhipok Sakdidej (Krom Khun Sukhodaya Dharma Raja), born 8th November 1893. Lieut-Col.. Colonel-in-Chief of Cadet School, Ministry of War.

Somdech Chao Fa Yugala Dighamborn (Krom Khun Lobburi Ramesvara), born 17th March, 1883. Vice-Roy of the Southern Provinces and Lord Lieut. of Nagara Sritamaraj.

Uncles.

Krom Phra Naresr Varariddhi, born 7th May, 1855,

Krom Luang Adisara Udomdej, born 14th March, 1856. Lieut.-General, Inspector General of Remount and Cavalry, Ministry of War

Krom Luang Prachaks Silpagom, born 5th April, 1856.

Krom Luang Brahma Varanuraksh, born 18th August, 1856.

Krom Mun Rajasakdi Samosorn, born 3rd November, 1856.

Krom Mun Vividh Varnaprija, born 11th December, 1860; Translator, Legislative Radaction Department, Ministry of Justice.

Krom Mun Bongsa Disaramahip, born 27th August, 1861.

Krom Phra Naradhip Prabandhubongs, born 20th November, 1861.

Krom Phra Damrong Rajanubhab, born 21st June, 1862. Lord Privy Seal; President, Vajiranana National Library; Member of Council, Chulalongkorn University.

Krom Phra Svasdi Vatanavisishta, born 22nd December, 1865.

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

Koviloor Acadamy

Elder Brothers.

Krom Phra Chandaburi Narinath (Kitiya kara,) born 8th June, 1874, President, Board of Commercial Development; Minister of Commerce.

Younger Brothers.

Krom Luang Kambaeng Bejra Argayodhin (Purachatra,) born 23rd January 1882; Commissioner General and Chief Engineer of State Railways; Inspector General of Engineer Services, Ministry of War; M. Inst. T., Hon. M. Inst. C. E. of Gt. Britain, M.S.I.C. of France; Col. in-Chief, 2nd Eng. Regt, 1st Army Corps; Member of the Board of Commercial Development.

Krom Khun Singha Vikrom Kriang Krai (Vudhijai,) born 5th December, 1883 Vice-Admiral, A.D.C., Inspector General of H. M's. Navy.

Krom Khun Jainad Narendra (Rangsit,) born 12th November, 1885. Director General, Department of Public Health.

(In the following the name of the father is given in brackets.)

Wang Luang.

First Cousins of H. M.

Krom Mun Anubongs Chakrabardi.

Krom Mun Anuvatana Chaturanta, Major, H. M's Military A. D. C.
(The above are both sons of the late Prince Chakrabartibongs, known in the last reign as the Ong Yai).

Krom Mun Bhanubongs Biriyat-j (Prince Bhanurangsi).

Phra Ong Chao Darun Vayavadhana, H. M's Private Secretary Department (Prince Chakrabartibongs).

Phra Ong Chao Dossiriwongs, Major General, Gen. Officer Commanding the 4th Independent Division of the Army (Prince Bhanurangsi).

Phra Ong Chao Charoon Sakdi, Minister in Paris,—(Prince Naresr.)

Phra Ong Chao Subhayoga Kashem, Minister of Finance; Member of the Board of Commercial Development (late Prince Divakorn)

Phra Ong Chao Traidos Prabandh, Minister of Foreign Affairs (late Prince Devawongse.)

Phra Ong Chao Dhani Nivat, (B. A.) H. M's Private Secretary; Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University (late Prince Bidyalabh.)
Nephews of H. M.

Phra Ong Chao Chumbot Bongs Paribat (Prince of Nagor Svarga).

Phra Ong Chao Chula Chakrabongs (late Prince of Bisnulok).

Phra Ong Chao Bhanubandha Yugala (Prince of Lobburi).

Phara Ong Chao Chalermbol Digamborn (Prince of Lobburi).

Phra Ong Chao Anusorn Mongkolkarn (Prince of Lobburi).

Wang Na.

Second Cousins of H. M.

The following enjoy the qualification of Highness.—

Phra Ong Chao Vilai Varavilas.

Krom Mun Kavibachana Suprija (National Library).

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Motor Boats.

Koviloor Acadamy

Phra Ong Chao Voravudhi Abhornmar.
Phra Ong Chao Rucha Vorachavi
Krom Mun Bidyalankarana, Vice-Minister of Commerce; Vice-President of the Board of Commerical Development.

Wang Luang.

1st Cousins of The Late King.

Phra Ong Chao Alankar, (Krom Somdech Phra Parapaks, a son of Rama II.)
Phra Ong Chao Brom Bongs Adhiraj, Director-General of Customs and Excise. (late Krom Luang Wongse Dhiraj Sanid, a son of Rama II).
Phra Ong Chao Kamrob, Lieut. General, Director General of Local & Provincial Gendarmerie (late Krom Khun Vorachakr, a son of Rama II).
Phra Ong Chao Snidhbongs Badhanatej, Vice Admiral, Deputy Minister of Marine, (Krom Luang Wongsa Dhiraj Sanit, son of Rama II),

2nd Cousins of H. M.

Krom Mun Jinavor Sirivadhana, Patriarch of the Kingdom (late Krom Khun Charoenbol, a son of Rama III).
Phra Ong Chao Prisdang, Director, Archives, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (late Krom Khun Rajashi Vikrom, a son of Rama III).

Nephews of H. M.

Phra Ong Chao Aditya Dibya Abha—(Prince of Jumbor).
Phra Ong Chao Prem Purachatra—(Prince of Kambaeng Bejra).

Mom Chao.

(With the qualification of Serene Highness. The names of those in the Government Service only are mentioned).

Alongkot, Lt. General, General Officer Commanding 2nd Army Corps.
Amara Smanlaksana, Co-operative Dept., Ministry of Commerce,
Amoradhat, Adviser's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Anujat Savasdi, Director of Museum, Royal Fine Arts Department.
Banshdindeb, Lt. Col., 2nd Division of the Army.
Bunsri Kashem, A. M. R. A. C., Dean, Faculty of Letters and Sciences, Chulalongkorn University.
Bongs Bhuvanard, Chao-Krom, Registration Department, Ministry of the Royal Household
Chalart, Asst. Commissioner General, Royal State Railways
Chhatramangala, Colonel, Comd. Officer, 3rd Eng. Regiment, 3rd Army Corps.
Chit Bhokatavi, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance.
Chuladit, Col., Fire Brigade Regt., Royal Palace Guards
Damras Damrong, Chargé d'Affaires to the Netherlands
Idhideb Sarn, Inspector, Royal Fine Arts Department
Jajavalit, Secretary General, Lord Chamberlain's Department
Jotiros, Asst. Chief Secretary, Ministry of the Royal Household
Kachara Subhasavasdi, Chief of Municipal Div., Dept. of Public Health
Kechorn, Controller, Clearing Office, Ministry of Justice; Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University and Law School; Judge, Foreign Causes Court

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Electric Light Machinery.

Koviloor Acadamy

Khaisaeng Rabhi, Lt. Comdr. Asst. Secretary to the Minister of Marine
Khoona Vudhi Pricha, Technical Bureau, Royal State Railways
Kiati Pravati, Judge, Appeal Court, Div. II. (provinces)
Kosit, Assist. Under Secretary, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Manoonsiri, Major, Metroplitan Police Branch
Mongol Pravatti, H. M's Private Secretary's Department
Ngor Devan, Adviser's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Nilprabhassara, Lieut.-Colonel, Director, School of Gunnery, Ministry of War
Nisakorn, Governor of Rayong
Nityakara, Captain, His Majesty's Military A. D. C.
Nobhamas, Governor of Chantaburi
Prasapabhulkshem, Lt. Col., 2nd Division of the Army
Prasob Prasong, Governor of Langsuan
Pritidebyabansh, Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Officer, War School, Ministry of War.
Rajata Bhisek, B Sc., D I C., Secretary and Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University
Sakol Varnakara, B.A., Asst. Director General, Dept. of Public Health; Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University
Salai Tong, Land Settlement Officer, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Sermsawasdi, Section Eng, N. E. Line Construction, R. S. R.
Seubsuk Swasdhi, Divisonal Forest Officer, Bisnuloke
Sivakara, Editor and Librarian, Health Education Sect., Dept. of Public Health
Sompurnasakti, Lieut.-Colonel, 1st Bureau, Military Instruction, Ministry of War
Songvudhipab, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Srethsiri, Lieut.-General, Director, Military Arsenal, Ministry of War
Srisdidej, Lord Lieutenant of Pattani
Sudhasinoday, Secretary to Adviser, Ministry of Finance
Sukhapraropa, Section Engineer of Ways and Works, R. S. R.
Thamrong Siri, Lord Lieutenant of Prachinburi (Petriew)
Thavara Mangalwangse, Capt., M.R.C S, L.R C.P, Surgeon General, Ministry of Marine; Consulting Physician, Chulalongkorn Hospital
Thong Anuvati, Asst. Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Thongchai Siripandh, Governor of Angthong
Thong Chompunuth, Asst. Comptroller, Ministry of Finance.
Thong Chuer, B.A., (Hon. Jur.) Oxon Inner Temple, Bar-at-Law, Honorary Member of Siamese Bar; Legal Secretary, Royal State Railways
Thong Term, Governor of Prachinburi.
Tongdhikayu, Colonel, Military Attaché, Siamese Legation, Paris.
Tongtor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Tridhibesbongsha, Lieut. Colonel, 1st Bureau, Military Arsenal, Ministry of War
Udaya Bhadanabongs, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture.
Udom Direklab, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance.
Upabadhabongse, Vice-Admiral. Chief Paymaster, Ministry of Marine.
Vallabhakara, Consulting Surgeon, Chulalongkorn Hospital
Varnavaidyakor, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Oil Engines and Pumps.

Koviloor Acadamy

Vipulya, Siamese Minister to Denmark, Sweden and Norway.
Visetsakdi, Maintenance Engineer, R. S. R., Uttaradit
Viwat, Asst Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance
Vudhibag, Judge, Criminal Court

Ladies of the Royal Family.

Aunts.

Queen Sawang Vadhana (Somdet Phra Nang Chao Phra Borom Raja Devi, mother of the Prince of Sonkla), (b. September 11th, 1862), President of the Red Cross Society of Siam
Queen Sukhumal Marsri (Phra Nang Chao Phra Raja Devi, mother of the Prince of Nagor Svarga), (b. May 10th, 1861).

Second Cousins.

Phra Argajayathoe Krom Khun Suddhasininad (Sai Savalibhirom) mother of the Prince of Lobburi.

Sisters.

Somdet Chao Fa Krom Luang Bejaburi (Valai Alongkorn) Col. in Chief, Nagarapathom Cavalry Regt, 1st Army Corps., (b. April 16th, 1884).
Somdet Chao Fa Nibha Nobhadol, (b. December 4th, 1886)

Aunt.

Krom Luang Somara Ratn Sirijesht, (b. November 19th, 1852.)

Cousins.

Phra Ong Chao Orabadh Prabai, daughter of the late Prince Chakrabartibongs
Phra Ong Chao Suddhavilai Laksana, daughter of the late Prince Chakrabartibongs.
Phra Ong Chao Prabhavasida Narimol, (Princess of Kambaeng Bejra), daughter of the late Prince Chakrabartibongs.
Phra Ong Chao Chalerm Khetr Mongol (Princess of Lobburi) daughter of Prince Bhanurangsi
Phra Ong Chao Valabha Devi, daughter of Prince Naradhib.
Phra Ong Chao Lakshmi Lavan, daughter of Prince Naradhib.

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Daimler Motor Cars.

Koviloor Acadamy

Council of Ministers.

Foreign Affairs.

H. H Prince Traidos

War.

General H. E. Chao Phya Patindrat-janujit

Marine.

Admiral H. R. H the Prince of Nagara Rajasima, A.D.C.

Interior.

H. E. Chao Puya Yomaraj

Communications.

H. E. Chao Phya Wongsa Nuprabadh

Finance.

H. H. Prince Subhayoga Ksbem

Justice.

H. E. Chao Phya Abhai Raja Maha Yutithamathara

Commerce.

H. R. H. the Prince of Chandaburi

Education.

H. E. Chao Phya Dharmasakti Montri

Lands and Agriculture.

H E. Chao Phya Baladeb

Royal Household.

H. E Chao Phya Dharmadhikarana Dhibodi

Privy Seal.

H. R. H. Prince Damrong (Lord Privy Seal)

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Aeroplane Engines and Accessories.

Koviloor Acadamy

Ministry of the Royal Household.

(Krasuang Wang)

Minister.

First Grand Court Officer Chao Phya Dharmadhikarana Dhibodi

Assist. First Grand Court Officer Chao Phya Rama Raghob

Chief Secretary of the Ministry Second Grand Court Officer Phya Nondisen Surendra Bhakdi

Asst. Chief Secretary of the Ministry Third Grand Court Officer Mom Chao Jotiros

" " Third Grand Court Officer Phya Prida Naribesra

Keeper of Seal Second Court Officer Phra Bhinij Nondisart

Secretary First Court Officer Phya Rajavesma Phadung

Orderly Court Officer Second Court Officer Phya Rajakosa

Director, Posts & Telegraphs in the Palace First Court Officer Phya Anudutvadi

Secretary's Department.

Nai Wehn Deputy Second Court Officer Luang Anusorn Nondhikija

Department of Ceremonies.

Grand Master of Ceremonies Second Grand Court Officer Phya Bochana Prija

Assistant Third Grand Court Officer Phya Devadhiraj

Registration Department.

Grand Master of Registration Third Grand Court Officer Phya Bamroe Bhakdi

Chao-Krom First Court Officer Mom Chao Bongs Bhuvanard

Intendent Department.

Intendant Second Grand Court Officer Phya Sathien Suraprabheni

Deputy Deputy First Court Officer Phra Sombataya Thibal

Royal Household Stores.

Director Third Grand Court Officer Phya Dhebmonthira

Krom Bhusamala.

Director-General Second Grand Court Officer Phya Udaidarma

Director Third Grand Court Officer Phya Wongsaphorn Bhusit

General Service Department.

Director-General Second Grand Court Officer Phya Abbhantrika Matya

Legal Department of the Royal Household.

Legal Adviser Third Grand Court Officer Phya Chakrapani

Deputy Legal Adviser First Court Officer Phya Nitisat Bhysantara

Judge of the Palace Court Second Court Officer Phra Asoka Montri

" Second Court Officer Phra Sri Vikaramadhit

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Min. of the Royal Household.—*cont'd.*

Registrar	Khun Pithak Nonthasidhi
Attorney	Deputy First Court Officer Luang Srisupha

Department of the Master of the Elephant.

Master of the Elephant	Third Grand Court Officer Phya Beda Raja
Deputy Master	Deputy First Court Officer Luang Kochasit

Krom Rong Ngan.

Director	First Court Officer Phya Hadhakar Bancha

Department of the Household Attendants

Grand Marshal of the Court	Second Grand Court Officer Phya Devesravongs Vivadhana
Assistant	Second Grand Court Officer Phya Anuraks Rajmonthira

Royal Body Guard of Gentlemen at Arms.

Captain General	General Chao Phya Rajasupamit
Assistant Commander and Adjutant	Lieut-General Phya Rajamanu
"	Lieut-General Phya Anuchit Janjai

H. M. the Queen's Household.

Chao Krom	Phra Argadevindra Varamatya

Lord Chamberlain's Department.

Lord Chamberlain	1st Grand Chamberlain Chao Phya Ram Raghob
Assistant	1st Grand Chamberlain Phya Burus Ratanarajaballobh

Secretary's Division.

Secretary General	2nd Grand Chamberlain H. S. H. Prince Jajavalit
Assistant	Deputy Grand Chamberlain Phya Varasiri Subhasevi
Keeper of Seal	Deputy Grand Chamberlain Phya Vajarin Sevi

Comptroller General's Divison.

Comptroller General	2nd Grand Chamberlain Phya Dhanaratnapati

Registry.

Registrar	Deputy Grand Chamberlain Phya Ballobh Raksa

Medical Bureau.

Surgeon to the Household	3rd Grand Chamberlain Phya Baedyabongsa Visuddhadhipati

Household Inspection.

Inspector Gen.	1st Grand Chamberlain Phya Varabongsa Bibatna
Deputy "	Deputy Grand Chamberlain Phya Isara Ballobh

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Lord Steward's Dept.

Lord Steward	1st Grand Chamberlain Phya Aniruddha Deva
Deputy	2nd Grand Chamberlain Phya Prasroeth Subhakich

Royal Bed Chamber Division

Principal Gentleman of the Bed Chamber	Deputy Grand Chamberlain Phya Nararat Rajamanit

Steward's Division.

Acting Chief Steward	Deputy Grand Chamberlain Phya Isaradhiraj Sevi

Royal Butlery and Kitchen.

Chief Butler and Supt.	Deputy Grand Chamberlain Phya Banja Bhalrakar

Butlery.

Deputy Butler	(Vacant)

Royal Kitchen.

Asst. Supt.	Deputy Grand Chamberlain Phya Bankar Bhatrakor

Major Domo's Department.

Major of the Palace	1st Grand Chamberlain Phya Udom Rajabhakdi

Royal Pleasuance Department.

Director	3rd Grand Chamberlain Phya Abhiraksa Raja-udayan

Entertainments Department.

Director Gen.	1st Grand Chamberlain Phya Aniruddha Deva
Deputy	3rd Grand Chamberlain Phya Narariddhi Rajahaj

Theatrical Division.

The King's Master of Drama and Dance	Deputy Grand Chamberlain Phya Nataka Nuraksa

Siamese Music Division.

The King's Master of Music	Deputy Grand Chamberlain Phya Prasan Duriyasabda

Royal String Band Division.

Band Master	Vice Chamberlain Phra Chen Duriyanga

Arts Division.

Director General	3rd Grand Chamberlain Phya Anusasna Chitrakor

His Majesty's Private Secretary's Department.

His Majesty's Principal Private Secretary	Chao Phya Mahidhor
His Majesty's Asst. Private Secretary	Prince Dhani
His Majesty's Asst. Private Secretary	Phya Sri Varavongs
Central Bureau-Directors	Prince Darun Vayavadhana
	Prince Mongol Pravatti
Bureau of drafting Director	Phya Prabandh
Bureau of filing Director	Phya Sri Raja Aksho[illegible]

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His Majesty's Private Secretary's Dept —*cont'd.*

Bureau of maintenance
Director — Phya Pratishta Lanchakar
Accountant — Phya Suvarna Akshor
Bureau of archives
Director — Phya Bidaksh Deba Akshor
Bureau of petitions & legal affairs
Director — Phya Prashiddhi Varnalakshna

Personal Section.

His Majesty's Personal Secretary — Phya Rajasasana Sobhon
Director — Phya Nibondh Bachanattha

Foreign Section.

His Majesty's Private Secretary — Prince Dhani
His Majesty's Asst. Private Secretary — Phya Sundara Likhit

H. M's Privy Purse Department.

(Krom Phra Klang Kangti)

Central Office.

Keeper of H.M's Privy Purse — 1st Grand Court Officer Phya Boribun Raja Sombat
Secretary — 2nd Court Officer Luang Rajavitr Bisont
Legal Adviser — Samuel Brighouse
Proctors — 3rd Deputy Court Officer Khun Sin Sarawad
3rd Deputy Court Officer Sorn Songsurmyarti

Correspondence.

Director of Correspondence — 2nd Court Officer Luang Pisarn Hiranyakitch
Assistant — 1st Deputy Court Officer Luang Bibidh Thonasarn
Interpreters — 2nd Court Officer Phra Sri Surindrawiwongs
2nd Court Officer Luang Rajasup Pisit
Recorders — 1st Deputy Court Officer Luang Santhes Thananukitch
1st Deputy Court Officer Khun Santhis Thananukarn
Chief Clerks — 2nd Deputy Court Officer Khun Subhakara Likhit
2nd Deputy Court Officer Khun Pises Hiranyakarn
2nd Deputy Court Officer Khun Subhakich Lekha

Estate Office.

Comptroller of Estate — 3rd Grand Court Officer Phya Amaresr Sombatti
Assistant — 1st Court Officer Phya Ananta Nithikarana
Chief Clerk — 2nd Deputy Court Officer Khun Thep Darabandhu
Superintendant — 2nd Court Officer Phra Charoon Bhogasomburana
Assistant — 3rd Court Officer Luang Charon Bhogasombatti
Inspecting Engineer — W. Duncan

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H. M's Privy Purse Dept..—cont'd.

District Superintendants	2nd Deputy Court Officer Khun Sanga Sombatti
	2nd Deputy Court Officer Khun Suang Sombatti
	2nd Deputy Court Officer Khun Sakka Sombatti
	3rd Deputy Court Officer Khun Thep Thanakorn
Overseer of Garden and Rice Fields	2nd Deputy Court Officer Khun Bibidh Palaraks

Building Office.

Director of Building Office	3rd Grand Court Officer Phya Anek Nithikara
Draftsman	3rd Court Officer Luang Prakob Rajavitr
Inspectors	1st Deputy Court Officer Luang Rajanidhi Pimala
	1st Deputy Court Officer Khun Prom Thanathorn
Architect	Attilio Ferrero

Accountant Office.

Accountant General	3rd Grand Court Officer Phya Amararatana Somburana
Assistant	1st Court Officer Phya Parimarn Sinsamarth

RevenueBranch.

Accountant	2nd Court Officer Phra Siddhi Thonaraks
Asst. Acct.	1st Deputy Court Officer Luang Anukorn Rajatapan
Chief Clerks	2nd Deputy Court Officer Khun Indr Thanakom
	Nai Tuan Jalavanija

Civil List Branch

Assistant Accountant	1st Deputy Court Officer Luang Anukarn Rajatapat
Assistants	1st Deputy Court Officer Luang Thip Thonasepka
	2nd Deputy Court Officer Khun Prakitch Anganee
Chief Clerk	Nai Hae Lohajala

Charities Endowment Branch

Asst. Acct.	2nd Deputy Court Officer Khun Sandhan Thananuraks

Treasury.

Treasurer	3rd Grand Court Officer Phya Sombati Barihar
Asst. Treasurer	3rd Grand Court Officer Phya Rajasihayos
Assistant	2nd Court Officer Luang Aphai Sombatti
"	2nd Deputy Court Officer Khun Rajadhon Bnibala

Ceremonial Official.

Officer	3rd Court Officer Luang Raks Rajchiran

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Koviloor Acadamy

The Royal Palace Guards Regiment.

Of H.M. King Phrabad Somdetch Phra Mongkut Klao Chao Yu Hua.

General in Chief	H. M. the King
„	Major General Chao Phya Dhamadhikarana Dhibodi
Chief Inspector	General Chao Phya Ram Raghob
Asst. Inspector	Colonel Phya Nondisen Surendra Bhakdi
General Comdr.	Major-General Phya Soraraj Riddhananda
2nd in Command	(Vacant)
Chief of Staff	Major Chamun Sri Suraphol
Adjutant	Major Chamun Surapholbhalop
Intendant	Lieut.-Colonel Phra Gamrob Bernasiddhi
Orderly Officer	Capt. Phra Sarisura
Medical Officer	Lieut. Colonel Luang Bijit Rogabadh

Comdg Officers:

1st Battalion	Lieut. Colonel Chamun Ridhiranachakra
2nd „	Major Chamun Sakdi
3rd „	Major Chamun Vachira Seni

Department of the Master of the Horse.

Master of the Horse	2nd Grand Chamberlain Phya Asvapati Srisurabahon
Deputy	Deputy Grand Chamberlain Phya Sri Suriya Baha
Chief Secretary	Deputy Grand Chamberlain Phya Narindra Rajasevi
Acct. General	Deputy Grand Chamlain Phya Asvaraj Sombati
Secretary	Senior Page Luang Siddhi Surajaya
Surgeon	Vice-Chamberlain Luang Svasti Raksha
Veterinary Surgeon	Senior Page Luang Vija Asvabedya

The Royal Stables.

Director	Deputy Grand Chamberlain Phya Narendra Raja
Deputy	Vice-Chamberlain Phra Asvadej Vijit
Accountant	Junior Page Nai Sri Sindhob
Secretary	Junior Page Luang Raja Rathayan

Equerries Division.

Equerries-in-Ordinary:

Senior Page	Nai Sobhon Asdor
„ „	Nai Sundor Manomaya
„ „	Nai Vijaya Durongriddhi
„ „	Nai Vijit Durongsakdi
Junior Page	Nai Rong Sobhon Asdor
„ „	Nai Rong Vijaya Durongriddhi

Motor Vehicles Department.

Director	3rd Grand Chamberlain Phya Pusya Rathapati
Deputy	Chamberlain Phya Amara Sarathi
Accountant	Senior Page Luang Ratna Vichitra
Secretary	Vice-Chamberlain Phra Matali Rathadara

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Koviloor Acadamy

Dept. of the Master of the Horse.—*cont'd.*

Motor Launches Department.

Director	3rd Grand Chamberlain Phya Vijit Jaladhara
Deputy	Chamberlain Phya Navi Varasa
Accountant	Junior Page Luang Nagaraj Sombati
Secretary	Vice-Chamberlain Phra Jaldlaya Vijit

Royal Fine Arts Department.

Central Office

Director-General	1st Grand Court Officer Chao Phya Dharmadhikarana Dhibodi
Asst. Director-General	2nd Grand Court Officer Phya Visukarm Silpa Basidhi
Inspector	1st Court Officer Mom Chao Idhideb Sarn
Director	3rd Grand Court Officer Phya Adara Dhurasilpa
Secretary	Deputy 1st Court Officer Luang Praman Hatdhakarm
Accountant	Deputy 1st Court Officer Luang Vimala Rajtha
Stores Division	Deputy 1st Court Officer Luang Banchong Binich

Technical Division (Siamese)

Chief	First Court Officer Phya Chinda Rangsan
Secretary	Deputy 2nd Court Officer Luang Vichitr Chamnong

Technical Division (Foreign.)

Chief	First Court Officer Professor E. Manfredi
Architect	3rd Court Officer Professor E. Forno
Engineer	3rd Court Officer M. Galleti
Painter	3rd Court Officer Professor C. Rigoli
Sculptor	Professor C. Feroci

Public Works Division.

Director	1st Court Officer Phya Pradit Amora Bhiman
Deputy	Deputy 2nd Court Officer Luang Vichitr Rajamontri
Head of Building Section	Deputy 1st Court Officer Luang Devavad

The Museum.

Director	1st Court Officer Mom Chao Anujat Savasdi
Secretary	3rd Court Officer Luang Bhibhitphanbhidhak

Ministry of Privy Seal.

(Krasuang Muradhadhorn)

Central Administration

(Krom Banjakar)

Lord Privy Seal	H. R. H. Prince Damrong Rajanubhab
Secretary of the Privy Seal	Phya Mahanamraj
Director	Phya Nivaddha Isaravongs
Secretary (Foreign Section)	Phra Dhuranaya Binich
Asst. Secretary	Khun Patibhanbichitr
Chief Clerk	Luang Javalakshna
Assistant	Kun Lekhanukor

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Koviloor Acadamy

Min. of Privy Seal.—*cont'd.*

Royal Scribes Department.

(Krom Phra Alakashna)

Director	Phya Mahanamraj (Acting)
Chief Clerks	Phra Chamnong Narisor
,,	Luang Saranukich Kosol
,,	Khun Sundara Lekha
Assistants	Khun Vichitr Charuk
,,	Khun Sri Kraviraj

Registration and Legislation Department.

(Krom Dabien lae Kristika)

Chief Registrar and Director	Phya Nivadda Isaravongs
Chief Clerk	Luang Patibachana Bicharn
Assistants	Luang Akkhara Sundara
	Khun Barchoet Aksharakaa
	Khun Bantuk Dabien-sakti

Accounts Department.

(Krom Banji)

Director	PhyaBibidh Montri
Assts.	Khun Bibidh Aksharabarn
,,	Khun Varnalakshna

Royal Gazette Department.

(Krom Sastragama)

Director and Editor	Phya Prakas Aksha-rakich
Deputy Director	Phra Boriraksh Kristika
Chief Clerk	Luang Akshara Bimbakar
Assistants	Luang Bibad Aksharaniti
	Khun Varasar

The Army.

Supreme Chief: His Majesty The King

1st Army Corps.

General Officer Commanding	Lieut.-General Phya Vijitvansevuddhikrai
Chief of Staff	Colonel Phya Prasiddhisangram
Deputy Adjutant General	Colonel Phya Vararidhilujaya
A. D. C. to the G. O. C.	Major Luang Dibakshara
Deputy Quarter-Master General	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Saktiseni

The 1st Army Corps consists of Army Troops and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions, viz :—

Army Troops.

Commanding Officer	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Ramariddhi
Adjutant	Major Luang Adhuekyuddhakarm

United Cavalry Regiment of the 1st Army Corps.

Comdg. Officer	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Chombinasa (acting)
Adjutant	Captain Luang Beong-riddhijaya

The King's Own Krungdeb Cavalry Regiment of the Guards,

Colonel in Chief His Majesty The King

Comdg. Officer	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Chombinasa

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Koviloor Acadamy

The Army.—*cont'd.*

Nagarapathom Cavalry Regiment

Colonel in Chief — H. R. H. the Princess of Bejrapuri
Commanding Officer — Major Luang Prayuddhariyan

1st Guard Division.

General Officer Commanding — Major-General Phya Bijayaranarangasang-ram
Chief of Staff — Major Pra Kraikridha
Asst. Adjutant General — Lieut. Colonel Pra Debateja
Asst. Quarter-Master Gen. — Major Luang Vicharanayuddhabastu

Ambulance

Officer in Command — Lieut.-Colonel Pra Jamnanjatisakta

King Chulalongkorn's 1st Infantry Regiment of the Guards

Colonel in Chief — His Majesty The King
Commanding Officer — General Chao Phya Ramaraghaba
Second in Command — Lieut.-Colonel Phya Rajavallabhanusishtha
Adjutant — Major Chamun Ballabhabaladhikara

11th Infantry Regiment of the Guards.

Colonel in Chief — His Majesty the King
Com. Officer — Colonel Phya Tasakarapalas
Adjutant — Major Pra Biseshsura-riddhi

3rd Infantry Regiment.

Comd. Officer — Lieut.-Colonel Pra Bijayachumbala
Adjutant — Major Luang Surindrateja

1st Artillery Regiment of the Guards.

Colonel in Chief — His Majesty the King.
Commanding Officer — Lieut.-Colonel Pra Yotavudh
Adjutant — Captain Luang Ridduiranayuddha

2nd Division.

General Officer Commanding — Colonel Phya Senasangram
Chief of Staff — Lieut.-Colonel H.S.H. Prince Banshdindeb
Asst. Adjutant General — Lieut.-Colonel Pra Yodhipratiyuddha.
Asst. Quarter-Master General — Captain Luang Bhandabidhyuddhakara. (acting).

Ambulance.

Officer in Command — Lieut.-Colonel Pra Visutrayodhapal.

2nd Infantry Regiment.

Commanding Officer — Lieut.—Colonel H.S.H. Prince Prasapabhulkshem.
Adjutant — Major Luang Ranaribals.

12th Infantry Regiment.

Colonel in Chief — His Majesty The King
Comdg. Officer — Lieut. Colonel Pra Chongsaravidya.
Adjutant — Major Luang Ratranayuddha

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Koviloor Acadamy

The Army—*cont'd.*

1st Engineer Regiment of the Guards.

Colonel in Chief	His Majesty The King
Comdg. Officer	Major Pra Songvijaya
Adjutant	Major Luang Smarabhumibijit

2nd Artillery Regiment.

Commanding Officer	Major Luang Riddhisamdaeng
Adjutant	Captain Khun Viseshsanhara

3rd Division.

Gen.-Officer Commanding	Colonel Phya Seninarangariddhi
Chief of Staff	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Yudddhakarapanja
Asst.-Adjutant General	Major Luang Vidhansaratej
Asst. Quarter-Master General	Major Luang Samrechraksha

Transport Company

Officer in Command	Captain Tuan Koseyayodhin.

Ambulance

Officer in Command	Major Luang Parirakshaserabala

13th Infantry Regiment.

Col. in Chief	His Majesty The King
Commanding Officer	Lieut.-Colonel Phra Kraisarasiddhisanvudh
Adjutant	Captain Luang Ongachiddhijaya

2nd Engineer Regiment.

Col. in Chief	General H.R.H. Prince of Kambaengbejra
Commander Officer	(vacant)
Adjutant	Major Luang Kamhaengriddhiranga

3rd Artillery Regiment.

Colonel in Chief	His Majesty The King
Commanding Officer	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Tapariddhiranga
Adjutant	Captain Luang Siddhisamadaengrana

2nd Army Corps.

General Officer Commanding	Lieut.-Colonel H.S.H. Prince Alongkot
Chief of Staff	Colonel Phya Chaturangasangram
Deputy Adjutant General	Major-General Phya Suranarthseni
A.D.C. to the G. O. C.	Major Pra Surabalajayakara
Deputy Quarter-Master General	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Senibidaksha

The 2nd Army Corps consists of the Transport Battalion and the 6th, 7th and 8th Divisions, viz:

Transport Battalion.

Comdg. Officer	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Narangareongtej
Adjutant	Captain Luang Prayuddhachamnong

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Koviloor Acadamy

The Army.—*cont'd.*

6th Division.

General Officer Commanding	Major-General Phya Ramkamhaeng
Chief of Staff	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Salyavidyaprija
Asst. Adjutant General	Major Luang Indrareongtej
Asst. Quarter-Master Gen.	Major Luang Indarotama

Ambulance.

Officer in Comd.	Major Luang Siddhiyodharaksha

6th Infantry Regiment.

Colonel in Chief	Field Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Nagarasvarga
Commanding Officer	Major Pra Janatuktisa
Adjutant	Major Luang Vijityodha

16th Infantry Regiment.

Commanding Officer	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Bejrakamhaeng
Adjutant	Major Luang Chenkrabuanhad

6th Rifle Regiment.

Commanding Officer	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Bamrasarindrabaya
Adjutant	Major Luang Kamhaengranaaranga

6th Artillery Regiment

Colonel in Chief	His Majesty The King
Commanding Officer	Major Pra Kamhaengmahima
Adjutant	Captain Luang Phlansateon

7th Division.

Gen. Officer Commanding	Colonel Phya Upadestuayhan
Chief of Staff	Major Pra Bisalsangram
Asst. Adjutant General	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Visayasuratej
Asst. Quarter-Master Gen.	Major Luang Balabhirakshaseni

Ambulance

Officer in Command	Major Luang Vejasastravarosatha

7th Infantry Regiment

Colonel in Chief	His Majesty The King
Commanding Officer	Colonel Phya Ramchaturanga
Adjutant	Captain Luang Asanaranga

17th Infantry Regiment

Commanding Officer	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Mahanarangreongtej
Adjutant	Major Luang Bidakshaserayuddha.

7th Rifle Regiment.

Commanding Officer	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Sarajanbalakrai
Adjutant	Captain Luang Argsarakich

7th Artillery Regiment.

Commanding Officer	Major Luang Phlaengsatan
Adjutant	Captain Luang Samdaengsaraphlan

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Koviloor Acadamy

The Army.—*cont'd.*

Bisnulok Cavalry Regiment

Commanding Officer	Major Luang Roengriddhisangram
Adjutant	Captain Luang Riddhirutreongjaya

8th Division.

General Officer Commanding	Major-General Phya Anubhabatraibhaba
Chief of Staff	Major Luang Senanaranga
Asst. Adjutant General	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Bijayajannaranga
Asst. Quarter Master Gen.	Major Pra Udayadobadhana

Ambulance.

Officer in Command	Captain Luang Bighanesamnuaysatra

8th Infantry Regiment

Colonel in Chief	His Majesty The King
Commanding Officer	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Saktisalyavudh
Adjutant	Major Luang Bijitbairin

18th Infantry Regiment.

Comdg. Officer	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Bisayasiddhisangram
Adjutant	Major Luang Achsarasilpa

8th Artillery Regiment.

Comdg. Officer	Major Pra Aganivudh
Adjutant	Major Luang Bijayasaraphlaeng

3rd Army Corps.

General Officer Commanding	Lieut.-General Phya Sibarajariddhikrai
Chief of Staff	Major-General Phya Viseshsangram
Deputy Adjutant General	Colonel Phya Bhaktineranga
A. D. C. to the G. O. C.	Major Luang Sanidbhakti
Deputy Quarter-Master General	Lieut.-Colonel Phya Dabbasadkasena

The 3rd Army Corps consists of the 5th, 9th and 10th Divisions, viz:—

5th Division.

General Officer Commanding	Major-General Phya Praserthsangram
Chief of Staff	Captain Luang Narangasangram
Asst. Adjutant General	Major Pra Jayatisa
Asst. Quarter-Master Gen.	Captain Luang Ankanisarabalaraksha

Transport Company.

Officer in Command	Captain Khun Charungriddhiranaranga

Ambulance.

Officer in Command	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Narangapariraksha

5th Infantry Regiment.

Colonel in Chief	Major General H.R.H. the Prince of Nagararajasima
Commanding Officer	Major Pra Prajaridhilujaya (acting)

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Koviloor Acadamy

The Army.—*cont'd.*

Adjutant — Major Luang Smargsalyayuddha.

15th Infantry Regiment.

Commanding Officer — Colonel Pra Vijitbalahan.
Adjutant — Major Luang Rajanuraksha.

3rd Engineer Regiment.

Commanding Officer — Colonel H.S.H. Prince Chhatramangala.
Adjutant — Captain Luang Siddhikamhaeng.

5th Artillery Regiment.

Colonel in Chief — His Majesty The King
Comdg. Officer — Major Pra Indravijaya
Adjutant — Captain Luang Bairibayariddhi

Queen Saovabha's Own Nagararajsima Cavalry Regiment

Colonel in Chief — His Majesty The King
Comdg. Officer — Major Luang Ruabradsapadarabala
Adjutant — Captain Luang Roengrukpacchamitra

9th Division.

General Officer Commanding — Major General Phya Varatejsaktavudh
Chief of Staff — Major Pra Debsengram
Assist. Adjutant General — Lieut.-Colonel Pra Bijayatejutama
Asst. Quarter-General — Major Luang Vimaladhanabhakti

Transport Company

Officer in Command — Captain Khun Raviripubaya

Ambulance

Officer in Command — Captain Khun Pavaravejvija

9th Infantry Regiment

Colonel in Chief — His Majesty The King.
Commanding Officer — Lieut.-Colonel Pra Sribijayaparipurna
Adjutant — (vacant)

19th Infantry Regiment.

Commanding Officer — Major Pra Abhayabalarob
Adjutant — Captain Khun Chamnongranabhakti

9th Rifle Regiment.

Commanding Officer — Colonel Phya Jaiyondrariddhiranga
Adjutant — Captain Luang Kamchayaripurao

9th Artillery Regiment.

Commanding Officer — Lieut.-Colonel Pra Avudhagani
Adjutant — Captain Luang Yuddhakashkamdhara

10th Division.

General Officer Commanding — Colonel Phya S-nabhimukh (acting)
Chief of Staff — Major Pra Bhaktisrisangram
Asst. Adjutant General — Major Pra Bidakshayodha
Asst. Quarter-Master General — Colonel Phya Ranadhanbicharna

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Koviloor Acadamy

The Army.—*cont'd.*

Transport Company

Officer in Command — Captain Khun Prachongyuddhakarm

Ambulance

Officer in Command — Lieut.-Colonel Pra Baisalvejakarm

10th Infantry Regiment.

Commanding Officer — Lieut.-Colonel Pra Narendraraksha
Adjutant — Major Luang Smarthsarbayuddha

20th Infantry Regiment.

Commanding Officer — Major Luang Sarabalaroongtej (acting)
Adjutant — Major Luang Jayateja

10th Rifle Regiment.

Commanding Officer — Major Pra Ramnaranga
Adjutant — Major Luang Achaganikara

10th Artillery Regiment.

Colonel in Chief — His Majesty the King
Comd. Officer — Lieut.-Colonel Pra Riddhiaganeya
Adjutant — Captain Khun Ronaribinasa

4th Independent Division.

General Officer Commanding — Major-General H. H. Prince Dasasirivanse
Chief of Staff — Major Luang Mangalasangram
Asst. Adjutant General — Lieut.-Colonel Pra Chaturangavijaya
Asst. Quarter-Master Gen. — Major Pra Chammongraja

Transport Company.

Officer in Command — Captain Chan Chatikananda

Ambulance.

Officer in Command — Major Pra Vorosathaprasiddhi

4th Infantry Regiment.

Colonel in Chief — Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Bhanubandhuvansevaratej
Commanding Officer — Lieut.-Colonel Pra Klaeoklangnaranga
Adjutant — Major Luang Parbayodhamatya

14th Infantry Regiment.

Colonel in Chief — His Majesty The King
Commanding Officer — Lieut.-Colonel Pra Suraranajit
Adjutant — Major Luang Salayasatrusun

4th Artillery Regiment.

Comdg. Officer — Major Pra Avudhsikhikara
Adjutant — Captain Luang Maensaraphlaeng

Rajburi Cavalry Regiment.

Comdg. Officer — Major Luang Pachanuekbinasa
Adjutant — Captain Luang Raorengbala

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Koviloor Acadamy

The Army.—*cont'd.*

His Majesty's Military Aides-de-Camp.

Chief Aide-de-Camp Gen.	General Chao Phya Ramaraghaba
Assistant	Major-General Phya Suravansevivadhana
„	Major-General Phya Aniruddhadeva
Aide-de-Camp	Major-H R,H. Prince Anuvatanachaturanta
„	Lieut.-Colonel Phya Sarajatiyodhi
„	Lieut.-Col. Pra Naradhirajabhakti
„	Major Luang Achhannaranga
„	Major Luang Sakalakrainujit
„	Captain H.S.H, Prince Mityakara
„	Captain Naisalya-kamdhara

Ministry of War.

Minister	General Chao Phya Patindratejanujit
1st Aide-de-Camp	(vacant)
Aide-de-Camp	Major Luang Parna-siddhivarasasana
„	Captain Luang Bidak-shabhupondra
„	Captain Luang Parna-sarasubhabidya
„	(vacant)

Adjutant General's Department.

Under Secretary of the Ministry and Adjutant General	Major-General Phya Prakrishnaraksha.
Aide-de-Camp	Lieutenant Choem Chittananda.

Personnel Service Section.

Director	Colonel Pra Songakshara.
1st Bureau	Captain Luang Patibhanvar nakich.
2nd Bureau	Captain Leon Glayakaeo (acting)
3rd Bureau	Major Luang Bijayabalatej (acting)
4th Bureau	Captain Luang Bisalpanakich

Recruiting Section

Director	Lieut.-Colonel Luang Indrasena
1st Bureau	Major Luang Smargsmanbala
2nd Bureau	Captain Luang Dibbhakti
3rd Bureau	Lieutenant Pun Jayanimit (acting)
4th Bureau	Major Luang Sriraksha

Judge Advocate's Department.

Army Judge Advocate	Major-General Phya Debadhipati
Aide-de-Camp	Captain Luang Lakshnaprija
Adjutant	Colonel Phya Vijitsarasatra
1st Bureau	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Sriathavicharna
2nd Bureau	Major Luang Vudhinadanetikarm

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Min. of War.—*cont'd.*

General Court Martial:

President	Lieut.-General Phya Debarajun
Member	Colonel Phya Vijitsarasatra
„	Lieut.-Colonel Phya Dabbasadhakasena
„	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Srabayuddhabijaya
„	Major Pra Songvijaya

Military Police Department.

Commandant of the Bangkok Garrison	
Provost Marshal	Major-General Phya Riddhikraikrienghan
Deputy Provost Marshal	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Anurakshayodha
„	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Kamhaengbalasakti
Asst. Provost Marshal of City District	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Sarasaktiprasiddha
Asst. Provost Marshal of the Northern District	Major Luang Avudhkarmaprija
Asst. Provost Marshal of the Southern District	Major Luang Ramateja

Intendant General's Department.

Intendant Gen.	Major-General Phya Srisararajabhakti
Aide-de-Camp	Captain Khun Lekhakichsundara
Asst. Intendant General	Colonel Phya Sarabhanvisuddhi
Asst. Paymaster General	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Hadthasarasubhakich

Inspection of Military Materials.

Inspector of Military Material	Colonel Phya Surendrayodhin
Aide-de-Camp	Captain Khun Vichakshayodhabharana

Intendant School.

Director	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Chongbayuha
Aide-de-Camp	Second Lieutenant Yong Bunnaga

Section of the Army Accountant General.

Director	Colonel Phya Thakalayuddhakosha
Aide-de Camp	Third Deputy Councillor Phew Sagaravasi
1st Bureau	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Ranabhandabidaksha
2nd „	Third Councillor Pra Debaraj
3rd „	Major Pra Prachakshayuddhadhana

Section of Military Equipment.

Director	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Jitsarakar
Aide-de-Camp	First Deputy Councillor Khun Surindraraksha
1st Bereau	Captain Luang Yuddhabhandaraksha
2nd Bureau	Captain Luang Paribhandayuddhakich
3rd Bureau	Captain Khun Bicharnayuddhabhanda

Section of Military Stores.

Director	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Sarbayuddhabijaya

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Min. of War.—*cont'd.*

Aide-de-Camp	Second-Lieutenant Saeng Snguanthin
1st Bureau	Major Luang Yodhaparipal
2nd Bureau	Major Luang Sarba-yuddhanaraksha
3rd Bureau	Captain Luang Bamrungyuddha

Army Clothes & Equipment Factory.

Director	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Srisuratej
Aide-de-Camp	Captain Luang Sringharayuddhakieh
1st Bureau	Lieut. Sorn Komalasevin
2nd Bureau	Captain Luang Sringharayuddhakieh
3rd Bureau	Captain Khun Bhan-dayuddahakaraniya

Quarter-Master General's Departmant.

Quarter-Master General	Major-General Phya Surasena
Aide-de-Camp	Second Deputy Coun-cillor Khun Karihatthakosala
Asst. Adjutant General	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Yuddhakichpranhara
Asst. Paymaster General	Major Luang Khayansarakarana

Section of Army Construction.

Director	Lieut.-Colonel Luang Senabhakti
Asst.-Director	Major Luang Ashabhudhara
1st Bureau	(vacant)
2nd Bureau	Second Deputy Coun cillor Nim Bintuanku

Section of Military Supplies.

Director	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Saktatulyariddhi.
1st Bureau	Captain Mom Snidvanseseni,
2nd Bureau	Captain Luang Pratishthabhojanahara.

Section of Military Transport.

Director	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Yuddhakiehparnhara. (acting)
1st Bureau	Major Luang Bidyayuddhayanyong.
2nd Bureau	Major Luang Saenchaibhakti.

Quarter-Master General's Workshop.

Director	Major-General Phya Surasena (acting)
1st Bureau	Captain Luang Gamnuanyantrakich
2nd Bureau	Captain Sudchai Manachitta
3rd Bureau	Captain Taw Samasuta
4th Bureau	(vacant)

Discriplinary Battalion.

Commanding Officer	Captain Chhaloem Sathitayudh

Ordnance Department.

Master General	Lieut.-General H.S.H. Prince Srethsir
Aide-de-Camp	Lieut.-Jum Charoen-phol
Deputy Adjt. General	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Aganesara
Deputy Pay-master General	Major Pra Varabhand-balakara

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Min. of War.—*cont'd.*

Military Arsenal.

Director	Lieut.-General H.S.H. Prince Srethsiri
Technical Asst.	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Lohaavudh
Adjutant	Colonel Pra Chintachakraratna
Expert Chemist	Major Mom Luang Abhirum jumsaya na Krungdeb
1st Bureau	Lieut.-Colonel H.S.H. Prince Tridhibesbongsha
2nd ,,	Captain Khun
3rd ,,	Major Tek Bisalaputra
4th ,,	Major Mom Luang Angkab Snidvanse na Krungdeb

Military Ordnance Stores.

Director	Colonel Phya Demkoengranadhaba
Adjutant	Major Luang Parnalakshanalekhakara
1st Bureau	Captain Prom Aruni
2nd Bureau	Lieut.-Som Bunvongsha (acting)

Army Medical Service Department.

Director	Major-General Phya Vipulayuraved
Aide-de Camp	(vacant)
Assistant Adjutant General	Major Pra Anujitbidaksha
Asst. Paymaster General	Major Luang Bidakshamaharghabhanda
1st Bureau	Captain Luang Abadbalabidaksha (acting)
2nd Bureau	Major Luang Samriddhivejasatra
3rd Bureau	Major Pra Anujitbidaksha
4th Bureau	Major Luang Vejakaraprasiddhi
5th Bureau	Major Luang Saenbalaraksha

Army Medical School

Director	
Aide-de-Camp	Colonel Phya Damrongbaedyaguna
Asst.-Director	Major Pra Varasundarosatha

Department of Inspector-General of Land Forces and Musketry.

Inspector Gen.	Lieut.-General Phya Debarajun
Aide-de-Camp	Captain Luang Charoonreongriddhi
Deputy Adjutant Gen.	Colonel Phya Bahalabalabayuhasena

School of Musketry

Director	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Kraibhabaranariddhi
Aide-de-Camp	Lieutenant Rod Yamabhaya

Department of Inspector General Of Artillery.

Inspector Gen.	Major-General Phya Amaravisayasaratej
Aide de-Camp	Captain Khun Saravudhvijaya
Adjutant	Colonel Pra Rajaganiraksha
Asst. Paymaster General	Major Luang Viseshsaraploeng

School of Gunnery.

Director	Lieut.-Colonel H.S.H. Prince Nilprabhassara

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Min. of War.—*cont'd.*

Aide-de-Camp	Lieutenant Phad Ratanaphassa
Assistant-Director	Major Luang Indrasarasalya

Department of Inspector General of Remount and Cavalry

Inspector General	Lieut.-General H.R.H. Prince Adisaradomdej
Aide-de-Camp	Lieutenant Toed Bunnaga
Assistant	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Ranronariraj
,,	(vacant)
Asst. Paymaster General	Major Luang Chamnongsarasiddhi
1st Bureau	——
2nd ,,	Captain Luang Barlueksarasakti
3rd ,,	Captain Luang Asataraphadung

Department of Inspector General of Engineers.

Inspector General	General H.R.H. the Prince of Kambaengbejra
Aide-de-Camp	Major Luang Bhashakosala
Assistant	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Amnachnarangran
Asst. Paymaster General	(vacant)
1st Bureau	Major Pra Vicharnavudh
2nd Bureau	Lieut.-Colonel Luang Aramranaji
3rd Bureau	(vacant)

School of Military Engineering.

Director	Major Pra Saktabalaraksha

General Staff Department.

Chief of the Gen. Staff	Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Prince of Nagarasvarga
Aide-de-Camp	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Srinarongvijaya
,,	Captain Luang Asavinsirivilasa
Deputy Adjutant General	(vacant)
Deputy Paymaster Gen.	Colonel Phya Hiranyuddhakich

Section of Military Instuction.

Director	Major-General Phya Indravijt
Aide-de-Camp	(vacant)
Adjutant	Captain Luang Sarachamnong. (acting)
1st Bureau	Lieut.-Colonel H.S.H. Prince Sompurnasakti
2nd Bureau	Captain Moh Charusila (acting)
3rd Bureau	Third Councillor Luang Dharmanidestuayhara
4th Buerau	Captain Luang Pavaraparnalaksha (acting)

Section of Military Training.

Director	Major-General Phya Ramranaranga
Aide-de-Camp	Captain Plien Lilasara
Adjutant	Major Luang Balakhandhasakradhuj
Chief Instructor	Colonel Phya Varasasnabalayuddha
,,	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Songsuratej

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Min. of War.—*cont'd.*

War School.

Colonel in Chief	His Majesty the King
Commanding Officer	Lieut.-Colonel H.S.H. Prince Pritidebyabansh
Aide-de-Camp	Lieut.-Preong Barasobhana
Adjutant	Major Luang Hiemchaihan

Cadet School.

Colonel in Chief	Lieut.-Colonel H.R.H. the Prince of Sukhodaya
Commanding Officer	Colonel Pra Vijayayud-dhatejagani
Aide-de-Camp	Lieut.-Mangkara Phalayodhin
Adjutant	Major Luang Ramranabhaba

Section of Military Operation.

Director	Major-General Phya Bijayasangram
Aide-de-Camp	Lieut. Chue Janabhaya
Assistant	Major Luang Sangrambhakti
1st Bureau	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Srisiddhisangram
2nd ,,	Major Luang Srirajasangram
3rd ,,	Colonel Phya Prasiddhisalkara
4th ,,	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Ashasangram

Staff College.

Director	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Sarakichbisal
Aide-de-Camp	Second-Lieutenant Loy Darndarananda

Royal Survey Department.

Director	Major General Phya Bhaktibhudhara
Aide-de-Camp	Lieutenant Oeb Datsugandha
Assistant	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Silvidhannides
Adjutant	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Nabhagbhattikara
Accountant	Third Councillor Luang Sakalabhan-dakich

Royal Aeronautical Service

Director	Major-General Phya Chhaloemakas
Aide-de-Camp	(vacant)
Adjutant	Lieut.-Colonel Pra Dayanbighat
Accountant	Major Luang Suriyasatya

Aeronautical Workshop

Director	Colonel Phya Vehasyansilpasiddhi
Aide-de-Camp	(vacant)
Assistant	Major Luang Vejayantaransrit

Ministry of Marine.

(Krasuang Taharn Rua.)

Inspector-General of all His Majesty's Forces.

Inspector-Gen.	Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. Prince Chao Fa Krom Phya Bha-nubhandhuwongs Varadej, A.D.C.
Secretary	Capt. Phra Narindr Rangsarga
Flag-Lieut.	Lt.-Comdr. Luang Prayudh Jaladhi

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Min. of Marine.— *cont'd.*

Ministry.

Lord High Admiral	Admiral H. R. H. Prince Chao Fa Krom Luang Nagara Rajasima, A.D.C.
Deputy Minister of Marine	Vice-Admiral H. H. Prince Snidhbongs Badhanatej
Private Secretary	Capt. Phra Narendr Patindr
Asst. Secretary	Lieut.-Comdr. H S.H Mom Chao Khaisaeng Rabhi
Flag-Lieut	Lt. Boon Som Raebtavarana

Naval Executive Board.

Secretary	Capt. Phra Narendr Patindr
Asst. Secretary	Lieut.-Comdr H S.H. Mom Chao Khaisaeng Rabhi

Naval General Staff Department.

Chief of General Staff	Rear-Admiral Phya Rajrvangsan, A.D.C
Adjutant	Captain Phya Sagor Songkram
Secretary	3rd Deputy Councillor Oo Lao-oodom
Flag-Lieut.	Lieut. Bhan Ambivalya
Accountant	2nd Deputy Councillor Kai Bunrake

Naval Operation Division.

Director	Captain Phya Prija Jalayudh, A D C.
Secretary	3rd Deputy Councillor Bhiron Soodbimalya
1st. Bureau	Comdr. Phra Niyon Yudhanavi
2nd Bureau	Comdr. Phra Jalam Phisayaseni A.D.C.
3rd Bureau	Captain Phya Prija Jalayudh A.D.C. (acting)
4th Bureau	Comdr. Phra Niyon Yudhanavi A.D.C. (acting)

Text Book Section.

Chief of the Section	Comdr. Luang Vichar-ana Chakrakitch

Historical Section.

Chief of the Section	Comdr. Luang Riam Virajbakya, D. es. L. (French)

Wireless Telegraphic Section

Chief Inspector	Captain Phra Vidhyu Dura Likit
Assistant	Lieut.-Comdr, Luang Janman Aggikitch

Bangkok Wireless Station

Master	Senior Lieut Chew Sthira Navin

Singora Wireless Station.

Master	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Prija Jansamudh

Royal Naval Institute.

Secretary	1st Deputy Councillor Inn Sanguan Phongs

Naval Education Division.

Director	Captain Phra Kaj Kambaeng, A.D.C.
Divisional Secretary	Sub-Lieut. Boon Talerngabhandhu

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Min. of Marine.—*cont'd.*

Royal Naval College.

Commander of the College	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Bhara Samudh (acting)
Assistant First Lieut. of the College	(vacant)
	Lieut. Comdr. Luang Vises Sagor Ridhi (acting)
Navigating Officer of the College	Senior Lieut. Khun Samora Phoom Sophon
Gunnery Officer of the College	Senior Lieut. Momraj-wongse Phones Navaratana
Torpedo Officer of the College	Lieut. Thieng Jina Navin (acting)
Chief Engineer of the College	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Damree Kala Ragsa
Second Engineer of the College	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Prakob Kol Kitch

Dept. of the Secretary of The Navy

Under Secretary of the Ministry and Secretary General	Rear-Admiral Phya Dhamrong Raj-balakhandh
Asst. Secretary General	Captain Phra Sundar-ranukitch Prija
Dept. Secretary	Captain Phra Narindr Ringsarga
Orderly Officer	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Samdaeng Suradj
Seal Keeper	Act. Senior Lieut. Ann Amatyakul
Chief of Naval Recruiting	Lieut.-Comdr. Phra Laxmana

Paymaster Department.

Chief Paymaster	Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Mom Chao Upabad-babongse
Secretary	Senior Lieut. Luang Hiranya Banasidth
Cashier	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Visutr Deja
Auditor	Comdr. Phra Siri Maharaja
Accountant	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Samrnat Hiranyaraks

Judical Department.

Judge-Advocate-General	Rear Admiral Phya Vinaya Suuthara
Section 1	Lieut.-Comdr. Phra Rama Siddhi
Assistant	2nd Deputy Councillor Yoi Chandana Samit
Section 2	Captain Phya Orasoom Balaphibala
Assistant	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Ayakitchseni
Section 3	Comdr. Phra Jarn Khadi Samudh
Section 4	Comdr. Phra Vinishaya Athkara
Assistant	Lieut. Comdr Luang Phipaks Jala Khadi, Luang Jalathi Dhama Bhitak
Section 5	Lieut.-Comdr Luang Manoon Satr Sathara
Section 6	2nd Deputy Councillor Roon Chula Supya

General Naval Court

Judge-Advocate	Lieut.-Comdr Luang Manoon Satr Sathara
Registrar	3rd Deputy Councillor Dhatsna Chandvij

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Min. of Marine—*cont'd.*

Naval Police Department.

Asst. to the Chief of Military Police	Comdr. Phra Nigora Asa
Superintendents.	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Dabbatch, Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Maha-prab, Lieut. Charoon Angsu Grarnta, Lieut. Plung Burana Kanitha, Lieut. Phued Taikupta, Lieutenant Sapya Singhatch, Sub-Lieut. Keed Sankasem

Inspector-General of H.M. Navy.

Inspector-General	Vice-Admiral H.R.H. Prince Krom Khoon Singha Vikrom Krieng Krai A.D.C
Assist.	Captain Phya Phitak Jalaharn
Flag-Lieut.	Suwan Supasamudh
Secretary	Acting Sub.-Lieut. Tom Somananda

Bangkok Naval Station.

Commander-in-Chief	Vice Admiral Phya Maha Yodha A. D. C.
Assist.	Captain Phya Vischit Jalathi
Assist.	Lieut.-Comdr. Phra Somburana Balanikara
Staff Officer	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Wong Variyudh (acting)
Flag Lieut.	Lieut. Hom Vajaram
Secretary.	Senior-Lt. Khoon Sarisdhi Tarakarn
Paymaster	Sr.-Lt. Khoon Bakdi Seninthra
Marine Comdr.	Captain Phya Nava Balaphaywharaks A. D. C.
Steam-Launches Comdr.	Lieut.-Comdr. Phra Oranop Navanati
Bandmaster	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Sanong Karabhairch

H. M. Forts.

Commanding Officer of the Forts	Comdr. Luang Ruarng Sakdi Sagor Khetr

Phra Choola Chom Klow Fort

Commanding Officer	Senior Lieut Khoon Bhrachon Phracharmitra

Phisua Smudh Fort

Commanding Officer	Senior Lieut, Lieb Janakanondh

Royal Naval Dockyard And Workshop.

Director	Captain Phya Riddirut Kamron A.D C. (act.)
Assistant	Captain Phra Saeng Siddhikara
Secy.	Sub-Lt. Vishit Thanvanonta
Paymaster	Senior Lieut. Luang Sindhukara Sutchukora
Section 1	Engr Captain H. Torsleff
Assist.	Engr Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Nava Vichitra
Section 2	Engr. Captain H. Torsleff

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Min. of Marine.—*cont'd.*

Assist.	Engr. Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Chakra Nukornkitch
Section 3	Engr. Comdr. Luang Jamni Kolkarn B. Sc., A. M. I. Mech. E.
Section 4	1st. Councillor Phya Nibhad Kulabongs
Inspector of Workshop	Comdr. Luang Pradisth Naves
Electrical Engineer	Comdr. Luang Jamnong Naves
Shipwright Master	Comdr. Luang Jarn Chakr Kam

Ordnance Department.

Director	Phya Sarayudh Seni A. D. C. (acting)
Assistant	Lieut. Comdr. Phra Panakara Sarisdhi
Secretary	Senior-Lieut. Khoon Anukarn Ronakitch
Paymaster	Lieut. Mun Samrej Axor
Inspector	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Mongol Navayudh
Section 1	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Mongol Navayudh (acting)
Section 2	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Sarariddhi Ronajaya
Section 3	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Ruangdej Sagor Khand
Section 4	Lieut. Arch Harn Somburana (Officiating)
Ordnance Work shop Engr.-	Comdr. Luang Sarakarn Vichitr

Royal Naval and Medical Department.

Surgeon General	Capt. H.S.H. Mom Chao Thavara Mangalwongse, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Secretary	Senior Lieut. Momrajawongse Charas Bhaibulaya Subarana Nakrungthep
Paymaster	Senior Lieut Luang Phrom Phrajajit
Chief Diswensor	Sub-Lieut. Sengiam Ratanaphol
Chief Surgeon	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Bidaks Rajnavin

Royal Naval Central Store

Director	Capt. Phya Prajoom Balakhand
Adjutant	Comd. Luang Bimal Seni (acting)
Inspector	Comr. Luag Bimal Seni
Secretary	Lieut. Liep Bhejara
Paymaster	Khoon Bhitax Bhandakarn
Chief Storekeepers	Senior Lieut. Khoon Sandhanakarn Kitch,
	Senior Lieut. Khoon Buibhit Bhandarax,
	Senior Lieut. Khoon Krubhaudhu Bhitax
	Senior Lieut. Luang Inntra Ridth,
	Acting Sub-Lieut, Boon Tam Pongse Phrasert

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Min. of Marine.—*cont'd.*

Royal Naval Hydrographic Department

Director-Gen.	Rear-Admiral Fritz Thomsen
Assistant	Comdr. Luang Sidhisakdi Samudh Khetr
Secretary	Lieut. Jord Samudhavanitch
Surveyors	Comdr. Luang Riddhi Dej Jalakhand, Liaut.-Comdr. Luang Visisth Sagor Dej Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Silpa Sagor Senior Lieut. Luang Samruet Vithi Samudh Senior Lieut. Khoon Jai Nava
Chart Work	Comdr. Luang Sagor Yuddha Vijai
Notice to Mariner's Affairs	Senior Lieut. Bhongse Asnasena
Printing Work	Senior Lieut. Khoon Vises Saridhhikara
Light & Beacon Service	Senior Lieut. Khoon Jolavithi Yothar

List of Ships and Vessels of the Royal Siamese Navy and Their Officers.

H. M. Y. Maha Chakkri.

Commander	Comdr. Phra Maen Sara Chakra, A.D.C.
First Officer	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Char Chob Samudh, A D.C
Chief Engineer	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Chakrabithya Bhitur (acting)

The Royal Fleet.

Commander-in-Chief	Capt. Harn Klarng Samudh, A. D. C. (acting)
Staff Officer	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Prayudh Jalathi (acting)
Flag-Lieut.	Lieut. Chuan Dang Subutr

Gunboat Flotilla.

Commanding Officer	Comdr. Luang Riddhi Sakdhi Jalaket

H. M. S. Makut Raja Kumar.

Commander	Comdr. Luang Riddhi Sakdhi Jalaket
Chief Engineer	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Vivat Chakravitya

H. M. S. Chao Phraya

Commander	Lieut.-Comdr Luang Sawasdi Navanig
Chief Engineer	Lieut.-Comdr Luang Treechakr Vicharn

Reserve Ships

H. M. S. Sugrib
H. M. S. Bali
H. M. S. Muratha

Ship Under Repair.

H. M. S. Suriya

Torpedo Boat Flotilla.

Comdg. Officer	Comdr. Luang Vishit Jalajaya

H. M. S. Praruang

Commander	Comdr. Luang Vishit Jalajaya
Chief Engineer	Lieut.-Comdr. Luang Chenbijachakr

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Min. of Marine.—*cont'd.*

H. M. T. B. 2.

Commander — Senior Lieut. Sri Chandana Oh
Chief Engineer — Lieut. Thongsook Suvarana Srcsb

H. M. T. B. 3.

Commander — Senior Lieut. Khoon Jalavisai Seni
Chief Engineer — Lieut. Chua Surabhat

Ships under Repair.

H.M.T.B. 1
H.M.T.B. 4
H.M.T.B.D. — Sua Kamron Sindhu
H.M.T.B.D. — Sua Tayarnjol

Transport Vessel Flotilla.

Commanding Officer — Comdr. Luang Siddhi Dej Samudhkhand

H. M. S. Chen Thale.

Commander — Comdr. Luang Siddhi Dej Samudhkhand

H. M. S. Harn Thale.

Commander — Lieut. Poon Supahlusth

H.M.S. Lue Thale.

Commander — Lieut. Kloi Sastrin

H.M.S. Phisuanam.

Commander — Warrant Officer Muen Vises Songkram

H M.S. Sathitya

Commander — Warrant Officer Jeo Jamnarn Puen

H. M. S. Kechorn.

Commander — Warrant Officer Charoon Mark Bhibha'hana

H. M. S Prayom.

Commander — Lieut. Kham Dangsupuft

Ministry of Education.

Minister.

Chao Phya Dharmasakti Montri.
Under-Secretary — Phya Baisal Silpasastra
Adviser — W. G. Johnson
Inspector-General — H. R. H. Prince of Sankhla
Assistant Under Secretary — Phya Ovad Varakich
Chief Inspector — J. H. Sedgwick
Secretary to the Minister — Phra Prasar Aksharabarna (Actg.)

Office of the Adviser.

First Assistant — Pura Kosakich Nides
Second ,, — Luang Prasro-th Aksharaniti

Central Bureau.

Chief — Phra Prasar Aksharabarna
Keeper of the Seals — Luang Prasar Subhabachana
Chief Clerk — Luang Likhit Sundarakar

Department of the University.

Director-General — (vacant)
Secretary — H.S.H. Prince R ja'a Bhise', B.Sc., D.I.C.

Accounts Bureau.

Chief Accountant — Phra Dhanaratna Bimala
Assistant — Luang Vejadhana B daksha
Chief Clerk — Khun Hiranakar Kosit

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Sanitary Engineers.

Koviloor Acadamy

Min. of Education.—*cont'd.*

Bureau of General Education.

Director	Phya Suksha Sampurna
Asst. Director	Phra Nibandha Nitisiddhi (Actg.)
Chief Clerk	Khun Vichitra Sundarakar

Bureau of Technical Education

Director	Phya Ovad Varakitch
Assist. Director	Phya Varavidya Bisal (Actg)
Chief Clerk	Khun Bachanakar Prasroeth

Office of the Architect.

Architect	Luang Saroj Ratnanimmanaka
Assistant	Luang Visal Silpakarma

Text Book Bureau.

Director	Phya Bhak i Narupesra
Asst. Director	Phra Upakich Silpasar
Chief Clerk	(vacant)

I. Sale Branch.

Chief	Luang Bhiramya Parnaraksha

II. Publishing Branch.

Chief	Phra Upakich Silpasar

III. Dictionary Compilation Branch.

Chief	Phra Upakich Silpasar

IV. Library Public Reading Rooms Branch.

Chief	Phra Varavedya Bisith

Bureau of Examinations.

Chief	Phya Banijyasastra Vidhan (Acting)
Examiners:	Phra Bisanha Bidyabhusa
	Luang Vidhan Tarunkich
	Luang Jamnan Anussasna
	Luang Nibith Nitisasna
	Luang Saun Thukrabaub
	Luang Varavudhi Bisesh
	Luang Barnsab Vijachhan

Organising Masters of Special Subjects.

Organising Science Master	E. J. Godfrey, B.Sc.
Organising Arts Master	F. S. Harrop
Chief Physical Instructor	Luang Jeshtha Balasilpa

Superintends of Students Abroad.

London	Phya Bharata Raja
Washington	Phra Sandhi Vidyabadhna
Paris	M. de Cargouet

School Inspectors for Bangkok City and Dhanapuri.

Phra Anubandha Sisyanusishta
Phya Varavidya Bisal
Phra Nibandha Nitisiddhi
Phra Vibidha Vidyasanha
Phra Birulha Bidyabarna

For other Districts in Bangkok Circle.

Phrapradaeng	Khun Purnavidya
Smudaprakar	Khun Gurukich Bicharna
Nandapuri	Khun Karan Sikkhabhar

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Wires and Wire Ropes.

Koviloor Acadamy

Min. of Education.—*cont'd.*

Minpuri — Luang Parnsan Vijajavana

(For Schools in Bangkok under this Ministry refer "Schools and Colleges" in index).

Education in the Circles.

Division I.

(Ayudhaya, Pachinpuri, Chandapuri, Nagara Jayasri, Rajapuri)

Chief Inspector Phya Vidit Tarunkul

Ayudhaya Circle.

Circle Inspector Phra Vibhajna Vidyasasna

Inspector
- Ayudhaya — Khun Sandis Vidyasanha
- „ Singhapuri — Khun Bisisbtba Varavedya
- „ Lobpuri — Khun Prachit Taranabedya
- „ Srapuri — Khun Prachan Tarunbal
- „ Angthong — Khun Srethvara-vudhi
- „ Dhanyapuri — Khun Suddhi Varavad
- „ Praduma-dhani — Khun Kalayanavidaya

Schools in the Circle

Circle Central School "Wat Senasanaram.

Head Master — Khun Bharasasna

Circle Central Girls School "Chaumsuranaga Upathambha.,"

Head Mistress — Nang Chuan Kicha-varavadhana

and 29 other Government schools

Pachinpuri Circle.

Circle Inspector Luang Amnuay Silpasastra

Inspector
- Chhaxoengsao Khun Vidyakich Prasad
- Pachinpuri — Khun Kosalasiddhi

Inspector
- Jalapuri — Nai Bindhu Ananta-samapurna

Inspector
- Nagara Nayaka Khun Tarunved Varasiddhi

Inspector
- Kapindrapuri Nai Thom Vanaprasad

School in the Circle.

Circle Central School "Chhaxoengsao Rangsrishti."

Head Teacher — Nai Lamduan Samitaya

Circle Central Girls School "Dadtaruni."

Head Mistress — Nang Mani Kamalasuddh

and 14 other Government Schools

Chandapuri Circle

Circle Inspector Phra Vibhajana Vidyasiddhi

Inspector Chandapuri — Khun Tarunavidya Varaseshtha

Inspector Trash — Nai Chua Havananda (Acting)

Inspector
- Rayong — Khun Suddhivad

School in the Circle

Circle Central School "Penchamarajudis."

Head Teacher — Khun Ach Tarunvuddhi

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Rugby and Durant Motor Cars.

Koviloor Acadamy

Min. of Education.—*cont'd.*

Circle Central Girls School "Sriyanusrana."

Head Mistress Nang Vibhajna Vidyasiddhi
and 12 other Government Schools

Nagara Jayasri Circle.

Circle Inspector Phra Upakara Silpasastra
Inspector
Nagara Pathama Nai Thavi Chitramani
Inspector
Subarnapuri Khun Bichitra Gurukar
Inspector
Smudsagara Khun Perm Gunasamapurna

School in the Circle

Circle Central School "Phra Pathama Vidyalaya."

Head Teacher Khun Prasiddhi Vidyakara

Rajini Purana Girls School.

Head Mistress Nang Visal Tarunkara

School o fAgriculture (Nagara Pathama)

Teachers Training College.

Principal Phya Debasastra
Lecturers: Luang Juntha Kasikara
Nai Lang Chandarasa thitya, M.S.
Khun Xid Bidyakarma
and 16 other Government Schools.

Rajapuri Circle.

Circle Inspector Luang Saibagya Bisudhi
Inspector
Rajapuri Nai Theng Memaputra (Acting)
Inspector
Pejrapuri Khun Aksharasiddhi Vinya
Inspector
Kanchanapuri Khun Kalayanavudhi
Inspector
Smudsankram Khun Sastra Sundara
Inspector
Phrachuab
Girikhanda Nai Sukh Charumakara (Acting)

School in the Circle.

Circle Central School "Penchamarajudis."

Head Teacher Khun Yubanusasna
Teachers for
Girls Nang Sao Thira Pradumnoi
Nang Sao Sing Phalajiva
and 20 other Government Schools.

Divison II.

(Nagara Svarga, Bisnulok, Bayab, Maharashtra)

Chief Inspector Phya Upakar Silpasreth

Nagara Svarga Circle.

Circle
Inspector Luang Parchoed Vijajan
Inspector Nagara
Svarga Khun Bisal Karuniti
„ Jayanad Khun Sundarasikh
„ Tak Khun Bisesh Varavudhi
„ Kimbangbejra Nai Muan Diyanend
„ Udaya
Dhani Khun Sundarasastra

School in the Circle.

Circle Central School.

Head Teacher Nai Pruang Kongamud

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Oil and Gas Engines.

Koviloor Acadamy

Min. of Education.—*cont'd.*

Circle Central Girls School

Head Mistress Nang Labha Menasvet and 28 other Government Schools

Bishanuloke Circle.

Circle Inspector Phra Jamnan Khabuansaun

Inspector Bishanulok Khun Charung Javanabhun

„ Bichitra Khun Gurukar Bichitra

„ Uttaratitha Nai Bodhi Udayachandra

„ Svargalok Nai Yaem Sirasut (Acting)

„ Sukhodaya Khun Varasasna Tarunakich

„ Bejrapurna Khun Aksharasastra Vinita

„ Lomsakti Nai Phoon Jaya-Uama

School in the Circle.

Circle Central School "Madhyom Bidyagama."

Head Teacher Khun Bharasikh and 29 other Government Schools

Bayab Circle.

Circle Inspector Luang Visanda Tarunkar

Inspector Xiengmai Khun Smarth Gurukar

Inspector Xiengrai Khun Siddhi Varavedya

Inspector Lamphun Khun Kalya Navad (Acting)

Inspector Maehongsaun Khun Prachet Tarunbandha

School in the Circle

Circle Central School "Yubaraj Vidyalaya."

Head Teacher Khun Achvijasar

Circle Central Girls School "Yubaraj Vidyalaya."

Head Mistress Nang Visanha Tarunkar (acting) and 27 other Government Schools

Maharashtra Circle.

Circle Inspector Luang Parihar Sikkhakich

Inspector Phrae Khun, Proong Vijasasn

„ Nan, Khun Sandaras-kh

„ Lampang, Khun Kitivad

School in the Circle.

Circle Central School "Madhyom Biriyalaya."

Head Teacher Khun Kitivad

Nariratana Girls School.

Head Mistress Nang Sao Ouaroau Yuktasevi and 16 other Government Schools.

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Division III.

Nagara Rajasima Ubol.

(Rajadhani. Udara, Roi-Ed)

Chief Inspector Phra Parhar Vara-arth

Nagara Rajasima Circle.

Circle Inspector Phra Vides Tarunkar

Inspector Nagara Rajasima Khun Kalayanavedya

Inspector Jayabhumi Khun Parchong Vijachoed

Inspector Puriramay Khun Prakiti Vudhisandhi

School in the Circle.

Circle Central School.

Head Teacher Vacant and 13 other Government Schools.

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Contractors to H. M. Government.

Koviloor Acadamy

Min. of Education.—*cont'd.*

Ubol Rajadhani Circle.

Circle Inspector Luang Chao Vijakara
Inspector Ubol Khun Aksharakar Vichitr
Inspector Khukhandha Khun Sarbabudi Bisishtha
Inspector Surindra Khun Bisuddhi Varavad

School in the Circle.

Circle Central School "Penchamaharaj"

Head Teacher Nai Boonhom Buathong
and 26 other Government Schools.

Udara Circle

Circle Inspector Luang Pohnisayachaub
Inspector Udara Dhani Khun Prachaksha Vidyaskich
Inspector Nong Kay Khun Varasishtha Tarunvedya
Inspector Nagara Phanom Khun Tarunakar Varasasna
Inspector Khaunkaean Khun Prachit Vidyakar
Inspector Sagala Nagara Khun Pariraksha Sikkhakar
Inspector Loey Khun Aksharasarga

School in the Circle.

Circle Central School "Udara Didyanugul."

Head Teacher Nai Chun Jeshthsumana (acting)

Circle Central Girls School "Upathambhanari."

Head Teacher Nai Toh Kathananda
and 14 other Government Schools.

Roi-Ed Circle.

Circle Inspector Luang Sroem Vijabul
Inspector Roi-Ed Khun Vidyakarma Prasar
„ Mahasarangam Khun Karaksikhavidhi
„ Kalasindhu Khun Sundarasasn

Circle Central School "Roi-Ed Vidyalaya"

Head Teacher Nai Vinich Ratanapradip

Satri Suksha Girls School.

Head Mistress Nang Prayanga Tumasundara
and 5 other Government Schools.

Division IV.

(Nagara Sridharmaraj, Bhuket, Pattani, Surashtra)

Chief Inspector (vacant).

Nagara Sridharmraj Circle.

Circle Inspector Phra Vidura Tarunkara
Inspector Sonkhla Khun Tarunovad
Inspector Nagara Sridharmaraj Khun Sikkhakar Pariraksha
Inspector Phataloong Khun Puranavad

School in the Circle.

Circle Central School "Mahavajiravudha"

Head Master Luang Piya Vidyakar
Superintendent (vacant)

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Woodworking Machinery.

Koviloor Acadamy

Min. of Education.—*cont'd.*

Varanari Chaloem Girls School.

Head Mistress Nang Nila Ruchira-dharma
and 19 other Government Schools

Bhuket Circle.

Circle Inspector Luang Svasti Vidhisaun
Inspector Bhuket — Khun Manbanusasna
Inspector Ranong — Nai Hid Koedbanta-kien (Acting)
Inspector Takuapa — Nai Nahut Raktaen-gam (Acting)
Inspector Phang-nga — Nai Siri Bhuribongse (Acting)
Inspector Satul — Nai Lek Thitoprakar
„ Trang — Khun Vibandha Vidyasarna
„ Krapi — Khun Bisishth Guruneti

School in the Circle
Circle Central School
"Bhuket Vidyalaya"

Head Teacher — Nai Puy Puranan

"Tandavannij Vidyagama"
Girls School.

Head Mistress — Nang Sieng Svargatud (acting)
and 28 other Government Schools.

Pattani Circle.

Circle Inspector Phra Bipulya Bidyabag
Inspector Pattani — Khun Pannati Varavada
„ Sayapuri — Nai Yen Phoonbier
„ Yala — Khun Guruneti-bisishta
„ Naradhivas — Khun Gurumiti Bisal

School in the Circle.
Circle Central School
"Penahamarayudis."

Head Teacher — Nai Brahma Bhodhitapana

Madhyom Satri Girls School.

Head Teacher — Nai Thongsook Sukhabalindara
and 21 other Government Schools.

Surasttra Circle.

Circle Inspector Khun Sikkhakich Parihar
Inspector Surashtra Dhani — Khun Klanvijasaun
Inspector Jumbara — Khun Tarunakich Varasasn
Inspector Langsuan — Khun Puarnavudhi

School in the Circle
Circle School "Wat Dharmapuja"

Head Teacher — Khun Vijisreth
Head Mistress — Nang Sao Sanguan Yusara (Acting)
and 19 other Government Schools.

Ecclesiastical Dept.

(Krom Dharmakarn)
(Krom Banjakarn)

Director Gen. — 3rd Grand Court Officer, Phya Medha Dhibodi
Secretary — 1st Court Officer, Phra Dharmaraksha
Assistant — 3rd Court Officer, Luang Bisal Sangabhumi
Chief of Works — Vacant.
„ — 2nd Deputy Court Officer, Khun Bises Sangakich
Chief Acct. — 1st Court Officer, Phra Hiran Sasanakich

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Machine Tools.

Koviloor Acadamy

Ecclesiastical Dept.—*cont'd.*

Assistant — 3rd Court Officer, Luang Varabidya Bicharn.

Department of Priests.
(Krom Sangakari)

Director — 3rd Grand Court Officer, Phya Vudhikarabodi
Asst. Director — 2nd Court Officer, Phra Sri Dharmalankar

Department of Pali Text and Ceremonies
(Krom Rajpandit)

Director — 1st Court Officer Phya Vichit Dharmaparivatra
Asst. Director — 1st Court Officer, Phya Patiyati Dharmadhata

Department of Church Property.
(Krom Kalapana.)

Director — 1st Court Officer, Phya Binich Nayanider
Asst. Director — 2nd Court Officer, Phra Vises Kalapakich

Ministry of Justice.

(Krasuang Yutitham)

Minister — Chao Phya Abhai Raja Mahayutithamathara
Under Secretary — Phya Isarabanth Sopon
Asst. „ — Phya Arthakaya Vadavad
Asst. „ — Phya Suvapat Vichtr
Secretary — Phya Paibhan Pises
Translator — Luang Nayavicharn

Accountant Department.

Chief Acc. — Phra Thanakteh Kosol
Assistant — Phra Kamnuan Rujakorn

Stamp Department.

Chao Krom — Phra Chula Rajmontr

Bankruptcy and Sheriff Departments

Accountant — Phya Borikon Rujakorn
Assistant — Phra Ruja Pramuen

Sheriff Branch.

Chao Krom — Luang In Samruat
Palad Krom — Luang Pudom Samruat

Bankruptcy Department.

Chao Krom — Phra Rama Pandit
Assistant — Luang Dayaj Samruat

Advisers.

M. F. Buszard — Judicial Adviser and Dika Court
C. Niel — Dika Court
R. P. Sheridan — Judge in the Bangkok Appeal Court
P. W. Thornely — „ „
R. Pradere Niquet (absent) — „ „
L. Duplatre — „ „
R. B. H. Gibbins — Adviser to the International Court

Legal Advisers in order of the dates on which they entered the Service :—

C. L. Watson — Foreign Causes Court
R. W. Aston — Appeal Court (acting)
W. B. Way — Puket
H. Laurent — Foreign Causes Court
E. A. Laydeker (absent)
A. F. N. Thavenot „
J. R. C. Lyons — Chiengmai
E. R. Stevens — Lampang
T. Vosper (absent)
Robert Lingat — Foreign Causes Court
John Burnay — Borisuah Court

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Electric Wires and Cables.

Koviloor Acadamy

Min. of Justice—*cont'd.*

Department of Legislative Redaction.

President	Chao Phya Abhai Raja
Legislative Adviser	R. C. Guyon
Member	Phya Naraneti Banjakitch
,,	Phya Chinda Pirom
,,	Phya Deb Vidura
,,	Charles L'Evesque
,,	Phya Manavaraj Sevi
,,	Remey de Planterose
,,	Rene Cazeau
Translator	H. R. H. Prince Vivid Varnaprija

Council of Legal Education.

President	Chao Phya Abhai Raja
Vice-President	Chao Phya Bijayanati
Committee	Mom Chao Kechorn
,,	Phya Chinda Pirom
,,	Phya Deb Vidura
Member of Committee in charge of the Students	Phya Manavaraj Sevi
Director of Education	L. Duplatre

Law School.

Lecturer	Phya Deb Vidura
,,	Phya Chinda Pirom
,,	Phya Picharana Prijamart
,,	Phya Brahmatat Sribila
,,	Phya Manavaraj Sevi
,,	Mom Chao Khechorn
,,	H. Laurent

Clearing Office

Controller	Mom Chao Kechorn

The High Court of Justice Bangkok.

Supreme Court of Appeal (Dika Court)

Chief Judge	Chao Phya Bijayanati
Judge	Phya Noranet Banjakitch
,,	Phya Pipaksa Satyathipatya
,,	Phya Picharana Prijamart
,,	Phya Sri Sangkorn
,,	Phya Chinda Pirom
,,	Phya Harischandra
,,	Phya Manopakorn
,,	M. F. Buszard
,,	C. Niel
Registrar	Phra Banharn Norahet

Appeal Court Division I. (Bangkok.)

Chief Judge	Phya Dhamasart Nartpranya
Judge	Phya Piram Rajsubhavadi
,,	Phya Vijaya Rajsumonta
,,	Phya Kritaraj Songsvasti
,,	Phya Prasenajit
,,	Phya Lubanarindra
,,	Phya Nalaraj
,,	R. P. Sheridan
,,	P. W. Thornely
,,	R. Pradere N quet
Registrar	Khoon Chamthirt Rabin

Division II (provinces.)

Chief Judge	Phya Mahavinitchaya Montri
Judge	Phya Yanaprakas
,,	Phya Arthakarayabodi
,,	Phya Chanya Yutakrit

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Irrigation Machinery and Plant.

Koviloor Acadamy

Min. of Justice.—*cont'd.*

Judge	Phya Nakorn Paipichet
,,	Phya Dhamasaravit
,,	Phya Satayaprot Sunanda
,,	Phya Husdin Amnueysart
,,	Phya Nahusraj
,,	Phya Nimiraj
,,	Phya Montaturaj
,,	Phya Jayadham Dhada
,,	Phya Boonyadham Dhada
,,	Phra Raj Vidura
,,	Phra Sri Vidura
,,	Phra Rajanart
,,	Phra Kosol Vinitchaya
,,	Phra Sunthorn Vinitchay
,,	Phra Rajmandadul
,,	Phra Satayathorn Vinitchaya
,,	Phra Sucharit Vinitchaya
,,	Phra Varanart Vinitchaya
,,	Mom Chao Kiati Pravati
Registrar	Phra Narathikorn Kamchat

Civil Court.

Chief Judge.	Phya Mahosot Sripipat.
Judge.	Phya Bhagiratha Ruengdej
,,	Phya Abhibal Prabeni
,,	Phya Vigarama Ratanasubhas
,,	Phra Paisal Vinitchaya
,,	Phra Varapot Vinitchaya
,,	Phra Visal Vinitchaya
Judge	Luang Vudhisart Netiyan
,,	Luang Dulyasart Pativate
Registrar	Phra Indaprakas

Criminal Court

Chief Judge	Phya Padet Dulbodi
Judge	Phya Sagararaj Ruengyos
,,	Phra Saratham Vinitchaya
,,	Phra Prasit Vinitchaya
,,	Phra Pramuan Vinitchaya
,,	Phra Metha Vinitchaya
,,	Phra Dib Preja
,,	Phra Nanda Panya
,,	Phra Raj Prinya
,,	Mom Chao Vudhibag
,,	Luang Dulyakrom Naradara
,,	Luang Raj Benya
,,	Luang Vuddi-at Netigoon
,,	Nai Charoen Sadchong
Registrar	Luang Dib Prakas

Foreign Causes Court.

Chief Judge.	Chao Phya Sutham Montri.
Judge.	Phya Brahamadat.
,,	Mom Chao Kechorn.
,,	Phra Bhakdi Vinitchaya.
,,	Phra Varavad Vinitchaya
,,	Phra Deb Praja
Registrar	Luang Virath Prakas

Borispah Courts.

Chief Judge Phya Dhamasaranet

Court No. I.

Judge	Luang Manuvedya Vimolnart
,,	Luang Manunaya Vimolvart

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Paper and Printing Machinery.

Koviloor Acadamy

Min. of Justice.—*cont'd.*

Judge	Luang Nititharn Pises
Registrar	Khun Bamrung Rabin

Court No : II

Judge.	Phra Sukhum Vinitchaya
„	Luang Nitinaya Prasarn
Registrar	Luang Amoraman

Court No. III.

Judge	Phra Prabeni Vinitchaya
„	Luang Yutisart Kosol
Registrar	Luang Monkolman

District Courts.

(Bangkok Provinces)

Phra Pradang	Judge	Phra Nart Preeja
	„	Luang Jaya Ayat
Nondaburi	„	Phya Sri Prinya
	„	Luang Varavidya Satayan
	„	Nai Aroon Sangmani
Minburi.	Judge.	Phra Karoon Vinitchaya.
	„	Luang Varayuti Potchanart.
Samud Prakarn	„	Phya Damrong. Dhamasarn.

Provincial Court.

(Special Commissioners for the Provinces)

Commissioner	Phya Pipaksa Satayathipataya
„	Phya Picharana Prijamartya
„	Phya Mahavinitchaya Montri

Monthol Courts.

	Chief Judge
Ayudhaya	Phya Bharata Raj Supij
Bayab	Phya Krishnaraj Amnoysilpa
Chandaburi	Phra Sutham Vinitchaya
Maharasth	Phra Rama Monthadul
Nakorn Jaisri	Phra Thamanoon Vinitchaya
Nakorn Rajsima	Phra Suthibarg Vinitchaya
Nakorn Sawan	Phra Athakit Vinitchaya
Nakorn Srithamaraj	Phya Dusayan Rangsrit
Pattani	(Acting) Phra Varasastr Vinitchaya
Pisnuloke	Phra Vitharn Vinitchaya
Prachin	Phya Dulya Dhamdhada
Puket	Phya Ajraj Songsiri
Rajburi	Phya Kusanares Ruengsilpa
Roi Etch	Phya Nonda Dhamdhada
Surasth	Phya Pururaj Rangsan
Ubol Rajdhani	Phra Deb Panya
Udorn	Phra Raj Panya

Prison Department.

(Krom Rajadhan)

Director-Gen.	Phya Jai Vijit
Asst. Director-General	Phya Banharn Dhandhakij
Chief Clerk	Khun Tavin Voravicharn
Inspector	Phya Banasithi
„	Phra Dandakarn Prajanujit

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Portable Fire Pumps.

Koviloor Acadamy

Min. of Justice.—*cont'd.*

Inspector — Phra Dandakitch Projanujet
Accountant — Phra Voranitya Raks

Long Sentenee Prison.

Governor — Colonel Phya Bhasdiklang
Deputy Governor — Phra Karuthanpari
Inspector — Major Phra Sri Mahithisak

Short Sentence Prison.

Governor — Phra Visai Sujarit
Asst. Governor — Luang Likit Vicharn

Finger Prints Bureau.

Deputy Director — Phra Chamni Netisarn

Ministry of Communications.

(Krasuang Khamana Khom)

Minister — Chao Phya Wongsa Nuprabadh
Under-Secretary — Phya Svasti Varavithi
Asst. in Foreign Section — Phya Visith Banakara
Keeper of Seals — Phra Vises Banakarn
Secretary — Luang Adara Patidadti

General Administration.

Asst. Under Secretary — Phya Visal Banakij
Deputy Director — Luang Narumitra Saranukorn
Record Keeper — Khun Parivar Vanabakaya
Store-keeper — Khun Arj Aksarakij
Archivist — Khun Prabatra Navakij
Head Clerk — Nai Charoon Gajaphumi

Registration Section

Registrar — Phra Navakorn Banakij
Head Clerk — Khun Soranitti Khanaraks

Account Section.

Chief Acct. — Phya Praphat Hiranraks
Accountant — Luang Phaison Hiranraj
Assistant — Khun Charoen Rajaphanta
Head Clerk — Nai Grut Saengsook
Nai Liem Sroihongphrai

Post and Telegraph Department.

(Krom Preisani Dnoralek.)

Director Gen. — Lieut.-General Phya Devahastin
Asst. Director General — F. Carstensen
Chef de Bureau — Phra Phogaphala Bundavi

Foreign Section.

Secretary — Nai Thouay Saddhabhongs
Assistant Sect. — Nai Charoon Chanthrsumboorn
Chief Clerk — Nai Thep Sirane
Registrar — Nai Edwin Svavasu

Foreign Telegraph Check.

Superintendent — Luang Nibbadh Phadungpholi
1st Asst. — Khun Rajdhoralek
2nd Asst. — Nai Robert Pickenpack

Interior Section.

Secretary — Luang Prabidh Chayakarn
Asst. Secretary — Khun Bakdi Dhorakich

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Structural Steelwork.

Koviloor Acadamy

Post and Telegraph Dept.—*cont d.*

Chief Clerk	Nai Tho Bhandhusarn
Chief Electrical Engineer	A. E. Grocott
1st. Asst.	M. R Chua Snidvongsna Krungdheb
2nd „	Luang Dhoraleg Dhurakari
3rd „	Luang Banlue Dhurasabd
Chief Acct.	Phra Anukarn Banakich
Assistant	Luang Vivadhanakich
„	Luang Vivit-dhanakar
„	Khun Neti Dhorakich
Superintendent of Stores	Phra Narasai Sundara
Assistant	Khun Kar Dhonasidhi
Chief Post and Telegraph Inspectors	Phya Javakich Banbarn.
	Phya Bhidaks Preisaniras.
Assistant	Luang Pra-idhi Sarakarn.
„	Khun Sa-aruchirek.
„	Khun Sansarniti.
Chief Clerk	Nai Malai Debprasiddhi.
Instructor Post and Telegraph School	Khun Vidayuvak

Royal Household Division.

Special Superintendent of Post and Telegraphs — Phya Anudut Vadi

Post and Telegraph Office No. 4

Post and Telegraph Master	Luang Bamrung Dooralek

Post and Telegraph Office No. 7.

Post and Telegraph Master	Nai Sagniem Prukavasti

Post and Telegraph Office No. 1.

Post and Telegraph Master	Nai Svasti Y mnadda
Assistant	Khun Vorabhit Bhoohanart

Post Office No. 2.

Superintendent	Phra Amreny Sanhanit
Assistant	Khun Nides Dhorakich

Telegraph Office No. 2.

Superintendent	Luang Preisani Dhurannraks
Assistant	Khun Rem Dhoralek

Post & Telegraph Office No. 3.

Post and Telegraph Master	Nai Phut Urabalek

Post & Telepraph Office No. 5

Post & Telegraph Master	Khun Dhoralek Thalengatt

Post & Telegraph Office No. 6.

Post & Telegraph Master	Nai Lek Tanvisndhi

Post & Telegraph Office No. 8.

Superintendent	Para Sara Chinakarn
Assistant	Khun Jarn Akaornit

Post & Telegraph Office No. 9.

Post & Telegraph Master	Nai Chua Srisubhan

Post and Telegraph Office No. 10.

Superintendent	Para Samridh Dhorakarn
Assistant	Phra Saravat Vudhivicharn

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Rice Mill Machinery.

Koviloor Acadamy

Post and Telegraph Dept—*cont'd.*

Inspectors of Posts and Telegraphs

Mondol Nagor Jaisri and Rajaburi — Luang Dhoraphit Bhisar
Mondol Surashdra Luang Jamnan Dhoralek
Mondol Bhuket Phra Dhurabbag Banakich
„ Nagor Sridharmaraj Phra Brohm Dhoralek
„ Pachinburi Phra Banchong Sanphakich
„ Nagor Rajasima Luang Sathi Dhorakon
„ Ubol Rajadhani Luang Boribarn Javakich
„ Roi Etoh Luang Dhurasidhi Bhahakaarn
Mondol Bisnulok Luang Sidhi Dhoralek
Mondol Udorn Luang Boriraks Javakarn
Mondol Pattani Luang Vong Watanavijai
Mondol Nagor Svarga Luang Bhichitr Dhorabak
Mondol Bayab & Maharashdra Luang Bhinid Sanbakarn
Mondol Chandhaburi Luang Karn Dhoralek
Mondol Ayudhya Luang Vekvichyubhakya

List of Post Offices in Siam.

Mondol Krung Deb

Bangkok 1 * † ‡
Bangkok 2 * † ‡
Bangkok 3
Bangkok 4 *
Bangkok 5
Bangkok 6
Bangkok 7
Bangkok 8
Bangkok 9
Bangkok 10
Koh Kham (Sri Chang)
Phra Pradaeng (Paklat)
Nondaburi
Minburi
Samuda Prakar (Paknam)
Don Muang

Mondol Ayudhya

Ayudhya
Kaengkhoi
Tharua
Bang Pa-In
Pradum Dhani
Dhanyaburi
Phra Bad
Loburi
Sarabnri (Pakphreo)
Sinhaburi
Angthong *
Sena
Bhakbai

Mondol Nagor Svarga.

Kambaeng Bejra
Jainad
Tak (Rahaeng) * ‡
Paknam Po * ‡
Manorom
Mae Sod
Udaya Dhani *
Wat Singh

Monodol Bisnulok.

Bichitra
Bisnulok *
Bhum (Bang Moolnak)
Lomsakdi
Svarglok *
Sukodaya *
Utaradith *
Bejraburn *
Klongtal

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Tubes, Pipes and Fittings.

Koviloor Acadamy

Post and Telegraph Dept.—*cont'd.*

Mondol Maharashtra.

Lampang * ‡
Prae *
Nan *
Thoen
Denjai

Mondol Bayab.

Chiengmai * ‡
Chiengrai ‡
Lambhun
Mae Hongson *

Mondol Nagor Rajasima

Nagor Rajasima (Korat) *
Buriramya
Bimay
Jayabum
Bua Yai
None Wat
Sung Noen

Mondol Ubon Rajadhani.

Khemarath
Pakmul
Yasodhor
Ratanaburi
Sisakes (Khukhandh)
Surindra
Ubol * † ‡

Mondol Roi-Etch.

Kalasindhu
Maha Saragam
Roi Etch *
Selabhumi

Mondol Uttara.

Khonkaen *
Jonabod
Nagor Pnom * ‡
Nong-khay ‡
Nong-han
Mukdahar
Loey *
Sakol Nagor *
Uttara Dhani *
Bhol Thabo
Tha Uthen
Tat Phanom

Mondol Chanadburi.

Chandaburi *
Krat
Rayong

Mondol Prachin.

Krabindra *
Chhaxoeng Sao *
Jolburi *
Nagor Nayok *
Bang Pakong
Prachin
Sriraja
Ang Sila
Sathahib
Tha Ta Kut
Bang Khla

Mondol Nagor Jaisri.

Nagor Pathom *
Subarn
Samuda Sagor

Mondol Rajaburi.

Kanchanaburi *
Prachuab *
Bejraburi *
Rajaburi *
Samuda Songram
Bang Pong
Hua Hin

Mondol Surashtra.

Jumbor *
Bandon
Surashtra Dhani *
Jaya
Langsuan *
Paknam Jumbor

Mondol Nagor Sridharmaraj.

Nagor Sridharmaraj * ‡
Pak Phanang
Badalung
Ronbibun

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Turbines, and Pumping Machinery.

Koviloor Acadamy

Post and Telegraph Dept.—*cont'd.*

Songkhla * ‡
Sijol
Tasala
Tung Song

Mondol Pattani.

Pattani * ‡
Takbai
Naradhivas
Yala
Saiburi
Betong

Mondol Bhuket

Krabi
Kantang
Takuapa
Bhanga
Bhuket * † ‡
Ranong
Satul
Thai Muang
Trang
Huey Yot
Tungva

– Offices participating in the Inland Postal Money Order Service.
* Offices participating in the Postal and Telegraphic Money Order Service.
† Offices participating in the Foreign Money Order Service.
‡ Offices participating in the Foreign Parcel Post Service.

List of Telegraph Offices in Siam.

Mondol Krung Deb.

Bangkok 1
" 2
" 3
" 4
" 5
" 6
" 7
Bangkok 8
" 9
" 10
Koh Khan (Sri Chang)
Samuda Prakar (Paknam)

Mondol Ayudhya.

Ayudhya
Lobburi
Saraburi (Pak-phreo)
Singhaburi
Angthong
Dhanyaburi
Bang Pa-In

Mondol Nagor Svarga.

Kambaeng Bejra
Jaynad
Tak (Rahaeng)
Paknam Po
Mae Sod
Udaya Dhani
Manoromaya

Mondol Bisnulok

Bichitr
Bisnulok
Sukhodaya
Svargalok
Uttaradith (Bijay)
Bangmunnark
Bejraburn
Lomsakdi

Mondol Maharashtra

Lampang
Prae
Nan
Denjai

Mondol Bayab.

Chiengmai
Chiengrai
Mae Hongson
Lambhun

Mondol Nagor Rajasima.

Nagor Rajasima (Korat)
Buriramya

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Irrigation Machinery and Plant.

Koviloor Acadamy

Post and Telegraph Dept.—*cont'd.*

Mondol Ubol Rajadhani.

Surindra
Ubol
Khukhandh

Mondol Roi Etch.

Roi Etch
Kalasindh
Mahasaragam

Mondol Uttara.

Khonkaen
Nagor Phom
Lory
Sakol Nagor
Nong-Khay
Uttara Dhani

Mondol Chandaburi.

Chandaburi
Krat
Rayong

Mondol Prahinburi.

Krabindra
Chhaxoeng Sao (Patriew)
Jolburi
Nagor Nayok
Pachin
Sriraja
Satahib
Ang-sila

Mondol Nagor Jaysri.

Nagor Pathom
Subarn
Samuda Sagor

Mondol Rajaburi.

Kanchanaburi
Prachuab
Bej-aburi
Rajaburi
Samuda Songram
Ban Pong
Hua Hin

Mondol Surashtra.

Jumbor
Bandon
Langsuan
Surashtra Dhani

Mondol Nagor Sridharmaraj.

Nagor Sridharmaraj
Pak-phanang
Badalung
Ronpibun
Songkhla
Sijol
Ta Sala
Tung Song

Mondol Pattani.

Pattani
Naradhivas
Sai Buri
Yala
Betong

Mondol Bhuket.

Kantang
Trang
Bhuket
Satul
Krabi
Takuapa
Bhangna
Ronong
Huey Yot
Thai Muang
Tungva

Royal State Railways of Siam.

(Krom Rot Fai Luang Heng Krung Siam)

Central Administration.

Commissioner General and Chief Engineer	General H. R. H. Purachatra, Prince of Kambaeng Bej a, inspector General of Engineer Services.

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Steel Windmills for Irrigation.

Koviloor Acadamy

Royal State Railways of Siam.—*cont d.*

	Royal Siamese Army, M. Inst. T., Hon. M. Inst. C. E. of Great Britain, M S. I. C. of France.
Asst. Commissioner Gen.	H. S. H. Mom Chow Chalard
Legal Secretary	H. S. H. Mom Chow Thong Chuer B A. (Hon. Jur.) Oxon Inner Temple Barrister at Law. Honorary Member of Siamese Bar
Financial Secretary	Phya Chao Varanusathiti
Medical Adviser	Dr. C. Gayetti
Asst. Medical Adviser	Major Luang Sakdi Yodhabal

Central Office.

Chief of Central Office	Phya Gini Sundananukar
Asst. „ „	Major Luang Bhasa Kosol
Asst. „ „	Luang Badrakit Kosol
Record-Keeper	Khun Varasidhi Saraban
Asst. „	Luang Anusarn Prasidhi
Asst. „	Khun Vorasarn Subhakitch
Translators	Luang Bichonanukar
„	Khun Saowanitnusorn
Secretary for Personnel	Khun Anuraks Radhakar

Technical Bureau.

Chief of Technical Services	(vacant)
Asst. „	H. A. K. Zachariae
Division Engineer	J. A. Crum
Architect Section	A. Rigazzi
Engineer	Luang Siri Sara Silapagristh
Asst. „	Major Luang Samdaeng Sakda
Asst. „	Nai Kim Lee Kemmanee
Draughtsmen	Khun Prachong Lekha
	Khun Rojana Chitragar
	Khun Prachit Banchong Wad
	Khun Puimpharatana Lekha
	Khun Samak Lekha
	Mom Chow Khoona Vudhi Pricha
	Khun Vichitra Lekgar
Interpreter	Khun Varabhag Bhochana
Printing Foreman	Nai Liem Gardner (acting)

Legal Controller.

Legal Controller	Luang Chinadisbodi
„	Luang Prachan Kadi
„	Khun Bisakdi Pidungdaen
„	Khun Ahnabahl Burobkich
„	Khun Samahara Hitagadi
Registrar	Nai Thart Prakanon

Mechanical Service.

Chief Mechanical Engineer	Phra Srishtikara Banchong

Running Branch.

Locomotive Superintendent	Phra Srishtikara Banchong (Actg.)
Mechanical Engineer	Luang Suvabhand Bhidhayakarn

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Saw Mill Machinery.

Koviloor Acadamy

Royal State Railways of Siam.—*cont'd.*

Asst. Mechanical Engineer	Luang Charoon Sanitwongse
Locomotive Inspector B'kok	Luang Surakarn Kosol
Acting Locomotive Inspector, Ban Phaji	Nai Liem Dibyarata
Locomotive Inspector Gengkoi	H. Hills
„ Pitsanuloke	B. W. Jacobs
„ Chiengmai	Khun Anuchorn Chakvichai
„ Bangkok Noi	Khun Surakolikikarana
Acting Locomotive Inspector, Chumphon	Nai Nguan Sinchuaiprab
Locomotive Inspector, Tung Song	Khun Kachrathakol
„ Haad-Yai	E. E. Jacobs.

Workshops Branch.

Superintending Engineer	Ingham Sutcliffe
Mechanical Engineer	Luang Sophon Bhidyaporana
„ „	Luang Rotrathvicharana
Asst. „ „	Nai Kling Thithathan
Mechanical Foreman	T. Codd
„ „	W. J. Merriden
„ „	E. W. Cooke
Chief Boiler Inspector	R. H. Power
Controller	Khun Yabanpayatkol
Foreman	Khun Anake Nitikarana
„	Khun Pipitrathakol
„	G. Bonavita
„	M. Pecchioni
„	H. N. K-i h
„	J. A Lawrence
Asst. Foreman	H. Furusava
„	Nai Prasidhi Chandradeja
„	Nai Imm Sathiyavanija
„	Nai Swasdi Varamali
„	Nai Thien Iddhivathana
„	Nai Larp Piyamarn

Eastern Line Construction.

Chief Construction Enginner	(Vacant)
Division Engineer	V. Catella
Section Engineer	J. G. Schon
„	L. Giacone
„	F. Bevilacqua
Asst. of Works	F. Piano
Chief Clerk	Nai Pai Nutsati
Overseer	C. Ramanaden
„	A. Da. Silva.
„	Indar Singh.
„	Bhagwan Das.
„	K. G. Naidoo.
„	Mong Shweya.
„	Khun Harn Phanom.
„	Nai Thong Yoo.
„	Nai Klai.
Dresser	Nai Chuang.
Quarry Clerk	Khun Suwan.

Rama VI Bridge Line.

Section Engineer	Luang Prakob Yantrakich
Asst. „	Nai Kawilawongse Na-Chiengmai
Overseer	T. Aitkin
„	R. D. Perera

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Motor Car and Lorry Importers.

Koviloor Acadamy

Royal State Railways of Siam.—*cont'd.*

Overseer Khun Rachitr Chakrabhan
„ G. Thome
„ Nai Bhisidhi
Clerk Nai Serm

Conversion of Gauge.

Section Engineer in charge S. Cambiaso
Overseer Kanya Lall
„ Nai Yoo

North Eastern Line Construction.

Chief Construction Engineer Phya Ramphaiphongse Boribatra
Section Engineer Phra Prakaskolasilp
„ Luang Sathitya Nimankar
Asst. „ H. S. H. Mom Chow Sermsawasdi
„ „ Luang Charan Sanitwongse
„ „ Nai Yen Kulachan
„ Surveyor Nai Pien Sariman
Leveller Nai Chuey Taengmas
„ Nai Dab Meng Marasee

Maintenance of Ways & Works.

Chief Engineer for Ways & Works R. F. Smyth
Superintendent Engineer E. Wyon Smyth
Section „ H. S. H. Mom Chow Sukhapraropa
Asst. „ Luang Krairish Rajasevi

Northern Line.

Maintenance Engr. Genkoi Major Luang Kamchon Chaturong
„ Kao Thong Luang Chai Vacharachinda
Maintenance Engr.
„ Utaradit H.S.H. Mom Chow Visetsakdi
„ Lampang N. Trewheler

Southern Line.

Maintenance Engineer,
Petchaburi A. O. Robins
„ Chumphon J. Orystal
„ Tung Song G. C. Smyth
„ Haad Yai A. Gibb
Asst. Maintenance Engineer Yala Luang Sanphasdukich

Telegraph Service.

Telegraph Inspector Khun Thorakarn Bhitaks
Asst. „ Khun Bamroe Rothakol

Traffic Service.

Traffic Superintendent Colonel Phya Prasidhsalakarn
Asst. „ Major Phra Visdara Dulaya Radhakitch
District Traffic Superintendent Luang Banijbhan Phatayacharana (I/c Goods Control)
„ Utaradit Luang Rathavisit Sathorn (Acting)
„ Tung Song Luang Rathachan Prachak
Traffic Inspector, Ban Phaji Khun Kolayan Bhinit
„ Pitsanuloke Khun Vicharana Rothakol
„ Lampang Luang Pibul Rothakit
„ Bangkok Noi Luang Sathol Thongvicharana
„ Chumphon Luang Sanit Rathakara
„ Surasdra Dhani Khun Pibal Rothayon

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.
Safe and Strong Rooms, Wall Safes, Office Furniture, etc.

Koviloor Acadamy

Royal State Railways of Siam.—*cont'd*

Traffic Inspector, Haad Yai	Luang Pibul Rothayan
Station Inspector Bangkok	Khun Mahidhi Rathakarana.
Chief Clerk Goods Office, Bangkok	Khun Rothakich Kowath
„ Bangkok Noi	Khun Sidhi Samakara
Chief Clerk Joint Station, Padang Besar	Khun Bisala Sikhikol
Asst. Head of the Goods Control, Office Bangkok	Nai Som Charatsing
Chief Clerk Head Office, Bangkok	Khun Dharee Rathakaraba

Account Service.

Chief Auditor	Phya Anuraks Kosa (Acting)
Chief Acct. Construction	Luang Bunyavitr Yaranavicharana (Acting)
Chief Acct. Traffic	Phra Sudham Kitiyaraks
Cashier	P. A. Pestonji

Stores Service.

Stores Supt.	Phya Pipit Sombatti
Asst. „	O. L. Groundwater
Central Store Keeper	Khun Vorapaedu Bhichai
Store Keeper, Makasan	Nai Seng Nguan Pethenelavab
Store Keeper, Bangkok Noi	Nai Muen Savavasu

Hotel Service.

Chief of Hotel Service	(Vacant)
Chief Clerk	Luang Son Pokhabhan
Inspector of Restaurant Cars & Resthouses	Luang Rathabharabidaks
Manager Hua Hin Hotel	Phra Chakr Rathabodi
Information Bureau	Luang Thavil Srestha-banijyakar (in charge)

Board of Railways Commissioner to control Private Railways.

President	The Commissioner General of Royal State Railways (H. R. H. Prince Kambaeng Bejra.)
Ex-officio Members	The Chief Engineer for Ways and Works. (Mr. R. F. Smyth.)
	The Traffic Superintendent. (Colonel Phya Prasidhsalkarn)
	The Chief Mechanical Engineer. (Phra Srishdikar Banchong)
	The Chief Auditor (Phya Anuraks Kosa, Acting)
Nominated Members	H.S.H. Mom Chow Thong Chuer H.S.H. Mom Chow Sakol
	Phya Indra Montri
	Phya Sarasatra
	Phya Chinda Bhiromya

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Electric Light Machinery.

Koviloor Acadamy

Royol State Railways of Siam.—*cont'd*

Nominated Members — Phya Komarakul Montri
Mr. E. Wyon Smith
Secretary — Phya Gini Sandananukar

Department of Ways.

Chief Highway Engineer — Phya Sarasastra Sirilakshana

Northern Highway Division

Head Quarters, Lampang.

Divisional Engineer — R. Facchinetti
Highway Engineer — Phra-Anuyut Yantrakarn
" — Louis Del Giudice

Central Highway Division.

Head Quarters, Bangkok.

Divisional Engineer — The Chief Highway Engineer (Actg.)
Highway Engineer — Phra Sathien Thapanakitya

Southern Highway Division.

Divisional Engineer — Phra Prakit Kolasastra Highway Engineer (Actg.)

Singora Sub-Division.

Highway Engineer — Phra Prakit Kolasastra (Actg. D. E. in charge)

Pattani District.

Highway Engineer — Luang Prinya Yogavibulya

Puket Sub-Division.

Highway Engineer — Luang Satholmarg Manit
Chief Highway Inspector (Actg.)

Betong Road Construction.

Highway Engineer — F. L. Nilsson

Ban Pong-Kanchanaburi Road Construction.

1st Asst. Chief Highway Inspector — Khun Thong Vithitnatoh

Ministry of Lands and Agriculture.

(Krasuang Krasetratikarn)

Minister — H. E. Chow Phya Baladeb
Under Secretary — Phya Sanbhakich Kasetrkarn
Asst: " — Mom Chao Kosit
Private Sect. — Khun Sali Banaraks

Office of the Adviser.

Adviser — W.A. Graham M.R.A.S.
Assistant — Phra Bachanakorn Kasetrkarn
2nd Assistant — Luang Sarakich Kasetrkarn

Central Department.

Correspondence.

Director — Phra Kasikich Banharn
Deputy Director — Luang Varun Kasetr-siddhi

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

"Evinrude" Motors and Accessories.

Koviloor Acadamy

Min. of Lands and Agriculture—*cont'd*

Asst. Director	Luang Sundara Kasetrkich
Record Keeper	Khun Kho Kravinphidhi
Chief Clerk	Nai Korn Kora Kowit

Accounts.

Director	Phya Kasetr Hiranraks
Deputy Director	Phra Pramarn Banakich
Asst. ,,	Khun Visith Kasetr
Store keeper	Phra Bhadsadu Kasetr

Stamp Office.

Officer-in-Charge	Nai Khek Bhuridhab

Central Lands and Agriculture.

(Krom Kasetr Mondhol Klang.)

Chief Officer	Phra Kasikich Banharn (Actg.)

(See also under Provincial Establishment of the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture.)

Department of Fisheries.

Adviser	Dr. Hugh McComick Smith
Assistant	Luang Prasert Aksorn

Land Records Department.

(Krom Tabien Ti Din).

Director-Gen.	Phya Surakasetr Sobhon
Adviser	B. D. Craig, B, A., LL. B.
Asst : Director General	Phya Visutr Kasetr Silpa,
	Phya Amnui Tabienkich
1st Registrar of Land Title	Luang Bicharn Poomikich
	Luang Rajpoom Bidaks
Accountant	Kun Saman Kasetrbhand
Chief Clerk	Khun Chrod Tabien

Land Commissioner for the issue of Tra Chong.

Land Commissioner	Phya Surakasetr Sobhon
Asst. ,,	Phya Padung Tabienkich

Central Land Records Office.

Central Record Keeper	Luang Batai Bhayuharaks
Asst. Registrar of Land Title 1st grade	Nai Nark Smitindha
Chief Clerk	Khun Visal Tabien

Royal Irrigation Department

Central Administration

Director-General	Phya Jolamark Bnicharana B. Sc. (Edin)
Asst. -do- Adviser & Engineer-in-chief-	Phya Jolakhan Bhinit
	C. D. Gee, A.M.I.C.E.
Secretary & Chief of Central Office	Luang Warin Pochanasarsna
Assistant	(vacant)
Chief Clerk	Khun Jolaka Binakich
Interpreter	Nai Kam Dee Dhien Siri
,, Adviser's Office	Nai Kiow Ratabædya

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Morris One Ton Trucks.

Koviloor Acadamy

Min. of Lands and Agriculture—*cont'd*

Accounts and Revenue Section.

Chief Accountant	Phya Sarabasindhu Danakich Kasetr
Asst.-Accts.	Luang Ratana Bhimol, Khun Jawana Krasindhu, Khun Sindhukhet Praman, Khun Pramool Krasaesindhu.
Chief Clerk	(Vacant)
Paymaster	Luang Phitaks Jolpraves
Revenue Inspector	Luang Jolakhet Amroong

Technical Office.

Chief of Technical Staff	John Wolthers, Ing, Civil, B Sc.
Sectional Engineer	A. F. B. Barratt
Chief Draftsman	J. R. Bell

Meteorological Office and Statistics.

Sectional Engineer	H. Brandli

Stores and Transport Section.

Chief Storekeeper	Luang Chamnan Jolakan
Assistants	Khun Phadung Davarindra
	Khun Phiphat Jolkasem

Mechanical Section.

Mechanical Engineer	A. Green, M.E., R D.N.
Chief Clerk	Khun Sri Jolakhet
Draftsman	Khun Phitaks Tavarkarn
Supt. of Workshop	Luang Yantravidya Varyindra

Construction Branch.

Supt. of Works	P. H. Lee, A.M.I.E.E.
Divisional Engineer	W. P. S. Von Stein Callenfels
Superviser	A. T. Meynart
Interpreter	Nai Siri Rochanasiri

Subhan Division.

Divisional Engineer	A. Mathiesen
Asst. Engineer	Luang Thura Natithod

Jiengrak & Banghia Drainage Division.

Divisional Engineer	A. E. Nesbitt, B.A., B.A.I.
Sectional Engineer	G. Stellino
Assistant Engineer	
Water Supply Conservator	Khun Jolchalart Predaromya

Survey Division.

Supt. Engineer & Land Commissioner	N. E. Lowe, L S., M.I.S. (Aust.)
Asst. Land Commissioner	Luang Voraphakj Bochanasindhu
Sectional Engineer	E. B. d'Herlinville

Conservation Branch.

Head Office.

Chief of Conservation Branch	Luang Jolaharn Bichitr
Assistant	Vacant

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Lodge Sparking Plugs.

Koviloor Acadamy

Min. of Lands and Agriculture--*cont'd*

Executive Engineer Maintenance — V. Lund, M.E., R.D.N., C.E.

Water Supply Conservation Inspector — Vacant

Maintenance Inspector — Khun Dhanakich Kasetrsindhu

Java Weed Inspector — Nai Thuam Ramasutra

Overseer Maintenance — Khun Bhe Nathipherm

„ — Khun Chamnarn Phirunkich

Water Supply Conservation District No. 1

Section 1 & 2 Dha Luang.

Sectional Engineer — Vacant

Asst: do — Nai Wongse Boon Lan

Water Supply Conservator — Khun Sanid Nathikarn

„ „ — Khun Samruat Nathikich

Lock Master — Vacant

Asst. „ — Nai Mah Disdham

Chief Clerk- — Khun Prasarn Sndhu

Section 3 Nong Talo

Water Supply Conservator — Khun Padoong Sakonket

Asst. Lock Master- — Vacant

Water Supply Conservation District No. 2.

Section 1 Nong Ge.

Sectional Engineer — Luang Wari Simaraks

Water Supply Conservator — Nai Boon Dang Chye

Assistant Lock Master — Nai Seng Boonpitaks

Section 2 Klong 10.

Water Supply Conservator — Nai Kit Pani Sawasti

Asst. „ — Vacant

Section 3 Klong 10.

Water Supply Conservator — Nai Rampatarp.

Asst. „ — Vacant

Section 4 Hok Wah Sai Bon.

Water Supply Conservator — Khun Prathuang Nati

Asst. „ — Nai Wongse D cha Phunya

Assistant Lock Master — Nai Leng Muan Derm

Section 5 Klong 13.

Water Supply Conservator — Khun Anusidh Piroonkarn

Asst. „ — Nai Chamrat Chamornmarn

Water Supply Conservation District No. 3.

Klong Rangsit.

Water Supply Conservator — Khun Samrit Natikarn

Asst. Supply Conservator — Nai Chuan Thiemtong

Lock Master Chulalongkorn — Khun Pravatr Cholphitaks

Lock Master Sawabha — Khun Choldha-waranuraks

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Fire and Motor Car Insurance.

Koviloor Acadamy

Min. of Lands and Agriculture—*cont'd*

Water Supply Conservation District No. 4.

Hua Ta Keh.

Water Supply Conservator — Khun Sindhikarnprasidhi
Asst. „ — Nai Prasarn Singhar Bhundhu
Lock Master Pratoomwan — Khun Sakorn Pundha Phitaks
„ Phra Kanong — Nai Samram Bhimbapai
„ Samrong — Nai Imm Roong Bhatana
„ Bang Kanark — Nai Plean Sidhi Songkram
„ Dha Khai — Nai Nuam Chuen Bhiromya
„ Dha Dhua — Nai Somboo Botipeeti
Actg „ Paktaklong — Nai Leck Banchong Kien
Lock Master Bang Hia — Khun Indrakrasae

Water Supply Conservation District No. 5

West Bank.

Water Supply Conservator — Vacant
Asst. „ — vacant
Lock Master Phasri Charoen Nye — Khun Dhanat Natidham
„ Nok — Khun Boriraks Dhavara
„ Bang Yang — Khun Choladharn Poitaks
Chareon Bang Nok Kwek — Khun Phrom Krasindhu
Actg. Master Bang Yi Hon — Nai Teh Loom Pradist
Lock Master Chow Ched — Nai Phorn Urailers

Royal Department of Mines and Geology.

(Krom Rajalohakich laa Bhoomi Vithya)

Director-Gen. — Phya Srihabongse Benbhark
Adviser — E. Geoffrey Le[illegible] M.I.M.M.
Asst. Inspector of Mines — Luang Udom Bityabhoomi Bicharn
Deputy Director — Phra Bitaks Lohapitr
1st Mining Officer — Luang Pinich Lohabbol
Accountant — Luang Pisarn Lohapak
Surveyor — Khun Chamni Lohasamrua)

See also under Provincial Establishment of Ministry of Lands and Agriculture.

Royal Forest Department.

(Krom Pa Mai)

Head Office, Bangkok.

Chief Conservator of Forests — Phya Daruphan Pitaks
Adviser — D. R. S. Bourke I.F.S.
Con: of Forests Northern Circuit — Phya Daruphan Pitaks
„ Eastern Circuit — Phya Daruphan Pitaks

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Min. of Lands and Agriculture—*cont'd*

Con: of Forests Southern Circuit — Phya Vanpruk Picharn

Dep: Conservator of Forests — Phra Aran Raksa

" " — Phra Anuphan Phraison

Record Keeper- Luang Manit Thumaman

Assistant Accountant- Khun Vicharn Wanasari

" " — Khun Raksa Daruphan

" " — T. A. Perera

Asst. Record Keeper- Khun Banakit Kosol

" " " — Khun Chamni Wanakarn

" " " — Nai Chua Vichiansingh

Muang Youam Division.

Divisional Forest Officer — H. Gardner

Asst. " — Khun Nites Thawankarn

Sub. " — Khun Rongpapok

Asst. Acct. — Khun Prasid Wanakarn

Chiengmai Division.

Divisional Forest Officer — C. M. Medworth

Asst. " — Khun Boribal Wanakhate

" " — Khun Prakart Phrasan

Sub. " — Khun Vichit Wanakarn

" " — Khun Hiran Phanarak

Assistant Accountant — Khun Prachak Phanaran

Chiengrai Division.

Divisional Forest Officer — H. B. Garrett M.C.

Sub. " — Khun Pranit Wanakarn

Asst. Accountant — Nai Toh Dulakul

Lampang Division.

Divisional Forest Officer — M. H. F. Swete

Asst. " " — Khun Pichit Wanarak

Asst. Accountant — Khun Ponkanan

Phrae—Nan Division.

Divisional Forest Officer — A.W. Ogilvie

Sub. " — Khun Chonpanaran

Bisnuloke Division.

Divisional Forest Officer — Mom Chao Sanbsuk Swasdhi

Asst. " — Khun Pradit Wanakarn

" " — Khun Vilart Wanawit

" " — Khun Vibool Wanakit

Sub. " — Khun Prasarn Wanakbate

Asst. Acct. — Nai Soonsee Thiensirl

Raheng Division.

Divisional Forest Officer — Luang Bamrung Wanakit

Asst. " — Khun Prasert Wanasari

Sub. " — Khun Chaenpapong

" " — Khun Tnaj Phraisan

Paknampo Division.

Division Forest Officer — Phra Phana Nuchon

Assistants: — Luang Wanakarn Pinit

Nai Noi Dengsaha

Nai Thong Kam Suwanakot

Nai Srisdiphon Vebhara

Asst. Acct. — Khun Wong Wanalai

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Nakon Rajsima & Ayuthia Division.

Divisional Forest Officer — Luang Anuwat Wanarak
Asst. „ — Khun Boriban Wanakbate
„ „ — Nai Daukmai Yantadiloka
Sub. „ — Khun Panas Pinitkarn

Prachin Divison.

Divisional Forest Officer — Luang Chamnan Wanakit
Asst. Account. — Phra Bhadung Wanarak

Chantaburi Divison.

Divisional Forest Officer — Luang Pramual Wanakbate
Asst. Acct. — Nai Sirm Musikasinthu

Rajburi and Nakon Chaisri Division.

Acting Divisional Forest Officer — Luang Pitak Phraiwan
Asst. „ „ — Khun Saman Wanakit
Sub. „ „ — Khun Wanan Samruaj
„ „ „ — Khun Klan Phraisarn

Surash Division.

Divisional Forest Officer — Phra Prawate Wanakarn
Asst. „ „ — Nai Sinan Samanasena
Sub. „ „ — Khun Vises Aranrak
„ „ „ — Khun Choppanadon

Puket Division.

Divisional Forest Officer — Phra Ponpararak
Asst. „ — Nai Thienkee Bhlibatana
Sub Divisional Forest Officer — Khun Vithan Darukam
„ „ — Khun Bhadej Darukarn
Forest Ranger — Khun Pinit Phraiwan

Nakon Srithamaraj Division.

Divisional Forest Officer — W. E. Mac Naught
Sub. „ — Khun Wanwit Pricha
Assistant Account. — Nai Sein Kooi Hengsopana

Pattani Division.

Divisional Forest Officer — Luang Apibal Phraison
Asst „ „ — Luang Wanakbate Boribal

Girdling Division.

Divisional Girdling Officer — Phra Winit Wanadon
Asst. Divisional Forest Officer — Nai Somboon na Thalang
Sub. „ — Khun Witwananan
„ „ — Khun Wisis Phraisarn
„ „ — Nai Po Myat

Siamese Agent in Moulmein, Burma.

Phra Phraison Salarak.

Agricultural Department.

(Krom Paw Plook)

Director — Phya Sihasakti Sanidvongs
Assistant — Phra Bhojakara, B.Sc.
Agriculture Assistant — Luang Vorapoich Bhoomibhak
Record-keepers — Luang Anukul Kasikarn
Khun Upakich Dhanyakorn

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Min. of Lands and Agriculture—*cont'd*

Translator — Khun Sathan Lohabhol
Asst. „ — Nai Ruam Chomchudej
Chief Clerk — Nai Dud Sri Vadhana
Accountant — Mom Chao Udaya Bhadanadbongs

Scientific Agricultural Bureau

Scientific Agricultural Expert — Major W. R. S. Ladell, F I

Division of Agricultural Experimental Station.

Superintendent — Phra Bhojakara, B.Sc.
Officer-in-charge Klong Rangsit Farm — Khun Vises Kasikich
Bangkok Noi Orchard — Nai Thiem Inkhavatr
Prom Piram Garden — Nai Chai Cholvijarn

Division of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary.

(Kong Bamrung Rok-a Sat)

Superintendent — Phra Sri Kasetrabhibal B Sc.
Assistant — Phra Siddhi Kosiyabhandhu
Veterinary Adviser — R P. Jones, M.R.C.V.S.
Asst. Veterinary Surgeon — Luang Bhirun Direkbhandhu

Veterinary School & Infirmary.

Veterinary Instructor — R P. Jones, M.R.C.V.S.
Assistant — Luang Sri Salphit
Interpreter — Luang Vorapotch Bhoomibhak

Division of Sericulture.

(Kong Bamrung Mai)

Superintendent — Luang Prakas Kosiyavidhaya
Assistant — ——

Cadastral Survey Department.

(Krom Rang Wat Ti Din)

Director — Phya Wipak Chuvadol
Deputy Director — J. Michell, F S I. Col., F R.G.S
Technical Expert — P.R. Kemp, F.R.G.S.
Accountants — A. Matheos
Khun Banasarn Sudhikete
Interpreters — Nai Wang Na Mahajaya
Nai Mark Sirichitara
Chief Clerk — Khun Praman Ketvidhi

Survey Branch

Superintendent — Phra Sathollamark Pinit (Actg.)
1st Class Surveyor — Luang Adsatidhisa Vithi

Survey School.

Head Master — Luang Prakart Boibalbhark
In Charge — Khun Norakit Pochajana
Instructors — Khun Vichan Dharadon
Khun Pinit Bhuvadol

Map Printing Office.

In Charge — Luang Sokolmark Kamnuan
Chief Printer — Nai Chune Leksamrit

Supplementary Survey Branch.

In Charge — Khun Virat Bhoomadorn

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Min. of Lands and Agriculture—*cont'd*

Provincial Establisment to the Ministry of Lands & Agriculture.

Krung Deb Circle.

Land Settlement Officers	Phya Visutr Kasetr Silp
	Mom Chao Sudai Tong
	Phra Bhibhit Sali
Asst. „	Luang Sawasdi Poomiphinij
	Luang Poomiphidip-bichaks
	Luang Chananukul
	Luang Pradisdha Poomibhol
	Luang Anuyut Karani
Chief Clerk	Mom Rajwongs Xai
Registrar of Land Titles, Bkok & Dhonburi	Phra Vises Sali
Asst. „	Khun Chamnarn Tabienkich
„ Nontaburi	Luang Kasibol Bhibul
„ Pra Pradeng	Khun Ratha Tabienkarn
„ Smudt Prakar	Khun Prasiddhi Buyubakam
„ Minburi	Nai Dhem Khrudha-bhandhu

Ayudthia Circle.

Chief Officer of Lands and Agriculture	Phya Bhibhadana Poompisee
Asst. „	Khun Kasetr Simadhara
Registrar of Land Titles	Khun Saman Tabienkich

Agricultural Officers & Registrar of Land Titles	
Lopburi	Khun Siddhi Tabienkarn
Angthong	Khun Chieu Payuba-karn
Saraburi	Luang Sarasin Tabienkit
Singhaburi	Luang Sakol Salikich
Tanyaburi	Khun Visuti Tabienkarn
Pratoomtani	Khun Chan Bayuba-kich

Nakorn Chaisri Circle.

Chief Officer of Lands & Agriculture & Registrar of Land Titles	Phra Banharn Poomsathit
Asst. „	Khun Boribal Tanyabhol
Agricultural Officers & Registrar of Land Titles	
Supanburi	Luang Prachaks Poompipajuna
Sumudt Sakorn	Khun Dhara Bhibat

Rajburi Circle.

Chief Officer of Lands, Agricultnre & Mines & Registrar of Land Titles	Phya Sali Rathavi-bhark
Mining Officer	Khun Vises Samitak
Asst. Registrar of Land Titles	Vacant
Agricultural Officers & Registrar of Land Titles Pejaburi	Luang Chana Payuharta

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Min. of Lands and Agriculture—*cont'd*

Samudt Songkram	Khun Dhanyabhol Poonsavadi
Veterinary Officer 1st grade	Khun Binit Bahonaved

Prachin Circle.

Chief Officer, Lands & Agriculture & Registrar of Land Titles	Luang Raksha Poomikich
Asst. „	Khun Visal Kasibhol
Agricultural Officer & Registrar of Land Titles Chaiburi	Luang Vinich Sali
Prachinburi	Khun Savasdi Dhatri
Nakon Nayok	Luang Nayok Payuhakarn

Nakon Sawan Circle.

Chief Officer, Lands and Agriculture	Luang Chamnarn Kosayasas'r
Asst. „	Khun Pijai Bhayuhakorn
Agricultural Officer & Registrar of Land Titles Utaidhani	Luang Sadhol Poomisathit
Veterinary Officer 1st grade	Nai Huan Nila Ratana na Krungdeb

Pitsanulok Circle.

Chief Officer, Land & Agriculture	Luang Dharadhorn Bidhaka
Registrar of Land Titles Pitsannlok, Sawankalok and Sukotai	Luang Pijai Tabienkich
Agricultural Officer & Registrar of Land Titles, Uttaradit	Khun Bu'ai Tabien
Pichitr	Khun Pracha Tabienkich
Agricultural Officer & Horse Breeding Lomsak	Luang Boribun Vithibhandhu
Veterinary Officer 2nd Grade	Nai Chai Cholvicharn

Maharat Circle.

Chief Officer, Lands & Agriculture	Luang San Kosiyapatra
Asst. „ & Veterinary Inspector	Khun Pra'het Khandhakarn
Lampang	Nai Serm Bamrung Chart

Nakorn Rajasima Circle.

Chief Officer, Land & Agriculture	Phra Chanupakarnkich
Veterinary Officer 1st grade	Nai Sangiam Dhanabhayaga
Officer-in Charge, Korat Cattle Breeding Station	Nai Ye Hoon Tani
Veterinary Officer 2nd grade Buriram	Nai Muan Sudrod
Jaijabhumi	Nai Kao Khong Prija

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Min. of Lands and Agriculture—*cont'd*

Payap Circle.

Chief Officer, Lands & Agriculture	Phra Prasarn Bhandhukich
Veterinary Officer	Nai Sane

Chantaburi Circle.

Chief Officer, Lands & Agriculture	Luang Krai Tara Tabien (actg)

Nakorn Sridhamaraj Circle.

Chief Officer, Lands & Agriculture	Phya Kasibhoomi Bhidhaks
Chief Officer of Mines	Luang Pisit Lohakarn
Asst. Inspector of Mines	Capt. Barry B. Connell
1st Asst. Mining Officer, Singora	(vacant)
Officer-in-charge Survey Section	Phra Nithes Lohasatharn
Asst. „	Khun Sangvara Lohasithi
Agricultural and 2nd Mining Officer, Nakorn	Luang Vimol Lohakorn
Veterinary Officer, 2nd grade	Nai Joli Kemabhak

Surashdra Circle.

Chief Officer of Mines, Lands & Agriculture	Luang Vichit Bhanbhakarn
2nd Mining Officer	Khun Surashdra Lohakam
Agricultural and Mining Officer, Langsuan	Khun Anuvati Lohakorn
Veterinary Officer 2nd grade	Nai Pradisdh Chala Yontakhup
Chumporn	Nai Kularb Rangkubhandhu

Pattani Circle.

Chief Officer of Mines, Lands & Agriculture	Phra Bhoomi Sathan Lohavetya
3rd Mining Officer	Luang Chamnarn Lohavitya
Mining Officer, Yala	Khun Saravita Lohakarn (in charge)
2nd Mining Officer, Betong	Khun Renong Nidhobhol
Veterinary Inspector 2nd grade	Khun Vichit Bahanaved

Puket Circle.

Chief Officer of Mines, Lands & Agriculture & Registrar of Land Titles	Luang Bamrung Lohabhoomi
Inspector of Mines	W. Warner Shand
3rd Mining Officer	Khun Pibhulya Lohakarn
Registrar	Khun Pijit Tabienkarn

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Min. of Lands and Agriculture—*cont'd*

Officer-in-charge Survey Section	Luang Pramoel Xamsmnan
Accountant	Khun Vichit Lohabamrung
Agricultural and 1st Mining Officer, Takuapa	Luang Pises Lohasilp
Agricultural and and 3rd Mining Officer, Panga	Khun Vicharn Lohakich
Renong	Khun Lohakich Vibulya
Agricultural & Mining Officer, Trang	Khun Lohabhulya Bibhadha (in charge)
Veterinary Inspector 2nd grade, Trang	Khun Wises Bhahanakich

Ubon Circle.

Asst. Officer, Lands & Agriculture	Luang Boriraks Kasikarn
Veterinary Officer 1st grade	Nai Chuang Maharak-Khagha

Udorn Circle.

Veterinary Inspector 2nd grade	Khun Banyong Bhahanaved

Roi Et Circle.

Veterinary Officer, 1st grade	Khun Bhahanaved Vicharn

Ministry of Interior.

(Krasuang Mahadthai).

Minister.

Chao Phya Yomaraj.

Under Secretary	Phya Srithamathiraj
Adviser	Major-General Phya Bejra Indra (P.L.E. Warming
Private Secretary	(vacant)
Assistant	Chao Sakprasoet
"	Luang Swatviengchai
"	Luang Viset Aksonsan

The work of this Ministry is divided between eight main Departments, viz.

The Central Department

(Krom Banchagarn.)

Director-General Phya Sri Sahadhep

The Inspection Department.

(Krom Samruat.)

Director-General Phya Udom Pongpen Sawat

The Administration Department

(Krom Palampang)

Director-General Phya Raj Pinitchai

The Public Health Department.

(Krom Sataranasuk)

Director-General H. R. H. the Prince of Jainad

The Gendarmerie & Police Department.

(Krom Damruat)

Director-General Lieut. General H. H. Prince

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Min. of Interior.—*cont'd.*

The Department of Public Prosecution.
(Krom Ayakarn.)

Director-General — Phya Deb Vidura

The Sanitary Department
(Krom Suka Pibahn)

Director-General — Phya Pracha Korakit Vicharn

The Harbour Department.
(Krom Chao Tah)

Director-General — Phya Visutra Sagoradith

The Inspection Department.

Director-General — Phya Udom Pongpen Sawat

Deputy — Phra Prakorb Vuthisart

„ — Phya Chongraks Norasee

„ — Col. of Gendarmerie H.T. Trolle, Puket

„ — „ — „ Phra Plaeng Sathan (N.C. Springer), Prae

„ — „ — „ J. Jarmer, Bangkok

„ — „ — „ F.T.E. Steiner, Singora

„ — Lt. Col. — „ B.Thorvaldsen, Nongkhai

„ — „ — „ V. Sylow, Chiengmai

„ — „ — „ J. P. Andersen, Ayudhya

Department of Public Health.

Administration Division.

Director Gen. — H.R.H. the Prince of Jainad Narendara

Asst. Director General — H. S. H. Prince Sakol Varnakara

Secretary — Nai Charoon na Songkhla (actg.)

Interpreter and Typist — Luang Vilas Parivatr

Accountant — Khun Sanond Rashadakara

Advisers' Division

Adviser for Bangkok — Phya Ayuraved Vichakshna (M. Carthew, M.D., D.P.H.)

Adviser for the Interior — Ira Ayer, M.D. D.P.H.

Asst. to Adviser — Khun Bayung Vejasastr

Asst. to Adviser — Khun Vudhi Voradej

Interpreter — Nai Boon Hiang Panyavanija

„ — Nai Thoang Kam Menasut

Health Education Section.

Editor and Librarian — H. S. H. Prince Sivakara

Assistant — Nai Choop Vasuvat

Municipal Division.

Chief of Division — H. S. H. Prince Khachara Subhasavasdi

Inspector — Luang Chandra Matya

Engineering Section.

Chief Engineer — Charles A. Beguelin, C.E., S.I.A.

Assistant — Khun Burakarm Kovit

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Dept. of Public Health.—*cont'd.*

Draughtsman	Nai Thong Di Mang Phol
Assistant Surveyor	Nai Sab Luan Prasoeth
	Khun Chhama Jamnikhet
Asst. Surveyor	Nai Nuang Ju-Amnach
Leveller	Nai Kiar Damrih Anant
Asst. Leveller	Nai Chhoey Saeng Jaiya

Harmful Habit Forming Drugs Division

Chief of Division and General Inspector	Phra Bisond Sukhkar
Inspector	Nai Huat Mak Usah
Registrar	Luang Smiddhi Anusasana
Assistant Registrar	Nai Sangvan Tansathid

Harmful Habit Forming Drugs Depot

Depot-Keeper	Khun Vejabhand Bidaksh
Assistant	Nai Pradishth Liang Wongse

Government Medical Depot.

Manager	Luang Vorabhadradoi (actg.)
Asst. Manager	Khun Osoth Siddhikar
Treasurer	Phra Bisesh Savamid-dhikar
Asst. Treasurer	Nai Pradishth Uy Udom
Store-Keeper	Khun Bipulya Sombati
Asst. Store-Keeper	Nai Ngek Kui
Chemist	Adjutant-Chef Xuen Amorapanya
Pharmacist	Nai Sanid Thoang Bibadhana

Public Health Division.

Chief of Division	Luang Bamras Naradur
Assistants	Khun Anuvat Vejakich
	Nai Thomratana Phum Xu Sri
Registrar	Luang Santhad Vidayasasna

Medical Staff for the Interior.

Inspector, Southern Division	J. R. Redfield, M. D.
Inspector North-Western Division	O. A. Reinhard, M. D.
Probationary Medical Officers	Nai Svasti Seub Saeng
	Nai Bunkerd Dharma Jati
	Nai Arun Ratarun
	Nai Ratana Thavarabha
	Nai Charoen Seub Saeng
	Nai Soan Antrikanond

Sanitary Campaign Division.

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Asst. Adviser	Vacant
Chief of Division	Khun Parivatana Vejbhakaya
Field Inspector	Nai Chalerm Atibaedya
Statistician	Nai Bunsri Tittiranond
Officer in Charge of Unit 1	Nai Thanoam Bodhi Prasad
„ „ 2	Nai Ti Jittathiti
„ „ 3	Nai Mani Manipanti

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Dept. of Public Health.—*cont'd.*

Officer in Charge of Unit 4 — Nai Chamloang Debpatima
„ „ 5 — Nai Xai Kanishth Yukta
„ Special Unit — Khun Pranad Narapod

1, Circle of Bayab

Circle Health Officer, 1st Class — Pra Bichitr Osoth
Provincial Health Officer, Xiang Mai — Nai Sa-Ang na Songkhla
Municipal Physician, Xiangmai — Khun Santhad Bambad Rog
Local Physician Lampun — Khun Sador Baedya Bidaksh
Provincial Health Officer, Xiang-rai — Khun Bisishth Beadyakara
Local Physician, Xiangrai — (Vacant)
Local Physician, Mae Hoan Soan — Khun Sarasastr Jamnan

2. Circle of Maharashtr.

Circle Health Officer, 1st Class — Phra Udom Vidayagun
Provincial Health Officer, Prae — Khun Boriraksh Gananond
Local Physician Prae — Khun Gananond Boriraksh
Provincial Health Officer, Lampang — Khun Suhbod Borihar (actg.)
Local Physician Lampang — Nai Samai Chitravej (actg.)
Local Physician, Nan — Nai Vej Visishth

3. Circle of Nagara Jaisri

Circle Health Officer, 2nd Class — Luang Abhipal Vejsakti
Provincial Health Officer, Nagara Pathom — Khun Baisal Sukhkich (actg.)
Municipal Physician, Nagara Pathom — Nai Song Bunya Ratavej (actg.)
Provincial Health Officer, Subarnpuri — Sub-Lieut. Barchong Muttamara (actg.)
Municipal Physician, Subarnpuri — Nai Adung Prematsa-thiar
Provincial Health Officer, Samud Sagara — Khun Chamrun Vejsakti (actg.)
Municipal Physician, Samud Sagara — Nai Leh Dhiranetr

4. Circle of Rajpuri

Circle Health Officer, 2nd Class — Luang Naraviti Vejakara (actg.)
Provincial Health Officer Rajpuri — Khun Bibidh Baedyagom (actg.)

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Dept. of Public Health.—*cont'd.*

Municipal Physician, Rajpuri — Nai Nilvarna Pravatsiri

Municipal Physician, Banpong — Nai Bun Yen Bua Hiran

Local Physicion, Kanchanapuri — Khun Anupal Vejakara

Provincial Health Officer, Bejrpuri — Khun Jamni Vejasar (actg.)

Local Physician, Bejrpuri — Khun Anusor Vejasastr

Samud Songkram — Nai Suvarn Mahaggha Kanchana

Local Physicien, Prachuab Girikhandh — Khun Vejasastr Subhaniti

5. Circle of Nagara Sri Dharmaraj.

Circle Health Officer, 2nd Class — Luang Prasatr Vejakar

Provincial Health Officer, Songkhla — Khun Deb Vorasant (actg.)

Municipal Physician, Songkhla — Nai Yui Uttama Vedin

Local Physician, Nagara Sri Dharmaraj — Luang Osoth Bisesh

„ Pak Panang — Khun Nara Vejakarm

Local Physician, „ Tung Song — Nai Ratana Svetratana

„ Patalung — Sub-Lieut. Thoang Suk Rochanabaedya

6 Circle of Pattani

Circle Health Officer — Vacant

Provincial Health Officer Pattani — Khun Sukhavej Vorakich

Local Physician Pattani — Khun Manit Prajakara (actg)

Local Physician Yala — Luang Anusishth Vejasar

„ Naradhivas — Nai Kich Singha Joti

„ Saipuri — Sub-Lieut. Wongse Sudrung

7. Circle of Surashtr.

Circle Health Officer — Vacant

Provincial Health Officer, Surashtr — Khun Pranud Narayas (actg.)

Local Physician Surashtr — Nai Yin Bunya Bukana (actg.)

„ Langsuan — Khun Banchong Rogaraksh

„ Jumbor — Nai Pravati Guna Kashem (actg.)

8 Circle of Ayudhaya.

Circle Health Officer, 2nd Class — Luang Khachor Vejkitti (actg.)

Provincial Health Officer, Ayudaya — Khun Paeo Bhaya Bayadhi (actg)

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Dept. of Public Health.—*cont'd.*

Municipal Physician, Ayudhaya Khun Siri Baed
„ Ang Thoang Khun Brohm Vorador
Provincial Health Officer, Lobpuri Khun Amant Vejasastr (actg.)
Municipal Physician, Lobpuri Nai Praxum Parakkamanond (actg.)
Provincial Health Officer, Sarapuri Nai Thoang Suk Suvarna Rachi (actg.)
Municipal Physician, Sarapuri Nai Tok Vej Uraya
Local Physican, Singhpuri Luang Deb Osoth
Local Physician, Prahumdhani Sub-Lieut. Nil Pleum Manas
Local Physicial, Dhannapuri Sub-Lieut. Pluang Mokhasamit (actg.)

9 Circle of Utara

Circle Health Officer, 2nd Class Luang Vejasakti Boripal
Local Physician Udor Dhani Khun Prasar Vejakich
Provincial Health Officer, Noang Qay Khun Barnthao Dhuramaya (actg.)
Local Physician, Khoan Kaen Nai Plang Sastrsingh
„ „ Sakala Nagara Sub-Lieut. Muan Nag Sobhon
„ „ Loey Lamduan Tularat

10. Circle of Roy Et.

Circle Health Officer, 2nd Class Khun Janabadh Pranud (actg.)
Local Physician, Roy Et (Vacant)
„ „ Maha Sarakam Khun Pradith Osothkar
„ „ Kala Sindhu Khun Anukar Vejakich

11. Circle of Upala.

Circle Health Officer, 1st Class Phra Bor Bidaksh
Local Physician, Upala Nai Leng Xuvaj
„ Khukhandh Khun Vejakar Boriraksh
„ Surindr Khun Vejasiddhi Borihar

12. Circle of Chandapuri.

Circle Health Officer 2nd Class Luang Narindr Prasastrvej (actg.)
Provincial Health Officer, Chandapuri Nai Sanan Deb Valya (actg.)
Municipal Physician, Chandapuri Khun Vimol Vejasastr
Local Physician Rayoang Khun Ach Amnuaysukh
„ Trad Khun Jamnan Vejasastr

13 Circle of Nagor Rajasima

Circle Health Officer 1st Class Phra Prasiddhi Sukhsamran
Provincial Health Officer Nagor Rajasima Khun Sukhakich Bamrung (actg)

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Dept. of Public Health.—*cont'd.*

Municipal Physician Nagara Rajasima — Nai Uan Bunnak
" — Nai Nami Bandhu Mani

Local Physician „ Jayabhumi — Khun Nemit Manasukh
„ Puriramya — Nai Sudarsna Sampattavanij

14 Circle of Prachinpuri.

Circle Health Officer, 2nd Class — Luang Bamrab Narabadh (actg.)

Local Physician Xaxoengsao — Khun Prasiddhi Vejakara

Provincial Health Officer Prachinpuri — Khun Bisishth Sukhakara (actg.)

Municipal Physician Prachinpuri — Khun Banthao Ganabadh

Provincial Health Officer Nagara Nayok — (Vacant)

Municipal Physician Nagara Nayok — Lieut. Riang

Provincial Health Officer, Jolpuri — Khun Nivor Nogabadh (actg.)

Municipal Physician Jolpuri — Khun Indr Varagom

Local Physician Krabindr-puri — Nai Xengsim Haritavara (actg.)

15. Circle of Nagara Svarga.

Circle Health Officer, 2nd Class — Luang Voravej Vudhi Prija (actg.)

Provincial Health Officer, Nagara Svarga — Luang Vejasar Boriraksh

Municipal Physician, Nagara Svarga — Nai Nual Sastranond

Local Physician, Jainad — Khun Sukhapal Parivatr

Provincial Health Officer, Udaidhani — Khun Prasaya Sarbarog (actg.)

Local Physician, Udaidhani — Khun Ach Anamai

Provincial Health Officer, Tak — Sub-Lieut. Saman Sathavara (actg.)

Local Physician, District of Mae Soad — Lieut. Bun Mak (actg.)

Local Physician, Kamphaeng Bejr — Nai Xaloa Chanda Pradishth

16. Circle of Bisnulok.

Circle Health Officer, 1st Class — Phra Jan Vejakich

Provincial Health Officer, Bisnulok — Khun Vicharn Chhandasastr (actg.)

Municipal Physician, Bisnulok — Nai Sanan Kong Bandhu

Local Physician, Bichitr — Khun Kosol Vejebandhu

Provincial Health Officer, Utradith — Khun Vejakar Prakiti (actg.)

Local Physician, Utradith — Khun Anuvidh Vejakar

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"Tungsram" Electric Lamps.

Koviloor Acadamy

Dept. of Public Health.—*cont'd.*

„ Sukhodaya	Nai Choem Smitalamba (actg.)
„ Svargalok	Khun Chhanasastr Kosol
„ Bejrburna	Nai An Roem Koa Sakul
„ Lom Sakti	Nai Thiam Tamisanond

17. Circle of Bhuket.

Circle Health Officer, 1st Class	Phra Sri Vejakich
Provincial Health Officer, Bhuket	Khun Sukhavej Vorakar
Municipal Physician, Bhuket	Nai Bun Xu Putranond
Medical Officer, Bhuket Hospital	Phra Vejakich Bisal
Local Physician, Ranoang	Khun Uparaksh Gananond
Medical Officer, Ranoang Hospital	Khun Prab Sarbarog
Local Physician Takua Pa	Sub-Lieut. Long Tantanond
Provincial Health Officer, Phang Nga	Khun Prasoeth Vejakich (actg.)
Local Physician, Trang	Khun Vajra Vejagarma
„ District of Kantang	Nai Phol Ratana Phalin
„ Krabi	Khun Vejasastr Sobhon
„ Satol	Nai Lamduan Sastr Suddhi Silpa

Office of the Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Officer of Health	R. W. Mendelson, M.D., C.P.H.
Asst. Medical Officer of Health	Luang Chedt Vaidayakara, D.P.H.
Interpreter	Nai Boon Lua Koridteng,
Chief Clerk	Nai Siri Bunnag,

Laboratory of the Medical Officer of Health.

1st. Laboratory Asst.	Khun Siri Bhaeth Bhisut,
2nd „	Nai King Ratanasaka

Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

Superintendent Medical Officer	Luang Chedt Vaidayakara, D.P.H.
Asst. Medical Officer	Khun Nonthahaet Baison
„	Nai Tuh Khord Santati
„	Nai Toh Boonyaratabhandhu.

Vaccination.

Inspector of Vaccination	Khun Bhises Satholakich
„	Khun Sukapab Bhinontha
Vaccinators	20 in number

Sanitary Inspector's Office.

Deputy Director	Phra Sutha Bhitaks
Chief Sanitary Inspector	Luang Vicharn Sukhakam

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

"Goodyear" Balloon Tyres.

Koviloor Acadamy

Dept. of Public Health.—*cont'd.*

1st. grade Sanitary Inspector	Khun Bhises Chitrakara
,,	Khun Bhisal Chitrakam
,,	Khun Sukhasil Prasut
,,	Khun Sukhabhol Pibul
,,	Khun Sukasarn Prachin
,,	Nai Tavil Silapakitch
,,	Nai Phon Kitch Chamnong
,,	Nai Pherm Sukhondakanit
,,	Nai In Sukhasastra
,,	Nai Leck Wantanakom
2nd grade Sanitary Inspectors	12 in number
3rd ,,	14 in number

Government Abattoirs.

Veterinary Surgeon	Luang Bhirun Direkbhandu
Assistant	Khun Mart Masakarat

For Hospitals refer to index "Hospitals."

Local Sanitary Department.

Central Office.

Director-General	Phya Pracha Korakit
Asst. Director-General	Phya Pradit Vorasastr Vicharn
Secretary	Luang Sukhakarn Bhinit
Interpreter	Khun Sanong Nitidharm

Accountant Section.

Asst. Director-General	Phya Pravatr Suthikorn
Assistant	Luang Chamnong Thanakit
,,	Nai Ung Sanguan Wongse

Road Maintenance Section.

Director	Phya Rathaya Nuraks
Assistant	Phra Bhakdi Bhuwadol
,,	Phra Boribarn Sukhapraja
Chief Inspector	Phra Chane Satholrat
,,	Phra Sathol Rathayathibal
,,	(Vacant)
Road Inspector	Luang Kovidh Vadhaki
,,	Luang Vinit Markha
,,	Luang Sandhad Vithikarn
,,	Luang Dhip Vithisep
,,	Luang Dhep Vithisith
,,	Luang Boriharn Vithikit
,,	Luang Pranit Yodhakit
,,	Khun Sathien Sadholamark
,,	Khun Bhanchapol
Inspector of Public Grounds & Road-side Trees	Luang Rukha Bhibal
Building Inspector	Luang Charn Samruet
Officer in charge of Stone-Mill	Phra Prakob Akhanikit

Barrow, Brown & Co., Ltd.

Diving and Life Saving Apparatus.

Koviloor Acadamy

Local Sanitary Dept.—*cont'd.*

Assistant	Khun Thapanakit Kosol
Chief Store Keeper	Luang Abhibarn Sukhabhan
Assistant	Khun Dhurabhasdu Bhigraha

Engineering Section.

City Engineer	C. Baudart.
Asst. Engineer	Nai Prasob Sukhum
„	A. Perrin
Secretary	Nai Choon Kokanu-darjun
Chief Bridge Inspector	Phra Phiphat Phumiphak
Assistant	Khun Thong Neovithi
„	Nai Chone Boonnak
Head Surveyor	Khun Vai Samruatkit
Surveyor	Khun Sithi Phumi-phak
„	Khun Viphak Phumi-sathan
„	Nai Chuang Sukum-ala Bhandhu
„	Nai Aatch Pridicurna
Asst. Chief Draughtsman	Khun Bovorn Lekha-kit

Electrical Section.

Asst. Electrical Engineer	Khun Aatch Akkikarn
Asst. & Clerk	Nai Son Phanthuma Chinda
Inspector of Public Lighting	Nai Ket Seng Som-boon

Building Section.

Head Chief Architect	M. Tamagno
„ Chief Engineer	A. B. Spigno C. E.
Head Chief Asst. Engineer	N. Sperotti C. E.
„ Secretary	Khun Bhakdi Sugakara
„ Asst. Secretary	Nai Uat Bunnag
„ Architects	O. Tavella
	C. Quadrelli
	F. Pistono
Draftsman 1st class	Luang Anusit Sukhasastra
„ 2nd „	Nai Savasdi Praeng Sapha
„ 2nd „	Nai Porn Grihanandana
Chief Inspector	C. Giacone
Inspectors	(vacant)
	Luang Trakarnsarisdikam
Chief Moulder	G. Innocenti

Waterworks Section

Chief Engineer and Manager	F. Didier C. E. (absent on leave)
Asst. Engineer	V. Bona, C. E.
Sub-Engineer	(vacant)
Chief Surveyor	M. A. Kassim
Asst. Surveyor	(vacant)
Draftsman	Nai Phad Phasuk
Interpreter	Nai Chalem Jackson
Interpreter	Nai Wongsa Svetalekha
Auditor	Luang Amnuey Saraban (V. Gedde)
Chief Accountant	Phra Thanakorn Kitchakarn
Cashier	Luang Vanalaks Lekha
Chief Clerk	Khun Prapa Bhiromya
„	Nai Toh Phumphas
Chief Inspector Supply Canal	S. Saxtorph

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Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd.

Koviloor Acadamy

Waterworks Section.—*cont'd.*

Mechanical Engr. Samsen Station	F. Colonna
Asst. Mechanical Engineer	C. J. Aagaard
Chief Inspector Distribution System	(vacant)
Chief Store Keeper	Luang Anukul Yodhakit
Act. Chief Plumber	W. Lucashenko
Asst. Chief Plumber	Nai Sri Sawat
District Inspector	Khun Hadhakharn Bhisit
„	Khun Chamnek Vari
„	Khun Samruet Rathakit
Asst. District Inspector	Nai Chuen Viraprem

Samsen Power Station.

Administration Department.

Director-General	Phya Sukhum Naya Vinit
Assistant	Phra Bhichitra Chamnong
Secretary to Director-General	Luang Srisdi Banakar
Chief Clerk	Khun Charn Chalakit

Accountant Department.

Accountant-in-chief	Luang Amnuey Saraban
Assistant	Luang Ratakar Kosala
Chief Clerk	Khun Bhasadu Kit Amnuey
Store Keeper	Nai Maung Mya

Electrical Department.

Electrical Engr-in-Chief	M. H. Rees, A.M.I.E.E.
Assistant	Luang Vijit Aggikar
„ Meter Section	Nai Muen Sakuladong
Chief Clerk	Nai Phuaphan Senewongse Na Krung Dheb

Power House Department.

Engineer-in-chief	(Vacant)
Vice „	Luang Bhisit Sukhumkar
Asst. Engineer-in-chief	Phra Vidhayukit Banhar
„ „	Luang Banjakar Kolachakra
„ „	Luang Sman Agni

The Gendarmerie and Police Department.

Central Administration.

Director General	Lt. General H. H. Prince Kamrob
Adviser	Lt. General Phya Vasudeb (E. W. Trotter)
Orderly Officer	Major Luang Maha Vichai
Superintendent	Lt. Col. Phra Prasong Sanpakarn
Asst. „	Major Luang Sanoo Sarasanit

Paymaster Branch.

Paymaster	Phya Rajakit Dhanakorn

Equipment Branch.

Quarter Master	(vacant)

Officers and Mens Training School.

Commanding Officer	Col. Phya Bures Padungkit

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Morris Oxford and Morris Cowley Motor Cars.

Koviloor Acadamy

The Gend. & Police Dept.—*cont'd.*

Mondol Nakorn Jaisri — Lt. Col. Phra Senanon
„ Ayudhya — Col. Phya Yuthhakatch
„ Rajburi — Col. Phya Prakorb Ronakorn
„ Nakorn Rajasima — Lt. Col. Phra Yai Polasaen
„ Nakorn Sawan — Col. Phra Rerng Rangabphai
„ Bisnuloke — Lt. Col. Luang Sathon Kraibhop
„ Payab — Lt. Col, Phra Phitak Thueyharn
„ Prachinburi — Col. Phya Thakol Sorasil
„ Roi-let Lt. — Col. Phra Thephendara
„ Udorn Lt. — Col. Phra Prabhai Bala
„ Ubon Rajadhani — Lt. Col. Phra Dhoranen
„ Puket — Col. Phya Ajya Pitaks
„ Chandaburi — Lt. Col. Phra Raj Ruangridhi
Mondol Surat — Major Luang Kachad Tarunakam
„ N. Srithammaraj — Col. Phya Vichai Prajabal
„ Pattani — Lt. Col. Phra Hoem Prayudhakara
„ Maharasdr — Col. Phya Nard Naranubal

Department of Public Prosecution.

Director General — Phya Deb Vidura
Assistants — Phya Athasat Sophon
Phra Arthakonchanath

The Harbour Department

Administration.

Harbour Master General — Phya Visutra Sagoradith
Asst. Harbour Master General — Phya Singhol Sagara
Deputy Harbour Master — Phya Anubal Ditagama

Correspondence Branch.

Secretary — Phra Sakorn Visai
Assistants — Luang Upathamp Ditakara
Luang Raksa Naves
Khun Sakol Saralakshana
Nom Vajralambha

Accounts Branch.

Chief Accountant — Phra Anuphandh Ditakara
Assistants — Luang Piphit Dhanakorn
Khun Bamrung Nava

Licensing Branch.

Chief Licensing Officer — Phra Bhisal Bhanachol
Licensing Inspector — Luang Raksa Hirankich

Stores Branch.

Store-keeper — Khun Chorn Varintr

Repairs Branch.

Inspector — Phra Vithi Cholathara
Assistant — Khun Nava Khetr

Marine Surveyor's Branch.

Chief Marine Surveyor & Examiner of Engrs. — C. W. Andersen, A.M.I.C.E.
1st Asst. Marine Surveyor — E. W. Jorgensen

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Special Tool, Die and Mining Steel.

Koviloor Acadamy

The Harbour Dept.—*cont'd.*

2nd Asst. Marine Surveyor G. M. Hutcheson
3rd ,, E. M. Sequiera

Berthing Officer's Branch.

Chief Berthing & Boarding Officer & Examiner of Masters & Pilots Comdr. Georg Foss, LT. R.N.N.R.
Asst. Berthing Officer Luang Sanchorn Cholathi (Captain W. Nielsen)
,, Luang Amnach Nathisarisd
,, Luang Samud Kochara
Interpreter Pruang Balangkura
Assistant Khun Anati Navakarn

Bangkok Flagstaff.

(Klong Sarn)

Keeper Khun Anati Navakarn

Licensing Officers.

Nondburi Luang Srinavabhol
Minburi Luang Nagor Chalaraks
Smudprakarn Luang Bamrung Sagara
Phrapradeng Luang Praves Cholakitch

Lord Prefect Department.

Administration.

Lord Prefect Phya Bejrajada
Deputy Lord Prefect Phya Intharathibodi Sibaraj Rongmuang
Asst. to Lord Prefect and Legal Adviser Phya Sri Sena

Record Department.

Chief Record Keeper Phra Prakas Suknikorn

Central Registration Office.

Chief Registrar Phya Vichit Sorakrai

Accountant's Office.

Chief Acct. Phra Boriraks Dhani

Public Revenue Branch.

Officer-in-Charge Phra Banharn Vorapot

Prosecution Branch.

Chief Prosecutor Luang Arthapani Kosol

Metropolitan Police Branch.

Commissioner of Police Major General Phya Adhikarana Prakas
Assistant Col. C. B. Follet

Equipment Branch.

Quarter Master Lieut.-Col. Phra Smag Chairasdr

Paymaster Branch.

Paymaster Major Luang Bhisnusan

Special Branch.

Officer-in-Charge Lieut. Col. Phra Anuraks Nakarindr

Borispah Court Attendants.

Chief Attendant Major Mom Chow Manoonsiri
Court No. 1 Major Luang Hakdhurakarn
Court No. 2 Major Luang Viset Buri

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Duresco Washable Water Paints.

Koviloor Acadamy

Metrolpolitan Police Branch.—*cont'd.*

Court No. 3 Major Luang Varindr Sunchorn

Foreign Section Sub-Lt. Dhut Akasvipart

Bangkok District.

Commanding Officer Major General Phya Birentharathibodi

Samyaek Division.

Officer-in-Charge Lieut. Col. Phra Anusorn Thurakarn

Bahurat Division.

Officer-in-Charge Lieut. Col. Phra Kachorn Thorani

Dusit District.

Commanding Officer Colonel Phya Asa Polnikorn

Chanasongkram Division.

Officer-in-Charge Lt. Col. Phra Narakorn Anuraks

Samsen Division.

Officer-in-Charge Lt. Col. Phra Nakorn Khetr Kasemsri

Opium Division.

Officer-in-Charge Lt. Col. Phra Smag Burirom

Bangrak District.

Commanding Officer Col. Phya Polapak Pibal

Bangrak Division.

Officer-in-Charge Lt. Col. C. H. Forty

River Division.

Commanding Officer Lt. Col. Phra Boriharn Nakarindr

Officer-in-Charge Lt. Col. Luang Picharn Burivat

South Thonburi District.

Commanding Officer Col. Phya Dhep-pakn

Bangkunthien Division.

Officer-in-Charge Lt. Col. Para Anandh Nararaks

North Thonburi Division.

Commanding Officer Col. Phya Song Polapak

Officer-in-Charge Lt. Col. Phra Thurakarn Kamchat

Excise Division.

Officer-in-Charge Lt. Col. Phya Rithi-ruang Bamrabchone

Bangkok Prefecture.

Prefect	Phya Nakaranuraks
Deputy Prefect	(vacant)
Amphur Royal Palace	(vacant)
„ Chana-songkram	Luang Viset Pakdi
„ Samranrat	Luang Norabal
„ Pahurat	Luang Chamnong Buri
„ Chakrawat	Phra Pinit Rajathan (acting)
„ Sampanta-wongs	Luang Bamrung Ratna Buri
„ Samyaek	Luang Boriman Manukit
„ Pomprab	Luang Suntharavorn
„ Samyord	Khun Thoranibal
„ Nanglerng	Luang Anukarn Saraban (acting)
„ Bankun-prom	Luang Sri Pradaeng-kot
„ Samsen	(vacant)
„ Dusit	Luang Prasiddhi Burirakr
„ Phyathai	Nai Boo Uuchin (Act.)

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Humber Cars.

Koviloor Acadamy

Bangkok Prefecture.—*cont'd.*

Amphur
„ Prathumwan Luang Pithak Rajakit
„ Bangrak Luang Chana Nukulkit
„ Sathorn Luang Bamrung Pracha Rastra
„ Banthawai Khun Rak Rabiebkit
„ Bangsue Nai Vongse Talart Khuan
„ Bangkhen Luang Norakit Boriharn
„ Bankapi Luang Vipart Sanpakitch

Thonburi Prefecture.

Prefect Phya Visutra Boriharn
Deputy Siri Prathumratn
Amphur
Bangplat Luang Minbal Buranasak
„ B'kok Noi Phya Vithi Dhamasanchorn
„ B'kok Yai (vacant)
„ Klong Sarn Luang Song Sakdiviset
„ Bangyirua Luang Nara Nuraksa
„ Bukkalo Luang Pool Palakorn
„ Talingchan Luang Noranit Padungkarn
„ Pasicharoen Luang Suranart Panaraksa
„ Bangkunthien Phya Nararaks Polakan
„ Ratburna Luang Tharabal
„ Nongkaem Phra Svasdi Nakaret

Samud Prakarn Prefecture.

Prefect Phya Varoonrit Srisamudprakarn
Deputy Luang Pracha Nusartna
Public Prosecutor Luang Prakong Kadi
Amphur
Samudprakarn Luang Chalat Likhit
Amphur Bangpli Khun Pracha Bhakdi Boribal
„ Banghia Luang Vimon Nantharaks

Prapadaeng Prefecture.

Prefect Phya Nakarat Kamhaeng Pradaengburi Nayok
Deputy Luang Pracha Samut Khatra
Public Prosecutor Luang Vicharn Kadirat
Amphur
Prapadaeng Luang Prachak Samut Khatra
„ Prakanong Luang Sanpakit Chamong

Minburi Prefecture.

Prefect Phya Minburi Srimahauthayan
Deputy Luang Vicharn Puthorn
Public Prosecutor Khun Pra Cherm Khadi
Amphur Minburi Luang Vicharn Puthorn
„ Nongchork Nai Parn Sanga Pongse
„ Saansaap Luang Kachorn Buri

Nonburi Prefecture.

Prefect Phya Nondaburi Srikasetraram
Deputy Phya Sayam Nondhakot Kayan
Public Prosecutor Luang Pasnatya Korani

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"Pelapone" Lighting and Pumping Plants.

Koviloor Acadamy

Nonburi Prefecture.—*cont'd.*

Amphur	
Nonburi	Sri Khatra Nagara
„ Pakret	Luang Raman Nondhaket Phakdi
„ Bangbuathong	Phra Narong Riti
„ Bangyai	Phra Viset Dhani
„ Bangmaanang	Khun Vibulya Nara Raksa

The Viceroys, Lords Lieutenant, and Lord Prefect.

1. Lieutenant-General H. R. H. the Prince of Lopburi, Viceroy of the Southern Provinces and Lord Lieutenant of Nakorn Sritamara. (Songkla.)

2. 2nd Grand Court Officer, H. E Phya Rajanukul, Viceroy of the North Eastern Provinces and Lord Lieutenant of Udorn.

3. 2nd Grand Court Officer H. E. Phya Surabodin, Viceroy of the North-Eastern Provinces and Lord Lieutenant of Bayab. (Chiengmai)

4. 2nd. Grand Court Officer H. E Phya Boran Raja Dhanin, Viceroy of Ayudhya.

5. 2nd. Grand Chamberlain H S.H. Prince Thamrong Siri, Lord Lieutenant of Prachinburi. (Petriew).

6. 2nd Grand Court Officer H. E Phya Dejanuchit, Lord Lieutenant of Maharasir (Prae).

7. 2nd Grand Court Officer H. E. Phya Sri Suriyaraj, Lord Lieutenant of Pisanuloke.

8. 2nd Grand Chamberlain H. E. Phya Surin Raja, Lord Lieutenant of Puket.

9. 2nd Grand Chamberlain H. E. Phya Mahin Deja Nuvat, Lord Lieutenant of Nakon Sawan.

10. 2nd Grand Court Officer H. E. Phya Gonga Dhara Tibodi, Lord Lieutenant of Surat.

11. 2nd Grand Court Officer H. E. Phya Sri Dhama Sokaraj, Lord Lieutenant of Ubon.

12. 2nd Grand Court Officer H. E. Phya Ronajai, Lord Lieutenant of Roy Et.

13. 2nd Grand Chamberlain H. E. Phya Gadadharabodi, Lord Lieutenant of Rajburi.

14. 2nd Grand Chamberlain H.S.H. Prince Srisdidej, Lord Lieutenant of Pattani.

15. 3rd Grand Chamberlain H. E. Phya Kraipet, Lord Lieutenant of Chandaburi .

16. 3rd Grant Court Officer H. E. Phya Petchbani, Lord Lieutenant of Nakon Rachasima. (Korat).

17. 3rd Grand Court Officer H. E. Phya Petcrada, Lord Prefect of Bangkok.

18 3rd Grand Chamberlain H. E. Phya Sunthorn Buri, Lord Lieutenant of Nakorn Chaisi. (Nakon Pathom).

Alphabetical List of Changvads and Names of Their Governors.

Angthong	Mom Chao Thong Chai Siripandh
Ayudhya	Phya Krungsri Swasdikar
Buriram	Phya Nakaron Bbakdi
Chachoengsao	Phya Viset Ruechai
Chaipoom	Phra Vichit Vitayakorn

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Oil Engines and Pumps.

Koviloor Acadamy

Alphabetical List of Changvads and Names of Their Governors.—*cont'd.*

Chainad	Phya Surin Ruchai
Cholburi	Phya Satcha Bhirom
Chantaburi	Mom Chao Nobhamas
Chiengmai	Phya Bejr Pisai Srisvasdi
Chiengrai	Phya Rath Det Damrung
Chumporn	Phra Ruang Ridhi-rak-a Rath
Danyaburi	Phya Viset Bhakdi
Dhonburi	Phya Visutr Borikan
Kalasindhu	Phya Chai Sunthorn Bovorapakdi
Kambaengbejr	(vacant)
Kanchanaburi	Phra Bamrungburi Raj
Koh Lak *see*	Prachuab Kirikand
Kon Kaan	Phya Pisal Sarakasetr
Korat *see*	Nakorn Rajasima
Krabi	Phya Isarathi Chai
Krabinburi	Phya Udhai Pispitaks
Krat	(vacan)
Kukandh	Phra Sri Smarthakarn
Lampang	Phya Surendara Rajasena
Lampoon	Phya Vichit Rak-a
Langsuan	Mom Chao Prasob Prasong
Loey	Luang Sunthorn Borirak
Lomsak	Phya Rahm Rajadet
Lopburi	Phya Kamchad Sone Tucharit
Maa Hongsorn	Phra Pitaks Dhep-dhani
Maha Sarakam	Phra Prachakorn Boriraks
Minburi	Phya Minburi
Nakorn Nayck	Phra Pibulya Songkram
Nakorn Panom	Phya Panom Nakara Nurak
Nakorn Pathom	Phya Sirichai Burinthorn
Nakorn Rajasima	Phya Piriya Vichai
Nakorn Sawan	(vacant)
Nakorn Sridha-maraj	Phya Rasda Nupradisth
Nan	Phya Voravichai Vudhikarn
Naradhivas	Phya Surapol Phipit
Nongkai	Phya Boriharn Rajmaketr
Nontaburi	Phya Nontaburi
Pangnga	Phya Sri Dharma-boriraka
Patalung	Phra Kanasai Sun-thorn
Pattani	Phra Saman Meitri Rath
Petchaboon	Phya Sarakam
Pechaburi	Phya Surapan Seni
Pichitr	Phra Vitohn Yuragahn
Pisnuloke	Phya Kalyan Navat Visit
Prachinburi	Mom Chao Thong Term
Prachuab Kirihand	Phya Svasdi Kiri Srisaman
Pradumdhani	Phya Samut Sakdarak
Prae	Phya Ram Rajbej
Puket	Phya Nakorn Raj Seni
Rajburi	Phya Sunthorn Pipit
Renong	Phra Ranongburi Sri Samud Ketr
Rayong	Mom Chao Nirakorn
Roi Et	Phya Keo Korop
Saiburi	Phya Pijit Sanamatya
Sakol Nakorn	Phya Sakolkit Vicharn (acting)
Samudh Bragan	Phya Varun Reti Sri Samut Bragan
Samudsakorn	Phya Sakorn Kana-bhiraks
Samud Songram	Phya Vichit Pakdi
Saraburi	Phra Thavaravadi Pibarl
Satool	Phya Saman Tarat-burinthorn

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Morris One Ton Trucks.

Koviloor Acadamy

Alphabetical List of Changvads and Names of Their Governors.—*cont'd.*

Sawankaloke	Phya Nakorn Phraram
Singhaburi	Phya Singha Boranurak
Songkla	Phya Suriyanuwong Pravat
Sukodhai	Phya Vichien Prakarn
Suphanburi	Phya Sunthorn Songkram
Surasd Dhani	Phra Sri Maha Kasetr
Surindr	Phra Nigor Chamnong
Tak	Phya Prasart Viriyakich
Takuapa	Phra Senanuchit
Trang	Phya Trangka Pumapibal
Ubol Rajadhani	Phya Bratum Tep Pakdi
Udhaidhani	Phya Pichai Sunthorn
Udorn Dhani	Phra Pitaks Panomnakorn
Utaradit	Phya Varodom Pakdi
Yala	Luang Norakit Kamchorn

Ministry Of Finance.

(Krasuang Phra Klang Maha Sombati.)

Minister	H. H. Prince Subhayoga Kshem
Secretary to Minister	(Vacant)

Central Department.

Asst. Under Secretary	Phya Raja Sombati
,, ,,	Mom Chao Viwat
Director	Phya Kosakara Vicharn
Legal Adviser	S. H. Cole

Financial Adviser's Office.

Financial Adviser	W. J. F. Williamson, C.M.G.
Secretary to F. A.	Mom Chao Sudhasinoday
,,	Phra Vichitr Lekhakarn

Department of General Statistics.

Director	W. J. Trustram, M.A., M.Sc. (Econ.), M. COM., F.S.S.
Asst. Director	Khun Ard Byakarana

Comptroller-General's Department.

Comptroller General	Phya Anuraks Kosa
Comptroller	Phya Jaisurindra
,,	Phya Srirajkosa
,,	Phya Mahavisutra
,,	Phya Mahai Savarya
,,	Phya Visuth Takora
,,	Phya Prasan Sujjakara
Assist. Comptroller	Mom Chao Thong Chompunuth
,,	Phra Sakdi Sin Prasiddhi
,,	Phra Song Surarachata
,,	Phra Vipulaya Banaraks
,,	Phra Banasara Bhichitra
,,	Phra Bhises Supakich
,,	Mom Chao Thong Anuvati
,,	Luang Sudasna Bongs Bisudhi
,,	Luang Jarn Banakich
,,	Luang Vijit Dhonasara
,,	Luang Varabhakya Bhinit
,,	Luang Sombati Bhubesra

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Dennis Portable Fire pumps.

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Comptroller General's Dept.—*cont'd.*

Assist. Comptroller	Luang Sri Bholabhath
,,	Luang Bisnddha Ankakich
,,	Luang Praserth Sarabarna

Paper Currency Office.

Director	Phya Deb Ratana Narindr
Accountant	Luang Wudhisar Sobhana
Treasurer	Luang Boribala Dhanakicha

Department of the Inspector-General of Finance and Registry of Revenue Farms and Licences.

Director-General	Phya Anuraks Kosa (acting)
Asst. Director-General	Phya Sri Samruach (in charge)
,,	Phya Noranart Bhakdi
,,	Phya Chaovan-anusthiti (on deputation)
,,	Phra Phiroon Hiranrach
Superintendent	Luang Krisana Morabada
,,	Luang Raj Akorn
,,	Luang Vorakitch Phokathorn
,,	Luang Arthorn Banakitch
,,	Khun Sophon Hirankitch
,,	Khun Bhochaman Ruchirak

Royal Treasury Dept.

Director-General	Phya Onthon Dhepakosindr
Asst. Director-General	Phya Sombati Bodi
Sub-Director	Phra Khlang Sombati
,,	Phra Samrej Sombati
Deputy Official	Luang Dhip Vicharn
,,	Luang Thonsakdi
,,	Luang Thonsidhi
,,	Luang Prasidthi Sombati

Royal Mint.

Director-Gen.	(vacant)
Asst. Director-General	Phya Nanak Kamasok
Sub-Director	Phra Sri Krailas
,,	Phra Keo Krailas

Revenue Department.

Director-Gen.	Phya Indra Montri (F. H. Giles)
Deputy Director-General	H. S. H. Mom Chao Udom Direklab
,,	H. S. H. Mom Chao Chit Bhokatavi
Inspector	H. S. H. Mom Chao Songvudhipab
,,	Phra Bhises Sarabanna
,,	Phra Nithaya Nuraks

General Office.

Chief Superintendent	Phya Phalakara Nuraks
Superint. Revenue Record	Luang Bhijitra Sanpakara

Assessed Revenue Department.

Director	A. H. Duke
Inspector	Luang Virun Varakara
,,	Luang Pom Phalaraks

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Revenue Dept.—*cont'd.*

Inspector	Luang Utrakara Varakara
"	Luang Nikasit Sarakara
"	Khun Sakara Phalaraks
"	Luang Likit Banakara

Fishery Revenue Department.

Director	Phya Visaya Phipol
Inspector	Luang Boribul Phalaraks
"	Luang Subhut Bhokaraj

Miscellaneous Revenue Department.

Director	Phya Thavi Vatanakara
Inspector	Luang Suphapol Raksa

Revenue Accountant's Department.

Director	Phya Suphanitti Vibulaya
Inspector	Luang San Sarakara
"	Luang Phaibati Akara

Metropolitan and Provincial Chief Revenue Department.

Metropolitan Circle	Phya Amarendra Montri
Ayudhya Circle	Phra Samak Saranitti
Rajburi Circle	Phya Anukul Nithayakara
Bisnulok Circle	Phra Phachong Thonasara
Nagor Svarga Circle	Phra Sri Bhakdi
Nagor Jaisri Circle	Phra Bhakdi Bhibha'pol
Prachinburi Circle	Phra Sithisin Satara
Bayab Circle	Phra Subhat Polkari
Nagor Rajasima Circle	Luang Sri Sakara
Udara Circle	Phra Aknit Niyom
Ubol Circle	Phra Sri Thanatara
Roy-Ech Circle	Phra Jitra Bhokara
Maharasthara Circle	Phra Thonapara Bhitaks
Nagor Sri Dharmaraj Circle	Phya Ratawitra Vibulaya
Puket Circle	Phra Suphasan Sombutti
Chandaburi Circle	Phra Bhahiraraj Bhibulaya
Pattani Circle	Phra Vorawat Vitiraj
Surashtra Circle	Luang Bhanhara Sunphanitti

Opium Department.

Director-General	(vacant)
Acting Director-General	Phya Thonaphit Tanakorn

Administration.

Director	Phya Thonaphit Bhisal
Sub-Director	Luang Phorn Sombat
Opium Store	Phra Suphan Ratanaphijitr
Accountant	Phra Bhimol Unkakorn

Factory.

Director	Phya Phiphai Tanakorn
Sub-Director	Phra Thonarith Bhithuga
Works Manager	Phra Thonaraks Bhithan
Storekeeper	Nai Thien Unnanda

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Izal Disinfectant.

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Customs and Excise Department.

Central Bureau.

Director-Gen. of Customs & Excise — H. H. Prince Brom Bongs Adhiraj
Acting Director-General of Customs — Phya Supan Sombat
Adviser — N. Maxwell
Asst. Director-General — Phra Anuman Rajadhana

Statistical Office.

Director — Luang Sombati Danayaphol

Laboratory

Analyst — Luang Vidhur Dhanayutka

Valuating Office

Valuator — Luang Jamnan Ganitaphol

Export Division.

Director — Phra Bidaksha Sombati

Import Division.

Director — Phra Savok Varayutka

Inland Tax & Excise Registry Office.

Director — Luang Bhanda Lakshanavicharn

Out-Door Staff

Chief Inspector — R. J. McCormack
Inspector — Phra Saliya Karabibadana
" — C. Moloney
" — Phra Binich Dhanakara
Chief preventive Officer — Luang Sulakakrityaraksh
" — Khun Samruach Ruamphol

Paknam Station.

Officer in Charge — Phya Rajaya Sadhaka

Koh-Si-Chang Station.

Officer in Charge — Luang Varakar Vinich

Bhuket Circle.

Chief Officer in Charge — Luang Jamni Truat Kar (Station located at Bhuket)

Kantang.

Officer in Charge — Khun Biruddha Dhanaraksh

Renong.

Officer in Charge — Khun Hotra Kityanubaddha

Satul

Officer in Charge — (vacant)

Nagor Sridharmaraj Circle.

Chief Officer in Charge — Luang Rath Hiranyakara (Station located at Song Khla.)

Nagor Sridharmaraj.

Officer in Charge — Khun Raksh Raj Akara

Padang Besar.

Office in Charge — Khun Jamnan Sulkakara

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Rugby and Durant Motor Cars.

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Surashtra Circle.

Chief Officer in Charge — Khun Jan Barnniti
(Station located at Bandon)

Pattani Circle.

Chief Officer in Charge — Luang Sobhon Bhogaraksh
(Station located at Pattani)

Sungei Golok.

Officer in Charge — Khun Jamnan Sulkakara

Chandaburi Circle.

Chief Officer in Charge — Phra Bahira Rajtavipulya
(Station located at Chandaburi)

Excise.

General Administration.

Asst. Director-General — Phya Ratana Kosha
Central Office (Teleph. 793)
Supt. — Nai Yos Dattavara

Registration and Removal of Spirits

Supt. — Nai Seng Chinarati

Metropolitan Administration

Director — Luang Atmataya Nujut

Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector — Luang Samosorn Dhanasarn
Assistant — L. N. Lamache
„ — Khun Donavanika Bandhu

Judicial Office.

Supt. — Luang Atmataya Nujut

Distillery.

Supt. — Luang Sundorn Bhakti
Licensee — Phra Svamibhakti

Ministry of Commerce.

Board of Commercial Development.

(Advisory & Consultative Functions.)

Officials.

President — H. R. H. the Prince of Chandaburi
Vice-President — H. H. Prince Bidyalankarana
Legal Adviser — Phya Komarakul Montri
Secretary of the Board — (vacant)
Assistant Sect. — Luang Snidvongs Anuvat

Members.

Minister of Finance — H.H. Prince Subhayoga Kshem
Minister of Lands & Agriculture — H.E. Chao Phya Baladeb
Commissioner-General of State Railways — H.R.H. the Prince of Kambaeng Bejra
Director General of Revenue — Phya Indra Montri
Director-General of Customs — Phya Supan Sombatti (Acting)

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Min. of Commerce.—*cont'd.*

Director-General of Irrigation	Phya Jolamark Bhicharana

Advisers

Financial Adviser	Mr. W. J. F. Williamson C.M.G.
Adviser to the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture	Mr. W. A. Graham
Adviser to the Ministry of Commerce	Mr. R. S. le May (actg.)

Ministry of Commerce.

(Executive Functions)

Minister	H. R. H. the Prince of Chandaburi
Vice-Minister	H. H. Prince Bidyalankarana

Central Department.

Administration.

Under Secretary of State	(vacant)
Secretary to the Ministry	Luang Donavanik Montri
Chief of Correspondence section	Khun Bhindu Vadhanamatya
Assistant	Luang Deb Tarunanusisth
"	Luang Prabhanda Badhanakarn

Office of the Adviser.

Adviser to the Ministry	Mr. R. S. le May (Acting)
Secretary	Luang Pramonda Panna
Sub-Director of Commercial Information & Trade Enquiries	Phra Siddhi Bayakarana
Assistant	Khun Thanad Bochanamatya
Sub-Director of "The Record"	Phra Pradisth Sahakarn

Finance Section.

Secretary	Phra Dhanabar Bisisth
Assistant	Khun Puranaveja Vanijya
"	Khun Banchong Chetakamatya
"	Mun Kachorn Sanpakich

Department of Commercial Registration.

Director-General	Phya Komarakul Montri
Secretary	Khun Punyamanava Banijya

Bureau of Weights & Measures.

Director	Luang Onote Silpaguna
Assistant	Khun Binit Matra
"	Nai Tabb Donavanik
"	Nai William Knox
Registrar	Nai Chiub Koo Kristang

Registration of Partnerships and Companies.

Director	Luang Saraniti Prija
Assistant	Luang Kich Vicharn
"	Nai Prija Ekarabanij
Registrar of Chartered Companies	Luang Vanija Vedyavicharn
Assistant	Nai Nong Wachong

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Special Tool, Die and Mining Steel.

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Co-Operative Dept.

Registrar	The Vice-Minister of Commerce (in charge)
Superintendent	Luang Bischarn Banijya
,,	Luang Prakas Sahakorn
,,	Luang Sadhit Dhanakarn
,,	Luang Sahakarn Sandat
,,	Luang Chinta Sahakich
,,	Luang Ratana Banijya
,,	Luang Chamnan Nitiadh
Assistant ,,	Khun Prasiddhi Sahakorn
,, ,,	Nai Heng Chiwalak-shana

Government Laboratory.

Director	Mr. A. Marcan, F.I.C., M.I.M.M
Asst. Director	Phra Prasad Dhatu-karaya, B. Chem, A. M. (Cornell)
Chemist	Major F. H. Geake, M.Sc., A.I.C.
1st Assistant Chemist	Luang Krasapna Bibhag
2nd Assistant Chemist	Khun Vibbaj Dhatusastra

Botanical Section.

Director	Dr. A.F G. Kerr. M.D.
Assistant	(vacant)

Economic Enquiry Section.

Director	Mom Chao Amara Smanlaksana (Acting)
Superintendent	Luang Prakitti Sahakorn
Assistant Superintendent	Khun Junhavat Vichitra
Assistant Superintendent	Nai Knott Bunnag
,,	Nai Khae Dejakaisaya
,,	Nai Tooh Marayong
,,	Nai Sanit Kuansaveng
,,	Nai Poot Laovanijya
,,	Nai Doung Sorndamri
,,	Nai Chamras Sornsomboon

Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Minister.

H. H. Prince Traidos Prabandh

Under-Secretary of State	H. S. H. Prince Varnvaidyakor
Assistant Under Secretary of State	Phya Maitri Virajkritya
,,	Phya Siriratana Montri

Cabinet of Minister.

First Secretary	Phya Rajanupradith
,,	Phya Dib Kosha
,,	Phya Mitradharma Bidakse
Second Sectry.	Phra Atmiyanand
,,	Luang Visutra Virajthes
First Assistant	Khun Vides Varakich
Special Asst.	Luang Vises Bojanakar
,,	Khun Vokku Vadakich

Political and Diplomatic.

Director	Phya Montri Nikara Kosha
Sub-Director	(vacant)
,,	H. S. H. Prince Tongtor
First Assistant	Luang Samak Maitriraj
Interpreter	Khun Bavara Saneha

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Min. of Foreign Affairs.—*cont'd.*

Judicial and Consular.

Director	Phra Ruan-yapti
Sub-Director	Phra Sri Dharmasasna
Second Asst.	Khun Binich Virajkich
„	Luang Bahira Vadakich

Archives.

Director	H. H. Prince Prisdang
Sub-Director	Phra Vises Virajathan

Accounts.

Director	Luang Vidis Varakar
Second Asst.	Luang Bhaderavadi

Office of the Adviser in Foreign Affairs

Adviser	Mr. Courtney Crocker
First Secretary	H. S. H. Prince Amoradhat
Second „	Phra Sri Banja
„ „	Luang Manj vadi
First Assistant	Luang Udom Kosha
„ „	H. S. H. Prince Nagor Devan
„ „	Luang Varavadi
„ „	Khun Dibvadi
Second „	Khun Subhavadi
„ „	Khun Bhasa Biraj

Diplomatic Representatives Abroad.

Great Britain, Netherlands and Belgium.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Phya Prabha Karawongse
Councillor	W. J. Archer, C.M.G.
First Secretary	Phra Bides Bojanavisuddhi
Second „	L. T. Bateman
Third Secretary	M. Chuer Bunnag
Attache	M. Chring Bunnag
„ „	M. Svasti Gajsuta
„ „	M. Wongs Jotikasthira

The Netherlands.

Charge d'Affaires, A. L.	H.S.H. Prince Damras Damrong
Third Secretary	Luang Chara Naovides

France.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	H. H. Prince Charoon
Counsellor	Phra Bhasha Parivatr
2nd Secretary	Khun Biraj Bisdara
3rd „	M. Tianliang Hoontrakul
3rd „	M. Kimliang Valanapridla
Attaché	M. Charoon Singhaseni
„	M. Chin Coumchot
Military Attaché	Colonel H. S. H. Prince Tongdnikayu

Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Phya Sinbakich Prija
Third Secretary	Luang Saman Maitriraks
„ „	Luang Bahiddha Nukor

Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary	H. S. H. Prince Vipulya
2nd Secretary	Luang Lipikara Kosol
Attache	M. Bonleur Tirsn

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Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd.

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Min. of Foreign Affairs.—*cont'd.*

Russia.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary	(vacant)

United States of America.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Phya Buri Navarasth
First Secretary	Luang Sundara Vachana
„	Phya Nides Virajkich
3rd Secretary	Khun Debuadi
Attaché	M. Svai Sangkantakul

Japan.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Phya Chamnong Dithakar
2nd Secretary	Luang Tiro Rithkich
3 d „	Khun Vacha Sundara
Student Attaché	Nai Chuang
„ „	Nai Tem Bunnag
„ „	Nai Pradhib Bunnag
„ „	Nai Aroon Vichtranand

List of His Siamese Majesty's Consular Representatives in Europe, America, Asia & Africa.

Consulate General.

1	Brussels	Paul Rolin Hymans, Consul General
2	Calcutta	Phra Sarasasna Bolkhan
3	Cape Town	C. A. Legesen, Consul General
4	Oslo	Chrs. B. Lorentsen, Consul General
5	Copenhagen	H. N. Andersen Council General
6	„	C. Sveistrup, Vice Consul
7	Hague	F.J.E. Horstmann Consul General
8	London	(vacant), Consul General
9	New York	C. W. Atwater Consul
10	„ „	(vacant) Vice-Consul
11	Paris	(vacant), Consul General
12	Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, British North Borneo, Brunei. (resident in Singapore)	Phya Pradibaddha Bhubal, Consul General
13	Singapore	Luang Sri Sayamkich, Vice-Consul
14	Stockholm	Alex A. Johnson, Consul General
15	„	Helge A. Johnson Consul
16	Turin	Sir Walter Becker K. B. E., Consul General

Consulate.

1	Amsterdam	D. H. P. Mackay Consul
2	Antwerp	P. Oateaux, Consul
3	Batavia	A.W.G. Luke, Consul
4	Bombay	Sir P.H.W. Macnaughten Kt. Consul
5	Cardiff	Dr. James German
6	Chicago	Brig:General N. W. Mac Cheaney Consul-General
7	Colombo	A.N.L. Clark, B. A., Consul
8	Dordretch	(vacant), Consul
9	Florence	Cavaliere Vittorio Zoggio, Consul
10	Genoa	Signor Enrico Caprile, Consul

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Agents for Vickers, Ltd.

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Min. of Foreign Affairs.—*cont'd.*

11	Ghent	Robert F. Ramlot, Consul
12	Gibraltar	Harry Joseph King, Consul
13	„	F. J. W. Porral Vice-Consul
14	Glasgow	J. W. Murray, Consul
15	Haiphong	M.A. Gigueaux acting Consul
16	Hongkong	Sir C. Paul Chater, K.C M G., Consul
17	Hull	Sir James Bell, Vice-Consul
18	Liege	A. Delvaux de Fenffe, Consul
16	Lisbon	Gullium Ferera Pinto Basto, Consul
20	Liverpool	William Esplen, Consul
21	Macao	Bernadino de Senna Fernandes, Consul
22	Malta	(vacant), Consul
23	Marseilles	R. Vimont-Vicary, Consul
24	Mauritius	Henry Goupille, Consul
25	Messina	E. Illardi, Consul
26	Milan	A. Facheris, Consul
27	Moulmein	C. Van der Gucht, Consul
28	Naples	Cavaliere Georgio Peirce, Consul
29	Oporto	M. J. de Oliveiro Calem, Consul
30	Ostend	(vacant), Consul
31	Penang	Luang Laddhakavad, Consul
32	Rangoon	F. H. Wroughton, Consul
33	Rome	S. A. Nappi, Consul
34	Rotterdam	C. J. van Schardenburg, Consul
35	Saigon	R. P. H. Rosseau, Consul
36	Samarang	Thomas Hogg, Consul
37	San Francisco	Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel, Consul-General
38	„ „	M. J. Dinkelspiel, Vice-Consul
39	Sourabaya	(vacant) Consul
40	Swansea	William A. Jenkins, Vice-Consul
41	Philadelphia:	W. E. Goodman Consul
42	Vanconver :	W. W. Armstrong

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Rawlpluge and Rawlplug Aluminium Bathroom Fittings.

Koviloor Acadamy

Alphabetical List.

Koviloor Acadamy

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN SIAM, 1925.

All Addresses are for Bangkok, Unless Otherwise Specified.

A

Aagaard, C. J., Waterworks Section, Local Sanitary Department
Abdulgafoor, K., Manager, G. A. Sarafally
Abdul Rahman, A. M., Proprietor, A. M. Abdul Rahman
Abel, R. P., 2070 Sathorn Road
Achary, S. K., Proprietor, Achary & Sons
Adler, O., Signs per-pro., Diethelm & Co., Ltd.
Aitkin, T., Overseer, Rama VI Bridge Line, R. S. R.
Alazard, Rev. Father P. C., Church of Kangming
Albrecht, Charles H., Consul of the United States of America
Alexander, R., Supt., Motor Garage, Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
Alexis, Rev. Father, Church of Huaphai
Alibhai, T., Managing Proprietor, Boon Chuvai Charon
Allen, C. A., American Presbyterian Mission
Allgood, H. P., Superintendent, B'kok Wharf Syndicate, Borneo Co., Ltd.
Aloisi, A., Spencer's Hotel
Aloisi, B., Spencer's Hotel
Amado, Rev. Bro., Assumption Church
Amadori, Comm. Giovanni, Charge d'Affaires, Italian Legation
Amanbhai Aman, Managing Partner, Nahkoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co.
Amata R., Chancellor, Japanese Legation
Ameeri, A. M., Manager, F. A. Siamwalla
Andersen, C. W., (A.M.I.C.E.) Chief Marine Surveyor, Harbour Department
Andersen, H. C., Manager, Meklong Railway Co., Ltd., (Tacheen)
Andersen, Lt. Col. J. P., Provincial Gendarmerie, Ayuthia.
Andersen. Capt., P., Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Anesi, G., Foreman, G. Kluzer & Co.
Andreasen, S., Engineer, Siam Cement Co., Ltd., Bangsue
Antoine, Rev. Father, Kojai Church
Antonio, C., Stenographer, Standard Oil Co. of New York
Antonio, J., Interpreter, Portuguese Consulate
Apear, T. S., Proprietor, Bangkok Auctioneering Society

S. A. B. Agents.
The House for Accurate Time Keeping.

Koviloor Acadamy

Ardron, G. H., Manager, Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd.
Arianna, D., Motor Garage, G. Kluzer & Co.
Ashton, C., Chief Clerk, L. G. Riganti & Co.
Aspinall, H. C., Accountant, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
Aston, R. W., Legal Adviser, Appeal Court (actg.) Ministry of Justice.
Atkinson, R. D., Solicitor; Partner, Tilleke & Gibbins
Aubrun, R., Sub. Accountant, Banque de l'Indo-Chine
Austin, W. H., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.
Ayer, Ira., (M.D., D.P.H.,) Adviser for the Interior, Dept. of Public Health

B

Bachtell, Rev. R. W., American Presbyterian Mission, Chiengrai
Baer, Rudolf, Chiengmai
Bagger, H, P., Manager, Eastern Commercial Co , Ltd.
Baggi, A., Attorney, Societa Commissionaria
Bah Chee, T., Compradore, Eastern Commercial Co., Ltd.
Bain, W., Borneo Co., Ltd., Up-country Branch
Bainbrigge, R. D., Secretary, Bangkok United Club
Baker, L. A. M., Engineering Dept, Barrow Brown & Co., Ltd.
Bamanji G., (Luang Banijbhan) Chief of Goods Control, R. S. R.
Barnes, Dr. M. E., B. A., M. D., Director for Siam, Rockefeller Foundation
Barratt, A. F. B , Technical Office, Royal Irrigation Department
Bariol, Rev. Father E. H., Church of Na Bua
Barron, P. A. R., Borneo Co., Ltd, Up-country Branch
Bassett, Rev. A., American Presbyterian Mission, Chiengmai
Bates, L. S , Manager, Harry A. Badman & Co.
Batstone, S. C., British American Tobacco Co. Ltd.
Batwell, D. A., Borneo Co., Ltd.
Baudart, C , City Engineer, Local Sanitary Department
Baxandall, A., B. A., Assistant Master, Debsirindr School
Bazin, G., Cashier, Banque de l'Indo-Chine
Beach, Rev. W. H., American Presbyterian Mission, Chiengrai
Beall, R. W., Borneo Co., Ltd.
Beaumont, A. G., Assistant Master, Suan Kularb College
Bedell, Dr. Arthur E., Medical Practitioner, Puket
Beebe, Rev. L. J., A. P. Mission, Chiengrung
Beer, A. L , East Asiatic Co, Ltd. Sawmills
Béguelin, Chas. A., C E., S.I.A., Chief Engineer, Dept. of Public Health
Bell, J. R., Technical Office, Royal Irrigation Dept.
Bellamy, Rev. Father, Roman Catholic Church (absent.)
Berckmans, A., Electrical Department, Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
Berlandier, A. G., Asst. Acct., Standard Oil Co. of New York
Berli, A., Manager, Berli Jucker & Co.
Berli, H., Partner, Berli Jucker & Co.,

S. A. B.
AGENTS.
THE HOUSE FOR ACCURATE TIME KEEPING.

Koviloor Acadamy

Bertheas, Rev. Father, E., Church of Khamkom (absent)
Besrest, Rev. Father J. M. P., Banplaina Church
Bevilacqua, E., Section Engineer, Eastern Line Construction, R. S. R.
Bingham, F. H., Mill Manager, Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.
Bird, H. R., Vice-Consul, H. B. M. Legation
Birden, E. C. J., Assistant, Comptoir Francais du Siam
Bisgaard, L., Actg. Vice Manager & Accountant, Siam Electricity Co. Ltd.
Bjorklund, A., Sub-Manager, United Plantations Ltd., Sungei Bernam.
Bjorling, O., Manager, East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Telephone 1019
Blackie, T., Dredgemaster, Siamese Tin Syndicate, Renong
Blacklock, Captain P. A, s.s. "Kamuning," Straits Steamship Co., Ltd.
Blankwaardt, C. M., Asst. Managing Director, Société Anonyme Belge
Blankwaardt, W., Managing Director, Société Anonyme Belge
Bloch, P. A., East Asiatic Co. Ltd., Prae
Bock, S., Sole Partner, Hoa Long & Co.
Bogle, J. V., Mining Dept., East Asiatic Co. Ltd., Takuapa
Bohensky, L., Managing Proprietor, L. Bohensky
Boher, Rev. Father E. P., Church of Nongseng
Bolland, L. G. S., Bombay Burmah T. C., Ltd., Muang Prae
Bona, V., C.E., Assistant Engineer, Waterworks, Sanitary Department
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Bonvent, Rev. Father J., Chantaboon Church, Chantaboon (absent)
Bostock, E. G., Bombay Burmah T. C. Ltd., Lampang
Bouchet, Rev. Father J. M., Laos Mission, Catholic Church (absent)
Bourke, D. R. S., I.F.S., Adviser, Royal Forest Department
Bovo, Goffredo., Honorary Consul, Italian Legation
Braga, J. R., Assistant, Franssiem & Co.
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Brandon, O. A., Insurance Dept., John Sampson & Son Ltd.
Brantjes, H.J. A., Manager, Indische Hout-Import Maatschappy
Brat, N., Chancellor, Netherlands Legation
Bréal, Michel, Licencié ésLettres ; Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University
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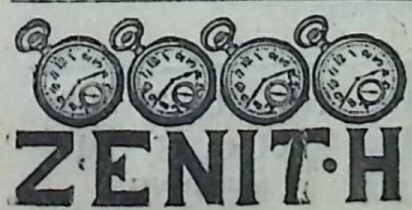
Breton, R. S., Agent at Tung Song, Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd.
Brewitt Taylor, L., Manager, Bombay Burmah T. C. Ltd.
Brighouse, S., Solicitor; Partner, Tilleke & Gibbins
Brodie, Edward E., Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plen., U. S. A. Legation
Broizat, Rev. Father, St. Francis-Xavier Church



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Agents.
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Koviloor Acadamy

Bronniche, F., Import & Sales Department, Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
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Cacace, M., Custom House Lane
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Carrie, Rev. Father, S. Paul Church, Petriu
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Chinwala, Alibhai, Proprietor, Alibhai Chinwala
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Collier, Douglas., M.D., A. P. Mission, Trang
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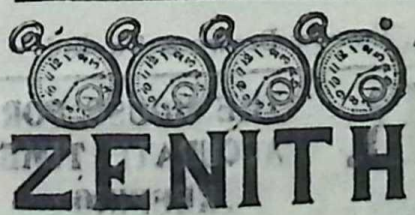

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Crystal, J., Maintenance Engr., R. S. R., Chumphon
Culley, G. C. H., Solicitor, Baguley & Tooth
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Dabin, Rev. Father G. A., Church of Oubone
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de Jesus, Leo. C., Assistant, Oriental Bakery
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de Tours, Rev. Bro. Martin, Director, St. Gabriel College, Samsen
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Donzé, Emile, Establishments Daydé (Suriwongs Road)
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Dost, St., Managing Proprietor, St. Dost & Co.
Downie, W., Manager, Douglas & Grant Ltd.
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Dubois, L. V., Pattani Tin Ltd., Lampaya, Yala
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Dudgeon, A., Supt. & Dockmaster, Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.
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Duncan, W., Supt. Engineer, Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd., Saw Mill
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Dunn, F. A., International Engineering Co., Inc.
Dunwell, J. E., Tailoring Dept., Harry A. Badman & Co.
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Engel, J. O , Proprietor, J. O. Engel & Co.
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Ericsson, T.A., Partner, T. A. Ericsson & Co.; Vice-Consul for Sweden
Esche, H. E., Stenographer, Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.
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Estevang, Rev. Father, Church of Lamsai
Eusuf, T. S., Managing Proprietor, T. S. Eusuf
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Excoffon, Rev. Father A., Church of Siengvang
Excoffon, Rev. Father P., Church of Khamkom
Exell, F. K., Assistant Master, Pradumaganga School

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Facchinetti, R., Divisional Engineer, R. S. R., Lampang.
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Fannikke, S., s.s. " Banka," East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Farrington, F., Siamese Tin Syndicate, Renong
Faurschou, K. K., Chief Officer, East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

S. A. B.
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Feely, C. A., Forest Asst, Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.
Fegen, W. W., Editor, *Bangkok Daily Mail*
Feller, F., Director, Monod Feller (Export & Import), Ltd.
Ferlay, Rev. Father J. L., St. Paul Church, Petriu
Feroci, Professor C., Royal Fine Arts Department
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Foster-Pegg, H., Louis T. Leonowens. Ltd., Nakon Lampang
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Fox, Thomas., Editor, *Siam Observer*
Francis, J., Naihoot Juita Tin Mines, Langsuan
François, Rev. Father, Nativity Church, Bangnok Khuek
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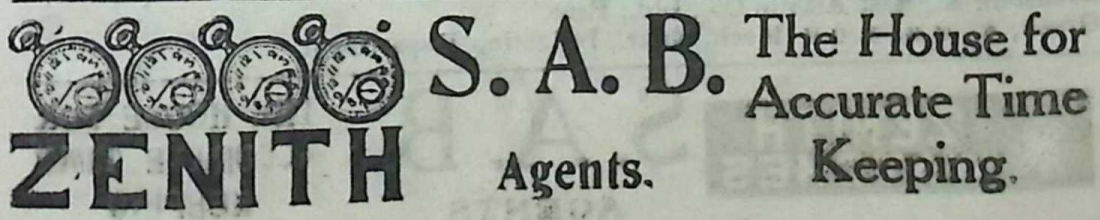
Furusava, H. Asst. Workshop Foreman, Royal State Railways

G

Gabriel, Rev. Father, Church of Thava
Gairdner, K. G., Bombay Burmah T. C , Ltd., Raheng



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Goh Kim Swee, Head Clerk, Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
Goh Yong Chua, Manager, Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Ltd.
Gorriaran, Manuel,, Manager, Far Eastern Press
Gotoh, M., Manager, Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.
Gottsche, T. A., Manager and Secretary, Paknam Railway Co., Ltd.
Gouin, Right Rev. A. M. J., Bishop of Orcisto, Vicar-Apostolic of Laos
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Gowland, G. H., Accountant, Chartered Bank
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Hansen, Captain H., s.s. "Skuld," Borneo Co. Ltd.
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Hansen, K. Olin., Signs per pro., Oriental Stores Ltd.
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Hashimoto, S., Bangkok Inquiry Co. (Late Nan Sin)
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Hogge, C. E, W., Secretary, Royal Bangkok Sports Club
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Hoon Kim Hua, Manager, H. Swee Ho
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Japsen, C., Engineer, Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
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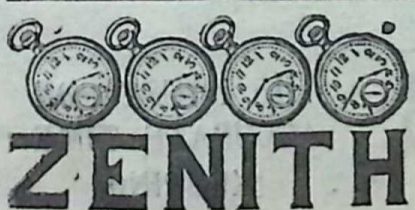

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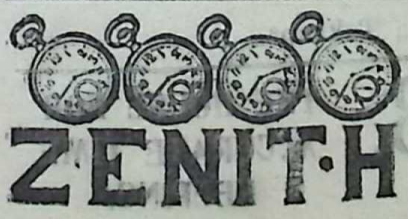

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l'Evesque, Charles, Member, Legislative Redaction Dept., Ministry of Justice
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Lewis, Herbert., Mine Owner and Agent, Pattani
Lewis, Captain Rees, Master s.s. "Chenan," China Nav. Co., Ltd.
Lewis, W. T., Bangkok Times Press, Ltd.
Lewskula, T. Y., Secretary, Rajawongs Store
Lih Trakul, Tooh, Joint Proprietor, Wah Heng Seng
Lih Trukul, Yai, Managing Proprietor, Wah Heng Seng
Lim Chun Beng, Compradore, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
Limtitchye, P., Proprietor, P. Limtitchye
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Morse, Gordon., Hotel Royal
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Olesen, H., Manager, Siam Industries Syndicate
Olsen, Captain H., Siam Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Olsen, H., Chief Officer, Siam Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
Oyani, S., Manager, Export Dept., K. Oyama & Co.
Otaway, A., Naihoot Juita Tin Mines, Langsuan
Owen, J. N. S., Forest Assistant, Anglo-Siam Corp., Ltd.
Oyama, K., Clerk, Bank of Taiwan Ltd.

P

Paddle, Captain W. H., s.s. "Katong," Straits Steamship Co., Ltd.
Page, Phillip, Louis T. Leonowens Ltd, Nakorn Lampang
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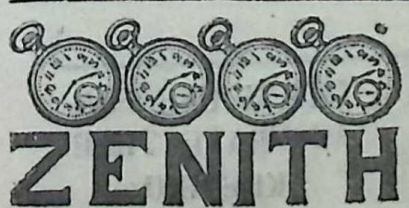
Pegler, Manager, Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.
Pennefather, Captain G. H., s.s. "Kalgan," China Navigation Co., Ltd.
Perera T. A., Royal Forest Dept., Min. of Lands and Agriculture
Perera, Robert D., Overseer, Rama VI Bridge Line, S. S. R.



S. A. B. Agents.
The House for Accurate Time Keeping.

Koviloor Acadamy

Pereira, E. M., Proprietor, Siam Auctioneering Co.
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Persson, F. L., Assistant Supt. of Tramways, Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.
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Poulsen, P. B., East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Prae
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Richardson, E. H. L., The Borneo Co., Ltd.
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Sandreczki, O., German Diplomatic Mission
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Saravisutra, R, Proprietor, Ruam Phanitch
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Scott, P., General Manager, Anglo-Siam Corp., Consul for Norway
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Sebastian, E. G., Vice Consul, H. B. M. Legation
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Siem, T. S., Manager, Franssiem & Co.
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Seow Hood Seng, Proprietor & Editor, *China-Siam Daily News*
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Sequiera, R. M., International Engineering Co.
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Simon, Ph., Vice-Consul, Archivist, French Legation
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Siong Wan, S., Manager, Pua hankorn & Siam Cinema Co. Ltd.
Siri, S. C. V., General Manager, Siri Company
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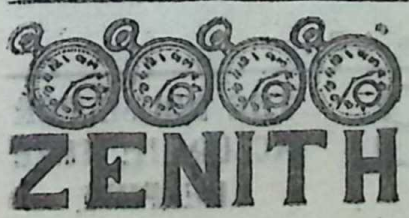
Smith, E. Wyon, Supt. Engineer for Ways and Works, R. S. R.
Smith, Dr. Hugh McCormick, Adviser, Dept. of Fisheries, Min. of Lands and Agriculture
Smith, W. R, Manager, Pisal Panite Trading Co.
Smyth, G. C, A.M.I.C.E., Maintenance Engr., R. S. R., Tungsong
Smyth, R. F., Chief Engr. for Ways and Works, R. S. R.
Snyder, Rev. F. L., American Pres. Mission, Britamarat
Somers Cox, A. R, Borneo Co., Ltd.



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Stather, E. J., Louis T. Leonowens Ltd.
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Strange, E. J., m.s. Bintang, East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Stump, Prof. C. W., Anatomist, Siriraj Hospital
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Swanson, James., Assistant, Siam Architects
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Swee Ho, H., Proprietor, Bangkok Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Swete, M. H. F., Inspector of Forests. Lampang Division
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Sylow, Lieut. Col. V., Prov. Gendarmerie, Chiengmai

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Tam Piew Lam, Proprietor, Nam Cheong Press
Tan Bit Lye, Manager, Seng Hong & Co.
Tan Chet Yue, Proprietor, Tan E. Long
Tan Bee Guan, Managing Partner, Buan Soon Lee & Co.

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Tarby, J. A., Assistant Accountant, Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.
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Teh Lean Swee, Physician & Surgeon, Jawarad Co., Ltd.
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Teo Theng Siang, Proprietor, E. Hong & Co.
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t'Hart, W., Internationale Crediet-en Handels Vereeniging "Rotterdam"
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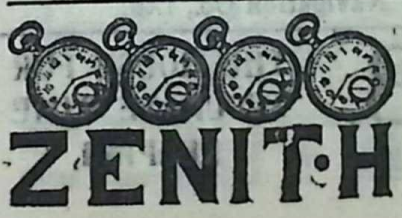
Torsleff, Captain H, Workshop Department, Ministry of Marine
Towfique, E, Clerk, Edgar Brothers
Toy, Dr. W. B., Medical Practitioner; Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University



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Von Stein Callenfells, Engineer, Irrigation Dept., Nakorn Nayok Division
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Wilson, J. H. A., Louis T. Leonowens Ltd., Nakon Lampang
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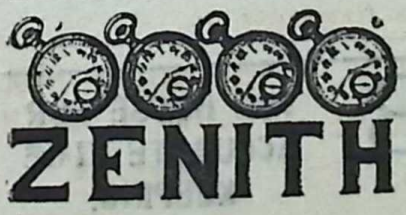

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Yamasaki, S., Bangkok Inquiry Co. (Late Nan Sin)
Yap Long, Proprietor, Yap Thian Seng Thong
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Yeo Kya Cheng, Manager, The Siphya Store
Yeomans, S. C., Secretary, Wah Heng Seng
Yokoyama, W., Manager, Import Dept., K. Oyama & Co.,
Yoshioka, K., Assistant, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.
Young, J. J., Farmer, Klong No. 14, Nong Chork
Yuen Kan Pak, Manager, Hongkong Fook On Insurance Co., Ltd.

Z

Zachariae, H. A. K., Asst., Chief of Technical Services, Royal State Railways
Zieler, I., Accountant, East Asiatic Co., Ltd,
Zobel, K., Councillor, German Diplomatic Mission

ZENITH S. A. B. AGENTS. THE HOUSE FOR ACCURATE TIME KEEPING.

Koviloor Acadamy

Ladies List.

Koviloor Acadamy

Ladies List.

A

Aagaard, Mrs. C. J., Samsen
Abel, Mrs. 2070, Sathorn Road
Adele, Sister, St. Louis Hospital
Adler, Mrs. O. Phya Thai
Agnes, Sister Ste., Marie Day School, Oubone
Agnes, Sister, St. Joseph's Convent
Allen, Mrs. C. A., A. P. Mission
Almazoff, Mrs. A.
Aloisi, Mrs. R., Spencer's Hotel
Andersen, Mrs. H. C., (absent)
Andersen, Mrs. J., Ayudhya
Andre, Sister, St. Joseph's Convent
Angele, Sister, St. Santa Cruz School
Anne, Sister, Lady Superior, Assumption Convent
Antonia, Sister Marie, St. Louis Hospital
Antonio, Miss F.
Archer, Miss E.
Archer, Miss Winifred.,
Aspinall, Mrs , H. C. Klong Toi
Aston, Mrs. R. W., Ploen Chitr
Austin, Mrs. W. H., Klong Toi
Ayer, Mrs., Rama 1 Road
Ayer, Miss, Rama 1 Road

B

Bachtell, Ms. R. W., Chiengrai
Bagger, Mrs., Windmill Road
Baggi, Mrs. A. Sathorn Road
Barland, Miss Agnes L., Chiengmai
Barnes, Mrs. M. E., (absent)
Bassett, Mrs. A. Chiengmai
Bates, Mrs. L. S., New Road
Batstone, Mrs. S. C. (absent)
Bauman, Mrs. C. T., Bush Lane
Beach, Mrs. W. H., Chiengrai
Beall, Mrs. R. W., Klong Toi
Beazley, Miss, Bangkok Nursing Home
Bedell, Mrs. A. E., Puket
Beebe, Mrs. L. J., Chiengrung
Beguelin, Mrs. C. A., (absent)
Berckmans, Mrs. A., Rama I. Rd.
Berlandier, Mrs. A. G., Siphya Road
Bibler, Miss Ruth Z , A. P. Mission
Bjorling, Mrs. O., Ploen Chitr Rd.
Blanche, Sister, St. Joseph's Convent
Blount, Miss Bertha, Wattana Wittaya Academy
Bock, Mrs. Paula, Suriwongs Road
Bona, Mrs. V., Suriwongse Road
Bonar, Mrs., J., A.S.C.L., Bangkolem
Bowen, Mrs. John, Pattani
Bradley, Miss. I., Klong Bangkok Yai
Brent, Mrs. Charles D., Ngow
Brewitt, Taylor, Mrs, L., (absent)
Brigite, Sister, St. Louis Hospital
Brighouse, Mrs. S., Klong Toi
Brodie, Mrs. Edward E., American Legation
Bulkley, Mrs. L. C., Trang
Busch, Miss, St. Mary's Girls School
Buszard, Mrs. M. F., Poh Yome
Butler, Mrs. S. E., Rajadamnern.

C

Cacace, Mrs. M. Customs Lane
Callender, Mrs. C. R., Chieng Rung
Campbell, Mrs. F., Sathorn Road.
Campbell, Mrs. H., Chiengmai
Campbell, Mrs. M., Benchamarajalaya School
Campbell, Mrs. P. D., Sathorn Road

S. A. B. Agents.
The House for Accurate Time Keeping.

Koviloor Acadamy

Carson, Mrs. A., Sapatum
Carstensen, Mrs. F.
Carstensen, Miss Ruth
Carthew, Mrs. Morden, Klong Toi
Chalant, Mrs. F., French Legation
Christensen, Miss J. H., A. P. Mission
Churchill, Mr., A. C., Sala Deng
Claire, Sister, St. Joseph's Convent
Clara, Sister, St. Joseph's Convent
Clark, Mrs. P., Nakon Pathom
Cochrane, Mrs. W. M., Windmill Rd.
Coedes, Mrs. G., 2546 Tejo Road
Cole, Mrs. S. H., Sala Deng
Coletti, Mrs. P.
Collaco, Miss L.,
Collaco, Miss, Whiteaway Laidlaw
Collier, Mrs. D., A. P. Mission, Nan
Collins, Mrs. D. J., Sriracha
Collins, Mrs. D. G., Chiengmai
Connell, Mrs. B. B., Singora
Colombiere, Sister, St. Joseph's Convent
Companeietz, Mrs. Sarah, New Road
Cooke, Mrs. E. W., Makasan
Cooper, Mrs. A. W., Pitsanuloke
Cort, Mrs. E C., Chiengmai
Coultas, Mrs. W. W. Singora
Couper-Johnston, Mrs. D., (absent)
Craig, Mrs. R. D., Klong Toi
Cramer, Mrs. F.
Croix, Sister Therese de la, St. Louis Hospital
Crooke, Mrs. C. H., Lampang

D

Dalsgaard, Mrs. J. T., White House, Sathorn Road
Deane, Mrs. Eric. W.
de Decker, Mrs. L. P. J., Netherlands Legation
de Jesus, Mrs. G.A.M., Oriental Avenue
de Jesus, Mrs F. V., "Villa Flora, Windmill Road
de Jesus, Mrs. F. G., Suriwongse Rd.
de Jesus, Miss L. V. B., "Villa Flora," Windmill Road
de la Croix, Sister Therese, St. Louis Hospital
de la Providence, Sister Marie, St. Louis Hospital
des Anges, Sister, St. Joseph's Convent
Desgruelles, Mrs. G., Windmill Road
Dezaunay, Mrs. F. X.
Djurup, Mrs. A., Wireless Rd.
Dodd, Mrs., W. C., Chiengrung
Donaldson, Mrs. A. H., Wireless Road
Donatien, Sister, Lady Superior, St. Louis Hospital
Donze, Mrs., Suriwongse Rd.
Downie, Mrs. W., Wireless Road.
Daff, Mrs. R., Wireless Road
Duke, Mrs. A. H., Suriwongse Road (absent)
Duncan, Mrs. J. C., Sathorn Road
Duncan, Mrs. M.A.B., Klong Poh Yome
Duncan, Mrs. W., Surisak Road
Dunlap, Mrs. J. B., A. P. Mission
Dunlap, Mrs. E. P., A. P. Mission (absent)
Dunlap, Miss Lucy
Dunlop, Mrs. J. M., Convent Road
Duplatre, Mrs. Siphya Road

E

Eakin, Miss Ruth O., Trang
Eakin, Mrs. J. A., Petchaburi
Eakin, Mrs. P.A., A. P., Mission
Eckels, Mrs. C. E., Nakorn Sritamarat
Edley, Mrs. F., Windmill Road
Edwards, Mrs. D. M., (absent)
Elder, Mrs. W. A., Nakon Lampang
Ellinwood, Miss A. J., Wattana Wattaya Academy
Ellis, Mrs. A. G., Oriental Hotel
Emile, Sister Marie, St. Louis Hospital
Engel, Mrs. J. O., Siphya Rd.
Ericsson, Mrs. T. A.
Esche, Mrs. H. E., Windmill Road

S. A. B.
AGENTS.
THE HOUSE FOR ACCURATE TIME KEEPING.

Koviloor Acadamy

F

Facchinetti, Mrs., Lampang
Favacho, Mrs. E. C.
Feller, Mrs. F., 1911, Rajdamri Road
Flashman, Mrs. H., Windmill Road
Forbes, Mrs. R., "Romsey," Hicks Lane
Fotheringham, Mrs. T. H., New Road
Fox, Mrs. T., British Club Road
Frandsen, Mrs. H. E., (absent)
Freeman, Mrs. J. H., Lampoon
Fricker, Mrs. H. W., Sathorn Road
Fricker, Miss Nelly ,,
Fricker, Miss Mina ,,
Fuller, Mrs. G., A. P, Mission
Fuller, Mr. Paul. H., Christian College

G

Galletti, Mrs., Sapatum Road
Galt, Miss A., Christian College
Galassi, Mrs. F., Poh Yome
Gardner, Mrs. H. Chiengmai
Gassel, Miss, Klong Toi
Gaudart, Mrs. B. R., Rajdamri Road
Gee, Mrs. C. D., Rajdamri Road
Genevieve, Sister Marie, St. Louis Hospital
Gerchenzon, Mrs. A., 130 New Road
Gertrude, Sister, St. Joseph's Convent
Gibbins, Mrs. R. B. H. (absent)
Giles, Mrs. F. H., Makasan
Gillies, Mrs. R., Chiengmai
Goedhart, Mrs. J. W., Klong Toi
Gottsche Miss K., L. G. Riganti & Co.
Graham, Mrs. W. A., Klong Poh Yome
Greg, Mrs. R. H., British Legation
Griffin, Mrs. J. R., Sathorn Road
Griffith, Mrs. C. E, Chiengmai
Gritters, Mrs. P. W., New Road
Grocott, Mrs. A. E, (absent)
Groundwater, Mrs. C. L., Poh Yome Road
Grut, Mrs. W. L., Klong Toi (absent)
Guyon, Mrs. R. C., Suriwongse Road

H

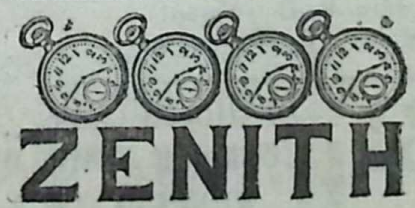
Haffenden, Mrs., W.,
Haffenden, Miss
Hagen, Mrs. Gunnar S., 1539, Pan Road
Hale, Mrs. A. H., 682, Siphya Road
Hall, Mrs. S., Loyal School, Sathorn Rd.
Halliday, Miss, Nakon Pathom
Halls, Mrs. A. J., (absent)
Hammond, Miss M. D., British Club Road
Hanna, Mrs. L. S., Lampang
Hansen, Mrs. C. C., (absent)
Hansen, Mrs. W. A., Suriwongse Rd.
Harris, Mrs. W., Chiengmai
Harrop, Mrs. F. S, Windmill Road
Hartzell, Mrs. J. L., Prae
Hatano, Mrs. Isoko, New Road
Hatch, Miss Julia, Chiengmai
Haug, Mrs. H. C., Angthong
Haug, Miss E., Angthong
Healey, Mrs. E., Samsen (absent)
Hearne, Mrs. V. A.
Helvard, Mrs. A., Sapatum
Henchman, Mrs. A. S., Sathorn Road
Herman, Mrs. C., 946 Sathorn Road
Hicks, Mrs. J., Hicks Lane.
Holm, Mrs. C., Bandon
Howley, Mrs. E. J., Ploen Chit Road
Huese, Mrs. J., Sala Deng
Hutcheson, Mrs. G. M., Bangkolem

I

Irwin, Mrs. R., M.D.

J

Jacobsen, Mrs. W., Rajdamnern Rd.
James, Mrs. J. Caulfield, Pramuan Rd.



S. A. B. The House for Accurate Time Keeping.
Agents.

Koviloor Açadamy

Johannes, Miss A., Whiteaway Laidlaw
Johnston, Miss A., Whiteaway Laidlaw
Jones, Mrs. Arnold, Rajdamri Road
Jordan, Miss Mabel, Wattana Wittaya Academy,
Jorgensen, Mrs. E. W., Pan Road,
Jorgensen, Mrs. L., 907, Windmill Rd.
Jorgensen, Miss, Stenographer, Tilleke & Gibbins
Joseph, Sister, St. Joseph's Convent

K

Kajinuma, Mrs. M., No. 1 Rajadamri Road
Karpèlès, Miss
Katorawalla, Mrs. A. A., 649 Bamrung Muang Road
Katoh, Mrs. T., Hongkong Bank Lane
Kawai, Mrs. T., The Nippon Iin
Kerr, Mrs. James, Meklong
Kichcauff, Mrs. J., 182 New Road
Kilpatrick, Miss Faye, A., Wattana Wittaya Academy
King, Mrs. J., Wireless Road
Kinoshita, Mrs. Kioko
Knox, Mrs. H. Gaylord, A. P. Mission
Koch, Mrs. G., 2384, Rajadamnern Avenue
Kunz, Mrs. H , Suan Mali

L

Lake, Miss, Whiteaway Laidlaw
Lambert, Mrs. S. G.
Larsen, Mrs. M. J. 2777, Bush Lane
Larsen, Mrs. Knud, Bandon
Larsen, Mrs. Th., Sathorn Road
Lau, Dr. P. W., (Mrs. Lee) M D., 786 Vorachak Road
Laurent, Mrs., Windmill Road
Laydeker, Mrs., Pan Road
Leatherbarrow, Mrs. H., Rajadamri Rd.
Lebouca, Mrs. F., Tejo Road
Lee, Mrs. Geoffrey, Rajadamri Road
Lee, Miss Jenny
Leibovich, Miss. S., Stenographer, Borneo Co., Ltd.
le May, Mrs. R. S., Poh Yome Road
Leonardi, Miss A., Whiteaway Laidlaw
Lepetit, Mrs. L. L. Takuapa
Lih Trakul, Miss Srisvasdi, Petburi Road
Lih Trakul, Miss Uthai, Petburi Rd.
Lorlet, Madame P. M. (absent)
Lowden, Mrs. James S., Ploenchitr Rd
Lowe, Mrs. N. E., Poh Yome Road.
Lowell, Mrs. M., Hotel Royal
Lyon, Mrs. W. T., Pitsanuloke
Lyons, Mrs. J. R. C. (absent)

M

Maben, Mrs. J., Banmai
Macdonald, Mrs. H., Sikak Phya Sri
Macdonald, Mrs. J., Balfour House, Suriwongs Road
Macfie, Mrs. D.F., Chiengmai
MacNaught, Mrs. W. E., Pitsanulok
Madeleine, Sister, St. Joseph's Convent
Maire, Mrs. A. J., Oriental Hotel
Maire, Miss. A. Oriental Hotel
Margrett, Mrs. F. W., Phya Thai
Marguerite, Sister Marie., St. Joseph's Convent
Marguerite, Sister St. Pierre., St. Joseph's Convent
Mason, Mrs. C. W., Chiengrung (absent)
Matsumiya, Mrs., Suriwongse Road
Matsumoto, Mrs. M., Japanese Legation
Matsuzawa, Miss H., Heiwa Medical Hall
May, Mrs. Percy, Oriental Hotel Bangkok, (Poste Restante Singapore for D. E. I, S. S. & F. M. S.)
McBeth, Mrs. J. J., Bush Lane
McClure, Miss Helen F., Pitsanuloke
McClure, Mrs. W. G., A. P., Mission
McConnell, Mrs. R. I., Chiengmai
McCord, Miss M.C., Wang Lang School
McDaniel, Mrs. E. B., (absent)
McKean, Mrs. J. W., Chiengmai

S. A. B.
AGENTS.
THE HOUSE FOR ACCURATE TIME KEEPING.

Koviloor Acadamy

McMillen, Mrs. Byron, (absent)
Medworth, Mrs., Chiengmai
Mendelson, Mrs., R. W., Poh Yome Road
Mercer, Miss Bertha M., Pe'chaburi
Merriden, Mrs., Makasan
Meynert, Mrs. A. T.
Michel, Mother St., St. Joseph's Con vent
Michel, Mother St., St. Joseph's Con-vent
Mitani, Mrs. K., (absent)
Miyakawa, Mrs. Umeko, c/o K. Oyama & Co.
Monod, Mrs. H. G., Sathorn Road
Morse, Mrs. G., Hotel Royal
Mountain, Mrs. A.W., Nakorn Lampang

N

Narano, Mrs , Japanese Legation
Nedergaard Mrs N., Petchaburi
Nesbitt, Mrs., Wireless Road
Neumann, Mrs. Leosa, Grand Hotel
Newlands, Mrs. Cowan
Niblock, Miss Lucy, Chiengmai
Nicolaisen, Mrs. F., Suriwongse Road
Niel, Mrs. C., Suriwongse Rd.
Norman, Mrs. H. L., Muang Ngow

O

Oakden, Mrs. J. G., Lampang
Octave, Sister, St. Joseph's Convent
O'Hara, Mrs. E., Rajadamri Road,
Otani, Mrs. Akiko, c/o K. Oyama & Co.

P

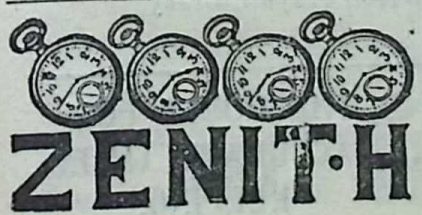
Palmer, Mrs. M. B., Christian College
Park, Mrs. C. E., Chiengrung
Parkinson, Miss D. S., St. Mary's Girls School
Paul, Sister, St. Joseph's Convent
Peoples, Mrs. S. C., Nan (absent)
Pereira, Mrs. E. M., New Road.
Perkins, Mrs. W. H., Chiengmai
Perrault, Mrs, P., Siphya Road
Perrin, Mrs. A., Phya Pipat Lane
Perry, Mrs. Edward W., Chiengrung
Pestonji, Mrs. D. A., Rama I Road
Pestonji, Mrs. P. A., Rong Muang Rd.
Petersen, Mrs. Olga, Bangrak Police Station Rd
Poix, Mrs. A., Wireless Road
Polain, Mrs. B., Belgian Legation
Post, Mrs. R. W., Petchaburi
Powell, Mrs. J. D., Pan Road
Power, Mrs. R. H., Rong Muang Rd.
Pratt, Mrs. F. A., 985 Windmill Road
Preston, Mrs. N. T., Chiengrai
Providence, Sister Marie de la., St. Louis Hospita

Q

Quadrelli, Mrs. C., (absent)

R

Ramsay, Mrs. C. H., "Lisfearns Shiel ing" Outer Hua Lampong Road
Razustsky, Mrs. R., Spenser's Hotel
Redfield, Mrs. J. R., Tapan José
Reichel, Mrs. P. A., Chiengmai
Reith, Mrs. J., Wireless Road
Roith Miss M., Wireless Road
Richardson, Mrs. C. S.
Rigazzi, Mrs., Pan Road
Robert, Mrs., Suriwongse Road
Robinson, Miss, Whiteaway Laidlaw
Robinson, Mrs. A.P., Mission Chiengma
Rochat, Mrs. E. Sapatoom Rd.
Robertson, Mrs. Douglas
Rooth, Mrs. A. V., Sathorn Road
Rosenberg, Miss L., Europe Hotel
Rosenberg, Miss S., Europe Hotel



S. A. B. Agents.
The House for Accurate Time Keeping.

Koviloor Acadamy

Russel, Miss, E. Comptoir Francais du Siam
Russel, Mrs. T. K., Poh Yome Rd.

S

Sanderson, Mrs. G. S., Ayudhya
Schade, Mrs. F. A.
Schaefer, Miss Alice H., A. P. Mission
Schiopffe, Mrs. C. F., Bangnara
Scholtz, Mrs. Herman F., Sathorn Rd.
Scott, Mrs. P., Wireless Road.
Sedgwick, Mrs. J. H., Samsen Road
Seidel, Mrs. Dora, Unakarn Rd.
Seidenfaden, Mrs, Ploenchit Road
Seigle, Mrs. A. G., A. P. Mission
Semprez, Mrs. P., Bush Lane
Sequiera, Miss, Whiteaway Laidlaw
Sewell. Mrs. C. A. S.
Siggins, Miss L. M., (M. C. S. M. M. G.) St. Mary's School
Siggins, Mrs. H. J. (absent)
Simmons, Mrs. O. R., The Parsonage
Simon, Mrs. Ph., Klong Poh Yome
Sinclair, Mrs. J. M., Poh Yome
Slack, Mrs. T. A., Poh Yome
Smith, Mrs. H. Mc Cormick
Smyth, Mrs. R. F.,
Snyder, Mrs. F. L., Nakorn Sritamarat
Spaeth, Mrs. R. H., Oriental Hotel
Spencer, Mrs. F. D., Klong Poh Yome
Sperotti, Mrs. N.,
Spigno, Mrs. A. B., Windmill Road
Stanislas, Sister., St. Joseph's Convent
Starling, Miss Lucy, Lampang
Staro, Mrs. A., Hotel Royal
Steiner, Mrs. F. T. E., Singora
Stevens, Mrs. E. R., Lampang
Stewart, Mrs. H. W., Pitsanulok
Strong, Miss Sarah L., Chiengrai
Stump, Mrs. C. W.
Sutcliffe, Mrs. Ingham, (absent)
Sutcliffe, Miss (absent)
Sutton, Mrs. N.
Swanson, Mrs. J. H., Convent Road
Swanson, Miss. Effie, Convent Road
Swete, Mrs. M. H. F., Lampang

T

Tamagno, Mrs. (absent)
Tamagno, Miss (absent)
Taylor, Mrs. H., Nan
Taylor, Miss Irene, Nan
Taysudchi, Mrs., Samsen
Teutsch, Mrs. A., Convent Road
Teutsch, Misses, Convent Road
Thavenot Mrs., Singora
Therese, Sister, S. Joseph's Convent
Thomsen, Mrs. Fritz, Klong Poh Yome
Thomsen, Mrs. P., Wat Phya Krai
Thomsen, Miss, Klong Poh Pome
Thornely, Mrs., P. W., "Jaiya Wan" Wireless Road
Thune, Mrs. E., Bangsue
Tilaka, Mrs. R. E. G., Samsen
Tisseman, Mrs. S. R., Bush Lane
Trail, Miss M., Whiteaway Laidlaw
Trotter, Mrs. E. W., Ban Kluei
Trustram, Mrs., Klong Toi
Trustram, Misses, Klong Toi

U

Underdahl, Mrs. E., Wat Phya Krai
Ursule, Sister Ste., Ste Anne Day School, Nong Seng
Ursule, Sister, St. Joseph's Convent
Uyeki, Mrs. I., No. I. Rajadamri Rd.

V

Valerie, Sister Marie, St. Louis Hospital
Van Dort, Mrs. K., (absent)
Van Sanden, Mrs. Matron, St. Peter's l Boys Scho o
Vermeersch, Sister, Lady Superior, St. Joseph's Convent
Vil, Miss, Nielson Hays Library
Vil, Mrs. W.,

ZENITH S. A. B. AGENTS. THE HOUSE FOR ACCURATE TIME KEEPING.

Koviloor Academy

W

Wachter, Mrs. E., A. P. Mission (absent)
Warming, Mrs., Sapatum Road
Warne, Mrs. R. J., Phya Pipat Lane
Warner, Mrs. H. D., Poh Yome Road
Warwick, Mr. A. C., (absent)
Watson, Mrs. C. L., (absent)
Watterson, Miss Sara, Wattana Wittaya Academy
Way, Mrs. W. B., Puket
Webb, Mrs. G. E., King's College
Weeraratne, Mrs. G. D. P.
White, Mrs. H., Chiengmai (absent)
Wilkie, Mrs. D. C., Takuapa
Williamson, Mrs. W. J. F., Poh Yome
Wolkova, Miss Maria, Police Station Road
Wolthers, Mrs. J., Klong Poh Yome
Wong, Mrs. H. S., 6, Rajadamri Road
Wong, Mrs. P. C. „ „
Wood, Mrs. W.A.R, Chiengmai
Woodward, Miss, Matron, Bangkok Nursing Home
Wright, Mrs. G. K.

X

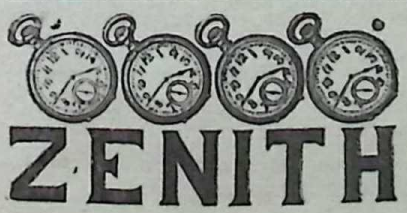
Xavier, Sister Superior, St. Joseph's Convent
Xavier, Miss Clara (Pan) Red Cross Society
Xavier, Miss Julia, Siphya Road
Xavier, Miss. Louia, Siphya Road
Xavier, Dr., Marguerite, 646 Siphya Road

Y

Yada, Mrs. C., 618 Suriwongse Road.
Yada, Miss Kiyo, 618, Suriwongse Road
Yoshioka, Mrs. K., Silom Road

Z

Zachariae, Mrs. H. A. K.
Zobel, Mrs. K., Surisak Road



S. A. B. The House for Accurate Time Keeping.
Agents.

Koviloor Acadamy

Siamese Officials.

Koviloor Acadamy

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

SIAMESE OFFICIALS IN SIAM AND ABROAD, 1925.

All Addresses are for Bangkok, Unless Otherwise Specified.

(For Royal Princes, see preceding lists.)

CHAO PHYA.

Abhai Raja Mahayutithamathara, Minister of Justice ; Member of Council, Chulalongkorn University ; President, Dept. of Legislative Redaction and Council of Legal Education
Baladeb, Minister of Lands and Agriculture
Bijayanati, Chief Judge, Supreme Court of Appeal ; Vice-President, Council of Legal Education
Dharmadhikarana Dhibodi, Minister of the Royal Household ; Major General, General-in-Chief, Royal Palace Guards Regt. ; Director General, Fine Arts Dept.
Dharmsakti Montri, Minister of Education; Member of Council, Chulalongkorn University
Mahidhor, His Majesty's Principal Private Secretary
Patindratejanujit, General, Minister of War
Rajasupamit, Captain General of the Royal Body Guard of Gentlemen at Arms
Ram Raghob, Lord Chamberlain; General of the Army; H. M's Chief Military A. D. C. General; Asst. Minister of the Royal Household; Chief Inspector, Royal Palace Guards Regt.; Comdg. Officer, King Chulalongkorn's 1st. Infantry Regt. of the Guards; Member of Council, Chulalongkorn University; Honarary Rear-Admiral of the Navy.
Surasakdi, Managing Director, Sriracha Co. Ltd., Sriracha
Surasih Visishthasakdi, Sapatoom
Sutham Montri, Chief Judge, Foreign Causes Court
Wongsa Nuprabadh, Minister of Communications
Yomaraj, Minister of Interior

PHYA.

A

Abbhantrika Matya, Ministry of the Royal Household
Abhibal Prabeni, Judge, Civil Court
Abhiraksa Rajmdayan, Ministry of the Royal Household
Adara Dhurasilpa, Director, Royal Fine Arts Department
Adhikarana Prakas, Major General, Commissioner of Police
Ajya Pitaks, Col., Gendarmerie & Police Dept., Puket.
Ajraj Songsiri, Judge, Mouthol Court, Puket

Koviloor Acadamy

Amara Sarathi, Deputy Director, Royal Motor Vehicles Department
Amararatana Somburana, Accountant Office, Privy Purse Department
Amaravisayasaratej ,Major-Gen.. Inspector-Gen. Artillery Dept., Ministry of War
Amarendra Montri, Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance
Amaresr Sombatti, Privy Purse Estate Comptroller, Ministry of Royal Household
Amnui Tabienkich, Land Records Dept., Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Ananta Nithikarana, Privy Purse Dept., Ministry of Royal Household
Anek Nithikara, Director, Building Office, Privy Purse Department
Aniruddh Deva, Lord Steward; Director General, Entertainments Dept., Major General of the Army, Asst. Chief Military A. D. C. General to H. M. the King
Anubal Ditagama, Deputy Harbour Master, Harbour Department
Anubhabatraibhaba, Major General, G. O. C. 8th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Anuchit Janjai, Lieut.-Gen., Asst. Commander and Adjutant, Royal Body Guard of Gentlemen at Arms
Anudutvadi, Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Ministry of the Royal Household
Anukich Vidhura, Rector, Chulalongkorn University
Anukul Nithayakara, Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance
Anuraks Kosa, Comptroller General, Ministry of Finance; Actg. Chief Auditor, R. S. R.
Anuraks Rajmonthira, Asst. Marshal of the Court, Ministry of the Royal Household
Anusasna Banijyakar, Dip. in-Com. (Reading,) Asst. Director General, Arts and Crafts School
Anusasna Chitrakor, Director General of Arts, Ministry of the Royal Household
Arthakarayabodi, Judge, Appeal Court Division 2 (provinces)
Arthakarya Vadavad, Asst. Under-Secretary, Ministry of Justice
Asa Polnikorn, Col., Police Comdg Officer, Dusit District
Asavin Amnuavej, (Dr. A. Poix), Consulting Physician, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital
Asvapati Srisurabahon, Master of the Horse, Ministry of the Royal Household
Asvaraj Sombati, Accountant General, Department of the Master of the Horse
Athasat Sophon, Asst. to the Director General, Dept. of Public Prosecution
Ayuraved Vichakshna, (M. Carthew, M.D., D.P.H.) Adviser for Bangkok, Dept. of Public Health

B

Baedyabongsa Visuddhadhipati, Surgeon to the Ministry of the Household
Bahalabalabayuhasena, Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-Gen., Dept, of Land Forces & Musketry
Ballobh Raksa, Registrar, Lord Chamberlain's Department
Bamroe Bhakdi, Grand Master of Registration, Ministry of the Royal Household
Banasithi, Inspector, Prison Dept., Ministry of Justice
Banja Bhatrakar, Chief Butler, Ministry of the Royal Household
Banharn Dhandhakij, Asst. Director-General, Prison Dept., Ministry of Justice
Banijyasastra Vidhan, (Actg) Chief, Bureau of Examinations, Ministry of Education.
Bankar Bhatrakor, Supt., Royal Kitchen, Ministry of the Royal Household.

Koviloor Acadamy

Basdiklang, Governor, Long Sentence Prison, Ministry of Justice.
Beda Raja, Master of the Elephant, Ministry of the Royal Household.
Bejr Pisai Srisvadi, Governor of Chiengmai
Bejra Indra (P. L. E. Warming) Major General of Police ; Adviser, Ministry of Interior.
Bejrajada, Lord Prefect of Bangkok.
Bhagiratha Ruengdej, Judge, Civil Court
Bhaktinaranga, Col., Deputy Adjutant General, 3rd Army Corps
Bhakti Narupesra, Director, Text Book Bureau, Min. of Education
Bhaktibhudhara, Major-Gen., Director, Royal Survey Dept., Ministry of War
Bharata Raj Supij, Chief Judge, Monthol Court, Ayudhaya
Bharata Raja, Superintendent of Students in London
Bhibhadana Poompises, Chief Officer, of Lands & Agriculture, Ayudhya Circle
Bhidaks Preisaniras, Post & Telegraph Insp. Interior Sect.
Bibidh Montri, Director of Accounts, Ministry of Privy Seal
Bidaksh Deba Akshor, H. M's Private Secretary's Department
Bijayaranarangasangram, Major Gen., 1st Guards Division, Ministry of War
Bijayasangram, Major Gen., Director, Military Operation, Ministry of War
Binich Nayanides, Ecclesiastical Department
Birentharathibodi, Major General, Comdg. Police Officer, Bangkok District
Bochana, Prija, Grand Master of Ceremonies, Ministry of the Royal Household
Boonyadham Dhada, Judge, Appeal Court, Div. II (provinces)
Boran Rajadhanin, Viceroy of Ayudhya
Boriharn Rajanaketr, Governor of Nongkai
Boriraksh Kristika, Deputy Director, Royal Gazette Dept., Min. of Privy Seal
Borikon Rujakorn, Bankruptcy Dept., Ministry of Justice
Boribun Kosakorn, Proprietor, Li Tit Guan
Boribun Raja Sombat, Keeper of H. M's Privy Purse, Ministry of Royal Household
Brahamadat, Judge, Foreign Causes Court; Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University and Law School
Bratum Tep Pakdi, Governor of Ubol Rajadhani
Bridhadhipati, Vajiranana National Library
Bures Padungkit, Col., Gendarmerie and Police Department School
Buri Navarasth, Siamese Minister to the United States of America
Burus Ratanarajaballobh, Asst. Lord Chamberlain, Royal Household

C

Chakrapani, Legal Adviser, Ministry of the Royal Household.
Chai Sunthorn Bovorapakdi, Governor of Kalasindhu
Chamnong Dithakar, Siamese Minister to Japan
Chanya Yutakrit, Judge, Appeal Court Division 2 (provinces)
Chaovananusthiti, Inspector General's Dept., Ministry of Finance; Financial Secretary, R. S. R.
Charal Javanabed, Superintendent, Debsirindra School
Chaturangasangram, Col., Chief of Staff, 2nd Army Corps.
Chhaloemakas, Major-Gen., Director, Royal Aeronautical Service, Ministry of War
Chinda Pirom, Com. Member, Council of Legal Education & Dept. of Legislative Redaction; Lecturer Law School & Chulalongkorn University

Koviloor Acadamy

Chinda Rangsan, Royal Fine Arts Department
Chongraks Norasee, Inspection Department, Ministry of Interior

D

Dabbasadhkasena, Lt. Col., Deputy Quarter Master General, 3rd Army Corps
Damrong Baedyakun, Col., Director, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital M.R C.S., L.R.C.P., Director, Medical School, Ministry of War
Damrong Dhamasarn, Judge, District Court, Samud Prakarn
Daruphan Pitaks, Chief Conservator of Forests, Royal Forest Dept.
Deb Ratana Narindr, Director, Paper Currency Dept., Ministry of Finance
Deb Vidura, Director General, Department of Public Prosecution; Member, Dept. of Legislative Redaction
Debadhipati, Major General, Judge Advocate, Ministry of War
Debarajun, Lt. Gen., President, General Court Martial, Ministry of War
Debasatra, Principal, School of Agriculture, Nagara Pathama
Debbasadhakasena, Lt. Col., Member, General Court Martial, Ministry of War.
Dejanuchit, Lord Lieutenant of Maharastr (Prae.)
Demkoengranadhaba, Colonel, Director, Military Ordnance Stores, Ministry of War.
Devadhiraj, Asst. Grand Master of Ceremonies, Ministry of the Royal Household
Devahasdin, Lt. General, Director General, Post and Telegraph Department
Devesravongs Vivadhana, Grand Marshal of the Court, Ministry of the Royal Household.
Dhamasaravit, Judge, Appeal Court Division 2 (Provinces).
Dhamasaranet, Chief Judge, Borispah Court.
Dhamasart Nartpranya, Chief Judge, Appeal Court, Div. I.
Dhamrong Rajabalakhandh, Rear-Admiral, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Marine
Dhanaratnapati, Comptroller General, Lord Chamberlain's Department
Dhebmonthira, Director of Stores, Ministry of the Royal Household
Dhep-palu, Col., Police Comdg. Officer, South Thonburi District
Dib Kosha, First Secretary, Cabinet of Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Dulya Dhamdhada, Judge, Monthol Court, Prachin
Dusayan Rangsrit, Judge, Monthol Court, Nakorn Srithamaraj

G

Gadadharabodi, Lord Lieutenant of Rajburi
Gini Sandananukar, Chief of Central Office, Royal State Railways
Gonga Dharathibodi, Lord Lieutenant of Surat

H

Hadhakar Bancha, Director of Workshop, Ministry of the Royal Household
Harischandra, Judge, Supreme Court of Appeal
Hiranyuddhakich, Colonel, Deputy Paymaster General, Gen. Staff Dept., Ministry of War
Husdin Amnueysart, Judge, Appeal Court Division 2 (provinces)

Koviloor Acadamy

I

Indra Montri, (F. H. Giles) Director-Gen., Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Indravijit, Major-General, Director, Military Instruction, Ministry of War
Intharathibodi Sibaraj Rongmuang, Deputy Lord Prefect of Bangkok
Isara Ballobh, Deputy Inspector General, Lord Chamberlain's Department.
Isarabanth Sopon, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Justice ; Director, Nangsue Bimb Dai
Isaradhiraj Sevi, Actg. Chief Steward, Ministry of the Royal Household
Isarathi Chai, Governor of Krabi

J

Jaisurindra, Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Jai Vijit, Director-General, Prison Dept., Ministry of Justice
Jaiyendrariddhiranga, Colonel, 9th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Jamni Parnagama, Actg. Bursar, Chulalongkorn University
Javakich Banharn, Post & Telegraph Inspector, Interior Sect.
Jayadham Dhada, Judge, Appeal Court Div. II (provinces)
Jolakhan Bhinit, Asst. Director-General, Royal Irrigation Department
Jolamark Bhicharana, B. Sc. (Edin), Director-General, Royal Irrigation Dept.

K

Kalyan Navat Visit, Governor of Pisnuloke
Kamchad Sone Tucharit, Governor of Lopburi
Kasetr Hiranraks, Central Dept., Ministry of Lands & Agriculture
Kasibhoomi Bhidaks, Chief Officer, Lands & Agriculture, Nakorn Sridharmaraj Circle
Keo Korop, Governor of Roi Et
Komarakul Montri, Director Gen., Registration Dept., Ministry of Commerce
Kosakara Vicharn, Director, Central Dept., Ministry of Finance
Kraipet, Lord Lieutenant of Chandaburi
Krishnaraj Amnueysilpa, Judge, Monthol Court, Bayab
Kritaraj Songsvasti, Judge, Appeal Court Division I.
Krungsri Swasdikar, Governor of Ayudhya
Kusanares Ruengsilpa, Judge, Monthol Court, Rajburi.

L

Labanarindra, Judge, Appeal Court Division 1

M

Maha Amatya, Sole Proprietor, Siri Company
Maha Yodha, A. D. C., Vice Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, Bangkok Naval Station
Mahai Savarya, Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Mahanamraj, Secretary, Ministry of the Privy Seal ; Director, Royal Scribes Dept.
Mahavinitchaya Montri, Chief Judge, Appeal Court Division 2 (provinces)

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Mahavisutra, Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Mahin Deja Nuvat, Lord Lieutenant of Nakorn Sawan
Mahosot Sripipat, Chief Judge, Civil Court
Maitri Virajkritya, Asst. Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Manavaraj Sevi, Member, Dept., of Legislative Redaction; Lecturer, Law School & Chulalongkorn University
Manopakorn, Judge, Supreme Court of Appeal; Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University
Medha Dhibodi, Director General, Ecclesiastical Dept.
Minburi Srimahauthayan, Governor of Minburi
Mitradharma Bidaksa, First Secretary, Cabinet of Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Montaturaj, Judge, Appeal Court Div. II (provinces)
Montri Nikara Kosha, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

N

Nahusraj, Judge, Appeal Court Division 2 (provinces)
Nanak Kamasok, Royal Mint, Ministry of Finance
Nakaranuraks, Bangkok Prefecture,
Nakaron Bhakdi, Governor of Buriram
Nakorn Raj Seni, Governor of Puket
Nakorn Paipichet, Judge, Appeal Court Division 2 (provinces)
Nakorn Pararam, Governor of Sawankaloke
Nalaraj, Judge, Appeal Court Division 1
Naraneti Banjakitch, Member, Department of Legislative Redaction
Nararaks Polakan, Amphur Bangkunthien, Thonburi
Nakarat Kamhaeng, Prefect of Prapadeng
Nararat Rajamanit, Lord Steward's Dept, Ministry of the Royal Household
Narariddhi Rajahaj, Entertainments Dept, Royal Household
Nard Naranubal, Col., Gendarmerie Officer, Maharasdr
Narendra Raja, Director of the Royal Stables, Royal Household
Narindra Rajasevi, Chief Secretary, Department of the Master of the Horse
Nataka Naraksa, Theatrical Division, Ministry of Royal Household.
Nava Balaphaywaraks, Capt., A. D. C. Marine Comdr., Bangkok Naval Station.
Navi Varasa, Deputy Director, Royal Motor Launches Department.
Nibhad Kulabongs, Royal Naval Dockyard and Workshop, Ministry of Marine.
Nibondh Bachanattha, H. M's Private Secretary's Department.
Nides Virajkich, First Secretary, Siamese Legation, Washington.
Nimaraj, Judge, Appeal Court Div. II (provinces.)
Nitisart Bhysantara, Dep. Legal Adviser, Ministry of the Royal Household.
Nivaddha Isaravongs, Chief Registrar, Ministry of Privy Seal.
Nonda Dhamdhada, Judge, Monthol Court, Roi Etch
Nondaburi, Prefect of Nonburi
Nondisen Surendra Bhakdi, Chief Secretary, Ministry of the Royal Household; Col. Asst. Inspector, Royal Palace Guards Regt.
Nontaburi, Governor of Nontaburi
Noranart Bhakdi, Inspector General's Dept., Ministry of Finance
Noranet Banjakitch, Judge, Supreme Court of Appeal
Nyanavichit, Vajiranana National Library

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O

Orasoom Balaphibala, Capt., Judical Dept., Ministry of Marine
Outhen Dhepakosindr, Director General, Royal Treasury Dept., Ministry of Finance
Ovad Varakich, Assist. Under-Sec., Ministry of Education; Director, Bureau of Technical Education

P

Padet Dulbodi, Chief Judge, Criminal Court
Panom Nakara Nurak, Governor of Nakorn Panom
Parimarn Sinsamarth, Accountant Office, Privy Purse Department
Pariyati Dharmadhata, Ecclesiastical Department and Vajiranana National Library
Patibhan Pises, Secretary, Ministry of Justice
Petchpani, Lord Lieutenant of Nakorn Rajasima (Korat)
Phadung Vidyasroem, Principal, Wat Pavaranives School
Phalakara Nuraks, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Phiphat Tanakorn, Acting Director General, Opium Dept.
Phitak Jalaharn, Capt., Assist. to Inspector General, H. M. Navy
Pichai Sunthorn, Governor of Udhaidhani
Picharana Prijamart, Judge, Supreme Court of Appeal
Pipaksa Satyathipatya, Judge, Supreme Court of Appeal
Pipit Senamatya, Governor of Saiburi
Pipit Sombatti, Stores Superintendent, Royal State Railways
Piram Rajsubhavadi, Judge, Appeal Court, Div. I.
Piriya Vichai, Governor of Nakorn Rajasima
Pisal Sarakasetr, Governor of Kon Kaan
Polapak Pibal, Col., Police Comdg. Officer, Bangrak Division
Prabandb, H. M's Private Secretary's Department.
Prabha Karawongse, Siamese Minister to Great Britain, Netherlands & Belgium
Pracha Korakit Vicharn, Director General, Local Sanitary Department
Pradibaddha Bhubal, Consul General for Siam, Singapore
Pradit Amora Bhiman, Royal Fine Arts Department.
Pradit Varasastr, Asst. Director General, Local Sanitary Department
Prajoom Balakhand, Capt., Central Store Director, Ministry of Marine
Prakas Aksharakich, Director, Royal Gazette Dept., Ministry of Privy Seal
Prakorb Ronakorn, Col., Gendarmerie and Police Dept., Rajburi
Prakrishnaraksha, Major General, Adjutant General and Under Secretary, Ministry of War
Pramuan Vijabul, Head-Master, Ban Somdech Chao Phya School
Praphai Hiranraks, Chief Accountant, Ministry of Communications
Prasan Duriyasabdi, Entertainments Dept., Royal Household.
Prasan Sujjukara, Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Prasart Viriyakich, Governor of Tak.
Prasenajit, Judge, Appeal Court Division 1
Praserthsangram, Major General, G.O.C. 5th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Prasiddhisangram, Col., Chief of Staff of the Army
Prasiddhi Varnalakshna, H.M's Private Secretary's Department
Prasidhsalakarn, Col., Traffic Superintendent, Royal State Railways

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Prasroeth Subhakich, Deputy Lord Steward, Ministry of the Royal Household
Pratishta Lanchakar, H. M's Private Secretary's Department
Pravatr Suthikorn, Accountant, Local Sanitary Department
Prida Narabesra, Asst. Chief Secretary, Ministry of the Royal Household
Prija Jalayudh, Captain, A. D. C., Director, Naval Operation Division
Prijanusasn, Actg. Librarian, Chulalongkorn University
Puruaj Rangsan, Judge, Monthol Court, Surasth
Pusya Rathapati, Director, Motor Vedhicles Dept. of the Royal Household

R

Rahm Rajadet, Governor of Lomsak
Rajabhiramaya, Vajiranana National Library
Rajakit Dhanakorn, Paymaster, Gendarmerie & Police Dept.
Rajakosa, Orderly Court Officer, Ministry of the Royal Household
Rajamanu, Lieut. Gen., Asst. Commander & Adjutant, Royal Body Guard of Gentlemen at Arms
Rajanukul, Viceroy of the N. E. Provinces and Lord Lieutenant of Udorn
Rajanupraditb, First Secretary, Cabinet of Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Rajasasna Sobhon, His Majesty's Private Secretary's Dept.
Rajasihayos, Asst. Treasurer, Privy Purse Department.
Raja Sombati, Asst. Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance.
Rajavallabhanusishtha, Lt. Col., King Chulalongkorn's 1st. Infantry Regt. of the Guards.
Rajavangsan, Rear Admiral, A. D. C., Chief of General Staff, Ministry of Marine
Rajavesma Phadung, Secretary, Ministry of the Royal Household.
Rajaya Sadhaka, Chief Customs and Excise Officer, Paknam Station.
Raj Pinitchai, Director General, Administration Dept., Ministry of Interior.
Ramchaturanga, Col., 7th Division, 2nd Army Corps.
Ramkamhaeng, Major General, 6th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Ramphaiphongse Boribatra, Chief Construction Engineer, North Eastern Line, S. S. R.
Ram Rajdej, Governor of Prae
Ramranaranga, Major-General, Director, Military Training, Ministry of War
Ranadhanbicharana, Colonel, 10th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Rasda Nupradisth, Governor of Nakorn Sridhamaraj
Ratana Kosha, Asst. Director General of Excise
Ratawitra Vibulaya, Revenue Department, N. Srithamaraj Circle
Rathaya Nuraks, Road Maintenance Director, Sanitary Department
Rath Det Damrung, Governor of Chiengrai
Riddhikraikrienghan, Major Gen., Provost Marshal, Ministry of War
Riddirut Kamron, Captain, A. D. C., Actg. Director, Royal Naval Dockard and Workshop
Rithiruang Bamrabchone, Lt. Col., Police Officer in Charge of Excise Division
Ronajai, Lord Lieutenant of Roietch

S

Sagararaj Ruengyos, Judge, Criminal Court
Sagor Songkram, Captain, Adjutant, Naval General Staff Department
Sakolkit Vicharn, Governor of Sakol Nakorn

Koviloor Acadamy

Sakorn Kanabhirak, Governor of Samudsakorn
Sali Rathavibhark, Chief Officer of Lands, Agriculture and Mines, Rajburi Circle
Saman Taratburinthorn, Governor of Satool
Samut Sakdark, Governor of Pradumdhani
Sanbhakich Kasetrkarm, Under Secretary, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Sanbakich Prija, Siamese Minister to Italy, Spain and Portugal
Sarabasindhu Danakich Kasetr, Accounts & Revenue Sect., R I.D.
Sarabhanvisuddhi, Col., Asst. Intendant General, Ministry of War
Sarajatiyodhi, Lt. Col., His Majesty's Military A. D. C.
Sarakam, Governor of Petchaboon
Sarasastra Sirilakshana, Chief Highway Engineer, Royal State Railways
Sarayudh Seni, A. D. C., Director, Ordnance Dept., Ministry of Marine
Satayaprot Sunanda, Judge, Appeal Court Division 2 (provinces)
Satcha Bhirom, Governor of Cholburi
Sathien Suraprabheni, Intendant, Ministry of the Royal Household
Sayam Nondhaket, Deputy Prefect of Nonburi
Senabhimukh, Col., G. O. C. 10th Division, 3rd Army Corps.
Senasangram, Colonel, Commander, 2nd Division of the Army
Seninarangariddhi, Col., General Officer Comdg. 3rd Division of the Army
Sibarajariddhikrai, Lt. General, General Officer Comdg. 3rd Army Corps
Sihasakti Sanidvongs, Director, Agricultural Dept., Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Singha Boranurak, Governor of Singhaburi
Singhol Sagara, Asst. Harbour Master General, Harbour Department
Sirichai Burinthorn, Governor of Nakorn Pathom
Siriratana Montri, Asst. Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Sombati Bodi, Royal Treasury Dept., Ministry of Finance
Sri Dharmaboriraks, Governor of Pangnga
Sri Dhamasokaraj, Lord Lieutenant of Ubol.
Sri Krailas, Royal Mint, Ministry of Finance
Sri Prinya, Judge, District Court, Nondaburi
Sri Raja Akshor, H. M's Private Secretary's Dept.
Sri Sahadhep, Director General, Central Dept., Ministry of Interior
Sri Samruach, Inspector General's Dept., Ministry of Finance
Sri Sangkorn, Judge, Supreme Court of Appeal
Sri Sena, Legal Adviser. Lord Prefect Dept.
Sri Suriyabaha, Deputy Master of the Horse, Ministry of the Royal Household
Sri Suriyaraj, Lord Lieutenant of Pisanuloke
Sri Varavongs, H. M's Assistant Private Secretary
Srihatongse Benbhark, Director-General, Royal Dept. of Mines and Geology
Srirajkosa, Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Srisarajabhakti, Major General, Intendant General, Ministry of War
Srithamathiraj, Under Secretary, Ministry of Interior
Srivaravongse, Member of Council, Chulalongkorn University
Sombati Baribar, Treasurer, Privy Purse Department
Serg Polapab, Col., Police Comdg Officer, North Thonburi Division
Sorarej Riddhanarda, Major General, General Comdr., Royal Palace Guards Regiment
Subhanidhi Vipulya, Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University
Sukhum Naya Vinit, Director General, Samsen Power Station

Koviloor Acadamy

Suksha Sampurna, Director, Bureau of General Education
Sundara Debakicharaksha, Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University
Sundara Likhit, H. M's Private Secretary Department
Sunthorn Buri, Lord Lieutenant of Nakorn Jaisri (Nakorn Pathom)
Sunthorn Pipit, Governor of Rajburi
Svasdi Kiri Srisaman, Governor of Prachuab Kirikhand
Sunthorn Songkram, Governor of Suphanburi
Supan Sombat, Actg. Director General of Customs & Excise
Suphanitti Vibulaya, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Surabodin, Viceroy of N. E. Provinces and Lord Lieutenant of Bayab (Chiengmai)
Surakasetr Sobhon, Director-General, Land Records Dept.
Suranarthseni, Major General, Deputy Adjutant General, 2nd Army Corps
Surapan Seni, Governor of Pechaburi
Surapol Phipit, Governor of Naradhivas
Surasena, Major General, Quarter Master General, Ministry of War
Suravansevivadhana, Major General, Asst. Chief Military A. D. C. General to H. M. the King
Surendara Rajasena, Governor of Lampang
Surendarayodhin, Col., Intendant General's Dept., Ministry of War
Surin Raja, Lord Lieutenant of Puket
Surin Ruchai, Governor of Chainad
Suriyanuwong Pravat, Governor of Songkla
Suvapat Vichitr, Asst. Under-Sec., Ministry of Justice
Suvarna Akshor, H. M's. Private Secretary's Department
Svasti Varatvithi, Under Secretary, Ministry of Communications

T

Tasakarapalas, Col., 11th Infantry Regiment of the Guards, Army
Thakalayuddhakosha, Col., Intendant Gen's Dept., Ministry of War
Thakol Sorasil, Col., Gendarmerie and Police Dept., Prachinb uri
Thavi Vatanakara, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Thonaphit Bhisal, Opium Department, Ministry of Finance
Trangka Pumapibal, Governor of Trang

U

Udaidarma, Ministry of the Royal Household
Udhai Pispitaks, Governor of Krabinburi
Udom Ponghen Siwat, Director General, Inspection Dept., Ministry of Interior.
Udom Rajabhakdi, Major of the Palace, Ministry of the Royal Household.
Upadesthuayhan, Col., General Officer Comdg. 7th Division, 2nd Army Corps.
Upakarn Silpasreth, Chief Inspector, Div. II, Ministry of Education.

V

Vajarin Savi, Keeper of Seal, Lord Chamberlain's Department.
Vanpruk Pichairn, Royal Forest Dept., Ministry of Lands and Agriculture.
Varabongsa Bibatra, Inspector General, Lord Chamberlain's Department.
Vararidhilajaya, Col., 1st. Army Corps., Ministry of War.

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Varasasnabalayuddha, Colonel, Chief Instructor, Military Training, Ministry of War
Varasiri Subhasevi, Asst. Secretary General, Lord Chamberlain's Dept.
Varavidya Bisal, (Actg.) Assist. Director, Bureau of Technical Education
Varatejsaktavudh, Major General, 9th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Varodom Pakdi, Governor of Utaradit
Varoonrit Srisamudprakarn, Prefect of Samud Prakarn
Vasudeb (E. W. Trotter) Lt. General, Adviser, Gendarmerie & Police Dept.
Vehasyansilpasiddhi, Colonel, Director, Aeronautical Workshop, Ministry of War
Vejasiddhi Bilas, Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University
Vichai Prajabal, Col., Gendarmerie, Mondol Nagor Srithamaraj
Vichien Prakarn, Governor of Sukodhai
Vichit Dharmaparivatra, Ecclesiastical Department
Vichit Jalathi, Capt., Bangkok Naval Station, Ministry of Marine
Vichit Pakdi, Governor of Samud Songram,
Vichit Raksa, Governor of Lampoon
Vichit Sorakrai, Chief Registrar, Lord Prefect Department
Vidit Tarunkul, Chief Inspector for Education in the Circles, Mins. of Education
Vidya Prijamatya, Dean, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University
Vigarama Ratana-Subhas, Judge, Civil Court
Vijaya Rajsumonta, Judge, Appeal Court, Division 1
Vijit Jaladhara, Director, Motor Launches Department
Vijitsarasatra Col., Judge Advocate's Dept., Ministry of War
Vijitvansevuddhikrai, Lt. General, General Officer Commanding the Army
Vinaya Sunthara, Rear Admiral, Judge-Advocate General, Judical Dept., Ministry of Marine
Vipulayuraved, Major-General, Director, Medical Service Dept. of War
Viraj Vejakich (Dr. R. E. G. Tilaka) Resident Physician, Vajira Hospital
Visal Banakij, Asst. Under Secretary, Ministry of Interior
Visaya Phipol, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Viseshsangram, Major General, Chief of Staff, 3rd Army Corps
Viset Bhakdi, Governor of Danyaburi
Visutr Borikan, Governor of Dhonburi
Viset Ruechai, Governor of Chachoengsao
Visith Banakara, Asst. in Foreign Section, Ministry of Communications
Visukarm Silpa Basidhi, Asst. Director General, Royal Fine Arts Department
Visuth Takorn, Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Visutra Boriharn, Prefect of Thonburi
Visutra Sagoradith, Harbour Master General, Harbour Department
Visutr Kasetr Silpa, Asst. Director-General, Land Records Department
Vithi Dhamasanchorn, Amphur Bangkok Noi, Thonburi
Voravichai Vudhikarn, Governor of Nan.
Vudhikarabodi, Ecclesiastical Department

W

Wipak Bhuvadol, Director, Cadastral Survey Department
Wongsaphorn Bhusit, Ministry of the Royal Household

Koviloor Acadamy

Y

Yanaprakas, Judge, Appeal Court Division 2 (provinces)
Yuthhakitch, Col., Gendarmerie & Police Dept., Ayudhya

PHRA.

A

Abhayabalarob, Major, 9th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Aganesara, Lt. Col., Ordnance Dept., Ministry of War
Aganivudh, Major, 8th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Aknit Niyom, Revenue Dept., Udara Circle
Amnachnarangran Lieut.-Col., Assistant, Dept. of Engineers, Min. of War
Amnuey Sanhanit, Supt., Telegraph Office No. 2, Royal Household Div.
Anandh Nararaks, Lt. Col., Police Officer in Charge, Bangkunthien Division
Anubandha Sisyanusishta, School Inspector, Min. of Education
Anujitbidaksha Major, Asst. Adjutant General, Medical Service Dept., Ministry of War
Anukarn Banakich, Chief Acct., Int. Sect., Post & Telegraph Dept.
Anuman Rajadhana, Asst. Director General, Customs & Excise Dept.
Anuphan Phraison, Royal Forest Dept , Ministry of Lands & Agriculture
Anurakshayodha, Lt. Col., Deputy Provost Marshal, Min. of War
Anuraks Nakarindr, Lt. Col., Metropolitan Police Branch
Anusorn Turakarn, Lt. Col., Police Officer in Charge, Samyaek Division
Anuyut Yantrakarn, Highway Engineer, Royal State Railways, Lampang
Aran Raksa, Royal Forest Dept., Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Archvidyakom (G. Mc Farland) M.D., D.D.S., Consulting Dental Surgeon, Chulalongkorn Hospital
Argadevindra Varamatya, Chao Krom, H. M. the Queen's Household
Ari Tarunbarga, Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University
Arthakonchanath, Asst. to the Director General, Dept. of Public Prosecution
Ashasangram Lieut.-Col., 4th Bureau, Military Operation, Ministry of War
Asoka Montri, Judge of the Palace Court, Ministry of the Royal Household
Asvadej Vijit, Deputy Director of the Royal Stables
Athakit Vinitchaya, Judge, Monthol Court, Nakorn Sawan
Atmiyanand, Second Sec., Cabinet of Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Avudhagani, Lt. Col., 9th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Avudhsikhikara, Major, 4th Independent Division of the Army

B

Bachanakorn Kasetrkarm, Assist. to Adviser, Ministry of Lands & Agriculture
Bahira Rajtavipulya, Customs & Excise Officer, Chandaburi Circle
Baisalvejakarm, St. Col., 10th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Bamrasarindrabaya, Lt. Col., 6th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Bamrungburi Raj, Governor of Kanchanaburi.
Banasara Bhichitra, Asst. Comptroller, Ministry of Finance.
Banchong Sanphakich, Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs. Prachiuburi.
Banharn Norahet, Registrar, Supreme Court of Appeal.

Koviloor Acadamy

Banhard Poomsathit, Chief Officer of Lands and Agriculture and Registrar of Land Titles, Nakon Chaisri
Banharn Vorapot, Public Revenue Branch, Lord Prefect Department.
Boriharn Nakarindr, Lt. Col., Police Comdg, Officer, River Division.
Banijyasar Vides, Dip. in. Com., Head Master, Penchamapabitra School.
Bejrakamhaeng, Lt. Col., 6th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Bhadsadu Kasetr, Central Dept., Ministry of Lands & Agriculture
Bhadung Wanarak, Royal Forest Dept., Prachin Division
Bhahiraraj Bhibulaya, Revenue Dept., Chandaburi Circle
Bhakdi Bhibhatpol, Revenue Department, Nagor Jaisri Circle
Bhakdi Bhuwadol, Road Maintenance Section, Local Sanitary Department
Bhakdi Vinitchaya, Judge, Foreign Causes Court
Bhakdi Norasresth, Proprietor, Nai Lert Stores
Bhaktisrisangram, Major, 10th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Bhasha Parivatr ,Counsellor, Siamese Legation, Paris
Bhibit Sali, Land Settlement Officer, Krung Deb Circle
Bhichitra Chamnong, Asst. Director, Samsen Power Station
Bhimol Unakorn, Opium Department, Ministry of Finance
Bhinij Nondisart, Keeper of Seal, Ministry of the Royal Household
Bhisal Bhanachol, Chief Licensing Officer, Harbour Department
Bhises Sarabanna, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Bhojakara, B.Sc., Asst. Director, Agricultural Dept., Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Bhoomi Sathan Lohavetya, Chief Officer of Mines etc., Pattani Circle
Bichitr Osoth, Health Officer, Bayab Circle
Bidaksha Sombati, Customs and Excise Department
Bidakshayodha, Major, 10th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Bides Bojanavisuddhi, First Secretary, Siamese Legation, London
Bijayachumbala, Lt.-Col., 3rd Infantry Regiment
Bijayatejutama, Lt.-Col., 9th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Bijayajannaranga, Lt. Col., 8th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Binich Dharakara, Inspector, Customs & Excise Department
Binich Varnakar, Vajiranana National Library
Bipulya Bidyabag, Inspector of Schools, Pattani Circle
Birulha Bidyabarna, School Inspector, Ministry of Education
Bisalsangram, Major, Chief of Staff, 7th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Bisanha Bidyabhun, Examiner, Ministry of Education
Bisayasiddhisangram, Lt. Col., 8th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Bises Supakich, Asst. Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Bisesh Savamiddhikar, Govt. Medical Depot, Dept. of Public Health
Biseshsurariddhi, Major, 11th Infantry Regiment of Guards, Army
Bisond Sukhkar, Department of Public Health
Bitaks Lokapitr, Royal Dept., of Mines and Geology
Bor Bidaksh, Circle Health Officer, Circle of Upala
Boribarn Sukhapraja, Road Maintenance Section, Local Sanitary Department
Boriharn Nitikasetr, Solicitor and Conveyancer, Bangkoonprom
Boriraks Dhani, Chief Accountant, Lord Prefect Department
Borirakch Kristika, Royal Gazette Dept., Ministry of Privy Seal
Brohm Dhoralek, Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs, Nagor Sridharmaraj

Koviloor Acadamy

C

Chakr Rathabodi, Manager, Hua Hin Hotel, Royal State Railways
Chamni Netisarn, Deputy Director, Finger Prints Bureau, Mins. of Justice
Chamnong Narisor, Royal Scribes Department, Ministry of Privy Seal
Chamnongraja, Major, 4th Independent Division of the Army
Chane Satholrat, Chief Inspector of Roads, Local Sanitary Department
Chanupakarnkich, Chief Officer, Lands and Agriculture, Nakorn Rajasima Circle
Charoon Bhogasomburna, Privy Purse Dept., Ministry of Royal Household
Chaturangavijaya, Lt. Col., 4th Independent Division of the Army
Chen Chin Aksara, Vajiranana National Library
Chen Duriyanga, Band Master, Ministry of the Royal Household
Chintachakraratna, Colonel, Adjutant Military Arsenal, Ministry of War
Chombinasa, Lt. Col., United Cavalry Regt., 1st. Army Corps
Chongbayuha, Lt. Col., Director, Intendent School, Ministry of War
Chongsarabidya, Lt. Col., 12th Infantry Regiment of the Army.
Chula Rajmontri, Stamp Dept., Ministry of Justice

D

Dandakarn Prajanujit, Inspector, Prison Dept., Ministry of Justice
Dandakitch Prijanujit, Inspector, Prison Dept., Ministry of Justice
Dayanbighat, Lieut.-Col., Adjutant, Royal Aeronautical Service, Ministry of War
Deb Panya, Judge ,Monthol Court, Ubol Rajdhani
Deb Praja, Judge, Foreign Causes Court
Debaraj, Intendant General's Department, Ministry of War
Debateja, Lt. Col., 1st Guards Division, Ministry of War
Debavidya Sathiar, Sub-Dean, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University
Debsangram, Major, 9th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Dhanabar Bisisth, Finance Section, Ministry of Commerce
Dhanaratna Bimala, Accounts Bureau, Ministry of Education
Dharmaraksha, Secretary, Ecclesiastical Department
Dhoranen, Lt. Col., Gendarmerie & Police Dept., Ubon Rajadhani
Dhurabhag Banakich, Inspector of Posts & Telegraphs, Bhuket
Dhuranaya Binich, Secretary (Foreign Section), Ministry of Privy Seal
Dib Preja, Judge, Criminal Court

G

Gamrob Bernasiddhi, Lt.-Col., Intendant, Royal Palace Guards Regiment

H

Hadthasarasubhakich, Lt.-Col., Intendant General's Dept., Ministry of War
Harn Klarng Samudh, Captain, A. D. C., Commander-in Chief, Royal Fleet, Ministry of Marine
Hiran Sasanakich, Ecclesiatical Department
Hoem Prayudhakara, Lt.-Col., Gendarmerie Officer, Pattani

Koviloor Acadamy

I

Indaprakas, Registrar, Civil Court
Indravijaya, Major, 5th Division, 3rd Army Corps

J

Jalalaya Vijit, Secretary, Royal Motor Launches Department.
Jalam Phisayaseni, Comdr., A. D. C., 2nd Bureau, Naval Operation Division.
Jamnan Khabuansaun, Inspector of Schools, Bishnuloke Circle.
Jamnanjatisakta, Lt. Col., 1st Guards Division, Ministry of War.
Jan Vejakich, Circle Health Officer, Circle of Bisnuloke.
Janatuktisa, Major, 6th. Division, 2nd Army Corps.
Jarn Khadi Samudh, Comdr., Judical Dept. Ministry of Marine.
Jayatisa, Major, 5th Division, 3rd Army Corps.
Jitra Bhokara, Revenue Department, Roy-Ech Circle.
Jitsarakar, Lt. Col., Director, Military Equipment, Ministry of War.

K

Kachorn Thorani, Lt. Col., Police Officer in Charge, Bahurat Div.
Kaj Kambaeng, Captain, A,D.C., Director, Naval Education Division
Kamhaengbalasakti, Lt. Col., Deputy Provost Marshal, Ministry of War
Kamnuan Rujakorn, Asst. Acct., Ministry of Justice
Kanasai Sunthorn, Governor of Patalung
Karoon Vinitchaya, Judge, District Court, Minburi
Karuthanpari, Deputy Governor. Long Sentence Prison, Ministry of Justice
Kasikich Banharn, Director, Correspondence, Central Dept., Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Keo Krailas, Royal Mint, Ministry of Finance
Khlang Sombati, Royal Treasury Dept., Ministry of Finance
Klaeoklongnaranga, Lt. Col., 4th Infantry Regt., 4th Independent Division of the Army
Kosakich Nides, 1st Asst., Office of Adviser, Ministry of Education
Kosol Vinitchaya, Judge, Appeal Court, Div. II (provinces)
Kraibhabaranariddhi, Lieut. Col., Director, School of Musketry, Ministry of War
Kraikridha, Major, 1st Guards Division, Ministry of War
Kraisarasiddhisarvudh, Lt. Col., 13th Infantry Regt., 3rd Division of the 1st Army Corps

L

Laxmana, Lt. Comdr., Secretary's Department, Ministry of Marine
Lohaavudh, Lieut.-Colonel, Technical Asst., Military Arsenal, Ministry of War

M

Maen Sara Chakra, Comdr., A. D. C., Commander H. M. Y. Maha Chakkri
Mahanarangreongtej, Lt. Col., 7th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Matali Rathadara, Secretary, Royal Motor Vehicles Department

Koviloor Acadamy

Metha Vinitchaya, Judge, Criminal Court
Montri Bachanakich, Dip. Agric., Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University

N

Nabhagbhattikara, Lieut.-Col.. Adjutant, Royal Survey Dept., Ministry of War
Nakorn Khetr Kasemsri, Lt. Col., Police Officer in Charge, Samsen Division
Nanda Panya, Judge, Criminal Court
Naradhirajabhakti, Lt. Col , Military A.D.C. to H.M. the King
Narakorn Anuraks, Lt. Col., Police Officer in Charge, Chanasongkram Division
Narangapariraksha, Lt. Col., 5th Division, 3rd Army. Corps
Narangareongtej, Lt. Col., Transport Battalion, 2nd Army Corps
Narasai Sundara, Supt. of Stores, Int. Sect., Post & Telegraph Dept.
Narathikorn Kamchai, Registrar, Appeal Court Div. II (provinces)
Narendr Patindr, Captain, Private Sec. to the Minister of Marine
Narendraraksha, Lt. Col., 10th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Narindr Piromya, Managing Proprietor, Krungdeb Vadhakee
Narindr Rangsarga, Captain, Secretaries Dept., Min. of Marine
Narong Riti, Amphur of Bangbuathong, Nonburi.
Nart Preja, Judge, District Court, Prapradang
Navakorn Banakij, Registrar, Min. of Communications
Nibandha Nitisiddhi, Actg. Asst.-Director, Bureau of General Education
Nigor Chamnong, Governor of Surindr
Nigora Asa, Comdr., Naval Police Dept., Ministry of Marine
Nithaya Nuraks, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Nithes Lohasatharn, Officer-in-Charge, Survey Sect., N. Sridharmaraj Circle
Niyom Narahiraj, Proprietor, Banglampoo Ice Factory
Niyom Yudhanavi, Comdr., 1st Bureau, Naval Operation Division

O

Oranop Navanati, Lieut.-Comdr., Steam Launches Comdr., B'kok Naval Station

P

Paisal Vinitchaya, Judge, Civil Court
Panakara Sarisdhi, Lt. Comdr., Ordnance Dept., Min. of Marine
Parhar Vara-Arth, Chief Inspector of Schools, Div. III.
Phachong Thonasara, Revenne Dept., Bisnulok Circle
Phana Nuchon, Royal Forest Dept., Paknampo Div., Min. of Lands & Agriculture
Phiphat Phumiphak, Chief Bridge Inspector, Sanitary Dept.
Phiroon Hiranrach, Inspector General's Dept., Ministry of Finance
Phitak Thueyharn, Lt. Col , Gendarmerie and Police Dept., Payab
Phogaphala Bundavi, Chef de Bureau, Post and Telegraph Dept.
Pibulya Songkram, Governor of Nakorn Nayok
Pinit Rajathan, Acting Amphur of Chakrawat
Pitaks Dhephani, Governor of Maa Hongsorn
Pitaks Panomnakorn, Governor of Udorn Dhani
Plaeng Sathan (N. C. Springer) Col. of Gendarmerie, Changvad Prae
Ponpararak, Royal Forest Dept., Puket Div.

Koviloor Acadamy

Prabeni Vinitchaya, Judge, Borispah Court No. III
Prabhai Bala, Lt. Col., Gendarmerie and Police Dept., Udorn
Prachakorn Boriraks Governor of Maha Sarakam
Prachakshayuddhadhana, Major. Intendant General's Dept., Ministry of War
Pradisth Sabakarn, Adviser's Office, Ministry of Commerce
Prajariddhilujaya, Major, 5 h Infantry Regt., 5th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Prakas Suknikorn, Chief Record Keeper, Lord Prefect Department
Pradung Tabienkich, Land Records Dept., Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Prakara Vudhisiddhi, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University
Prakaskolasilp, Section Engr., N.E. Line Construction, R.S.R.
Prakit Kolasastra, Actg. Divisional Engineer, Royal State Railways, Singora
Prakob Akhanikit, Officer in Charge of Stonemill, Sanitary Department
Prakob Vuthisart, Inspection Department, Ministry of Interior
Pramarn Banakich, Deputy Director, Central Dept., Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Pramuan Vinitchaya, Judge, Criminal Court
Pramuen Bumithee, Assistant, Li Tit Guan
Prasad Dhatukaraya, B. Chem, A.M. (Cornell), Govt. Laboratory, Ministry of Commerce
Prasar Aksharabarna, (Actg.) Sec. to the Minister, Ministry of Education
Prasarn Bhandukich, Chief Officer, Lands & Agriculture, Payab Circle
Prasiddhi Sukhsamram, Circle Health Officer, Circle of Nagor Rajasima
Prasit Vinitchaya, Judge, Criminal Court
Prasong Sanpakara, Lt. Col., Gendarmerie & Police Departmant
Prawate Wanakarn, Royal Forest Dept., Surash Div.

R

Raj Panya, Judge, Monthol Court, Udorn
Raj Prinya, Judge, Criminal Court
Raj Ruangridhi, Lt. Col., Gendarmerie & Police Dept., Chandaburi
Raj Vidura, Judge, Appeal Court, Div. II (provinces)
Rajaganiraksha, Colonel, Adjutant, Artillery Dept., Ministry of War
Rajanart, Judge, Appeal Court Div. II (provinces)
Rajavit Visutharaks, Actg. Accountant, Siam Coal Mine Co. Ltd.
Rama Monthadul, Judge, Monthol Court, Maharasth
Rama Pandit, Bankruptcy Dept., Ministry of Justice
Rama Siddhi, Lieut. Comdr., Judical Dept., Min. of Marine
Rammandadul, Judge, Appeal Court, Div. II (provinces)
Ramariddhi, Lt. Col., Army Troops, Ministry of War
Ramanarange, Major, 10th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Ranabhandabidaksha, Lt., Intendant Generals Dept., Ministry of War
Ranongburi Sri Samud Ketr, Governor of Renong
Ranronariraj Lieut.-Colonel, Asst., Remount & Cavalry Dept., Ministry of War
Ratanayapti, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Rerng Rangabphai, Col., Gendarmerie & Police Dept., Nakorn Sawan
Riddhiaganeya, Lt. Col., 10th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Ruang Ridhiraksa Rath, Governor of Chumporn
Ruja Pramuen, Bankruptcy Dept., Ministry of Justice

Koviloor Acadamy

S

Saeng Siddhikara, Captain, Royal Naval Dockyard and Workshop
Sakdi Sin Prasiddhi, Asst. Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Sakorn Visai, Secretary, Harbour Department
Saktabalaraksha Major, Director, School of Military Engineering, Ministry of War
Saktatulyariddhi, Lt. Col., Quarter Master Gen's Dept., Ministry of War
Saktisalyavudh, Lt. Col., 8th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Saktiseni, Lt. Col., 1st Army Corps., Ministry of War
Salyavidyaprija, Lt. Col., 6th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Saliya Karabibadana, Inspector, Customs & Excise Dept.
Salvidhannides, Lieut.-Col., Assistant, Royal Survey Dept., Min. of War
Samak Saranitti, Revenue Dept., Ayudhya Circle
Saman Maitri Rath, Governor of Pattani
Samrej Sombati, Royal Treasury Dept., Min. of Finance
Samridh Dhorakarn, Supt., Post & Tel. Office No. 10, Royal Household Div.
Sandat Aksharasara, Managing Editor, Nangsue Bimb Dai
Sandhi Vidyabadhna, Superintendent of Students in Washington
Sara Chinakorn, Supt., Post and Tel Office No. 8, Royal Household Div.
Sarabayuddhabijaya, Lt. Col., Military Stores Director, Ministry of War
Sarajanbalakrai, Lt. Col., 7th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Sarakichbisal Lieut. Col, Director, Staff College, Ministry of War
Sarasakti prasiddha., Lt. Col., Military Police Dept, Ministry of War
Sarasasna Bolkham, Consul General, Calcutta
Saratham Vinitchaya, Judge, Criminal Court
Saravat Vadhivicharn, Post and Tel. Office No. 10, Royal Household Div.
Sarisuta, Capt., Orderly Officer, Royal Palace Guards Regiment
Satayathorn Vinitchaya, Judge, Appeal Court Div. II (provinces)
Sathien Thapanakitya, Highway Engineer, Royal State Railways
Sathol Rathayathibal, Chief Inspector of Roads, Local Sanitary Department
Sathollamark Pinit, Actg. Supt., Cadastral Survey Dept.
Senanon, Lt. Col., Gendarmerie and Police Dept., Nakorn Jaisri
Senanuchit, Governor of Takuapa
Senibidaksha, Lt. Col., Deputy Quarter Master General, 2nd Army Corps
Serm, Forest Manager, The Sriracha Co., Ltd.
Sevok Varayutka, Import Division, Customs & Excise Department
Siddhi Bayakarana, Adviser's Office, Ministry of Commerce
Siddhi Kosujabhandu, Agricultural Dept., Ministry of Lands & Agriculture
Siddhi Thonaraks, Revenue Branch, Privy Purse Department
Siri Maharaja, Comdr., Auditor, Paymaster Dept., Min of Marine
Sithisin Satara, Revenue Department, Prachinburi Circle
Smag Burirom, Lt. Col., Police Officer in charge, Opium Division.
Smag Chairasdr, Lt. Col., Quarter Master, Metropolitan Police Branch
Sobhon Aksornkit, Proprietor, Sobhon Printing Office
Sombataya Thibal, Deputy Intendant, Ministry of the Royal Household
Somburana Balanikara, Lieut.-Comdr., B'kok Naval Station, Ministry of Marine
Song Suraiachata, Asst. Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Songakshara, Col., Adjutant General's Dept., Ministry of War
Songsuratej Lieut.-Colonel, Chief Inspector, Military Training, Ministry of War
Songvijaya, Major, Member, General Court Martial, Ministry of War

Koviloor Acadamy

Srabayuddhabijaya, Lt. Col., Member, General Court Martial, Min. of War
Sri Banja, Adviser's Office, Min. of Foreign Affairs
Sri Bhakdi, Revenue Dept., Nagor Svarga Circle
Sri Sakdi Dhumrong, Secretary, Royal Turf Club of Siam
Sri Dharmalankar, Ecclesiastical Dept.
Sri Dharmasasna, Min. of Foreign Affairs
Sri Kasetrabhibal, B.Sc., Agricultural Dept., Min. of Lands & Agriculture
Sri Maha Kasetr, Governor of Surasd Dhani
Sri Mahithisak, Inspector, Long Sentence Prison, Min. of Justice
Sri Smarthakarn, Governor of Kukandh
Sri Surindrawiwongs, Privy Purse Dept., Ministry of the Royal Household
Sri Thanatara, Revenue Department, Ubol Circle
Sri Vejakich, Circle Health Officer, Circle of Bhukat
Sri Vidura, Judge, Appeal Court Div. II (provinces)
Sri Vikaramadhit, Judge of the Palace Court, Ministry of the Royal Household
Sriathavicharna, Lt. Col., Judge Advocates Dept., Ministry of War
Sribijayaparipurna, Lt. Col., 9th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Srinarongvijaya, Lieut. Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, Gen. Staff Dept. Ministry of War
Srishtikara Banchong, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Royal State Railways
Srisiddhisangram Lieut. Col., 1st Bureau, Military Operation, Ministry of War
Srisuratej, Lt. Col,, Intendant Gen's Dept., Ministry of War
Subhat Polkari, Revenue Department, Bayab Circle
Sucharit Vinitchaya, Judge, Appeal Court, Div. II (provinces)
Sudham Kitiyaraks, Account Service, Royal State Railways
Sukhum Vinitchaya, Judge, Borispah Court No. II
Sundaranukitch Prija, Captain, Asst. Secretary General, Ministry of Marine
Sunthorn Vinitchaya, Judge, Appeal Court Div. II (provinces)
Suphan Ratanaphijitr, Opium Department, Ministry of Finance
Suphasan Sombutti, Revenue Department, Puket Circle
Surabalajayakara, Major, A.D.C. to General Officer Comdg, 2nd Army Corps
Suraranajit, Lt. Col., 4th Independent Division of the Army
Sutha Bhitaks, Deputy Director, Sanitary Inspector's Office
Sutham Vinitchaya, Judge. Monthol Court, Chandaburi
Suthibarg Vinitchaya, Judge, Monthol Court, Nakorn Rajsima
Svamibhakdi, Licensee, Excise Department
Svasdi Nakaret, Amphur Nongkaem, Thonburi

T

Tapariddhiranga, Lt. Col., 3rd Artillery Regt., 1st. Army Corps
Thamanoon Vinitchaya, Judge, Monthol Court, Nakorn Jaisri
Thanakich Kosol, Chief Acct., Ministry of Justice
Thanakorn Kitchakarn, Waterworks Section, Local Sanitary Department
Thavaravadi Pibail, Governor of Saraburi
Thephendara, Lt. Col., Gendarmerie and Police Dept., Roi-etch
Thonapara Bhitaks, Revenue Department, Maharastra Circle
Thonaraks Bhithan, Opium Department, Ministry of Finance
Thonarith Bhithugs, Opium Department, Ministry of Finance
Thurakarn Kamchat, Lt. Col., Police Officer in Charge, N. Thonburi Division

Koviloor Acadamy

U

Udayadebadhana, Major, 8th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Udom Vidayagun, Health Officer, Maharashtr Circle
Upakara Silpasastra, Inspector of Schools, Nagara Jaisri Circle
Upakich Silpasar, Text Book Bureau, Ministry of Education

V

Varabhandbalakara, Major, Ordnance Dept., Ministry of War
Varanart Vinitchaya, Judge, Appeal Court, Div. II (provinces)
Varapot Vinitchaya, Judge, Civil Court
Varasastr Vinitchaya, (Actg.) Judge, Mondol Court, Pattani
Varasundarosatha, Major, Asst.-Director, Medical School, Ministry of War
Varavad Vinitchaya, Judge, Foreign Causes Court
Varavedya Bisith, Text Book Bureau, Ministry of Education
Varosathaprasiddhi, Major, 4th Independent Division of the Army
Vejakich Bisal, Medical officer, Bhuket Hospital
Vibajna Vidyasasna, Circle Inspector, Ayudhya Circle
Vibhajana Vidyasiddhi, Inspector, Chandaburi Circle, Min. of Education
Vibidha Vidyasanha, School Inspector, Ministry of Education
Vicharnavudh Major, 1st. Bureau, Dept. of Engineers, Ministry of War
Vichit Lekhakarn, Secretary to Adviser, Ministry of Finance
Vichit Vitayakorn, Governor of Chaipoom
Vides Tarunkar, Inspector of Schools, Nagara Rajasima Circle
Vidhayukit Banhar, Power House Dept., Samsen Power Station
Vidhyu Duralikit, Captain, Chief Inspector, Wireless Telegraphic Section
R. S. N.
Vidura Tarunkara, Inspector of Schools, Nagara Sridharmaraj Circle
Vijayayudhatejani, Colonel, Commanding Officer, Cadet School, Ministry of War
Vijitbalahan, Colonel, 5th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Vipulaya Banaraks, Asst. Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Vinishaya Athkara, Comdr., Judical Dept., Ministry of Marine
Visai Sujarit, Governor, Short Sentence Prison, Ministry of Justice
Visal Vinitchaya, Judge, Civil Court
Visayasuratej, Lt. Col., 7th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Visdhara Dulaya Radhakitch, Major., Asst. Traffic Superintendent, R. S. R.
Vises Banakarn, Keeper of Seals, Ministry of Communications
Vises Kalapakich, Ecclesiastical Department
Vises Sali, Registrar of Land Titles, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Vises Virajathan, Sub-Director, Archives, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Viset Dhani, Amphur of Bangyai, Nonburi
Viset Potchanakorn, Ban Narasingh
Visutrayodhapal, Lt Col., 2nd Division of the Army
Vitharn Vinitchaya, Judge, Monthol Court, Pisnuloke
Vithi Cholathara, Repairs Inspector, Harbour Department
Vitohn Yuragahn, Governor of Pichitr
Voranitya Raks, Accountant, Prison Dept., Ministry of Justice
Vorasundarosoth, Major, In-patient Dept., Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital
Vorawat Vitiraj, Revenue Department, Pattani Circle

Koviloor Acadamy

W

Winit Wanadon, Royal Forest Dept., Girdling Div., Ministry of Lands and Agriculture

Y

Yai Polasaen, Lt. Col., Gendarmerie and Police Dept., N. Rajasima
Yodhipratiyuddha, Lt. Col., 2nd Division of the Army
Yotavudh, Lt. Col., 1st Artillery Regiment of the Guards
Yuddhakarapanja, Lt. Col., 3rd Division of the 1st Army Corps
Yuddhakichparnhara, Lt. Col., Director, Military Transport, Ministry of War

LUANG

A

Abadbalabidaksha, Captain, Medical Service Dept., Min. of War
Abbhantrabadh Bisal, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medicine Dept., Siriraj Hospital; Physician, Chulalongkorn Hospital
Abhibarn Sukhabhan, Stone Mill, Local Sanitary Dept.
Achaganikara, Major, 10th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Achhannaranga, Major, His Majesty's Military A.D.C.
Achsarasilpa, Major, 8th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Adara Patidadti, Secretary, Ministry of Communications
Adhuekyuddhakarm, Major, Army Troops, Min. of War
Adsatidhisa Vithi, Cadastral Survey Dept.
Akkhara Sundara, Registration and Legislation Dept., Ministry of Privy Seal
Akshara Bimbakar, Royal Gazette Dept., Ministry of Privy Seal
Amnach Nathisarisd, Asst. Berthing Officer, Harbour Department
Amnuay Silpasastra, Circle Inspector, Prachinburi Circle, Min. of Education
Amnuey Saraban (V. Gedde) Auditor, Waterworks Section, Sanitary Dept.
Amoraman, Registrar, Borispah Court No II
Ankanisarabalaraksha, Captain, 5th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Anubhan Sisyanusasna, Asst. Master, Suan Kularb College
Anukarn Rajatapat, Civil List Branch, Privy Purse Department
Anukarn Saraban, Acting Amphur of Nanglerng
Anukorn Rajatapan, Revenue Branch, Privy Purse Department
Anukul Kasikarm, Agricultural Dept., Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Anukul Yodhakit, Waterworks Section, Local Sanitary Dept.
Anusarn Prasidhi, Central Office, Royal State Railways
Anusasn Yuntrakarma, B. Sc., Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University
Anusishth Vejasar, Local Physician, Yala
Anusit Sukhasastra, Building Section, Local Sanitary Department
Anusorn Nondhikija, Ministry of the Royal Household
Anuwat Wanarak, Royal Forest Dept.
Anuyut Karani, Asst. Land Settlement Officer, Ministry of Lands & Agriculture
Aphai Sombatti, Treasury, Privy Purse Department
Aphipal Veijaakti, Circle Health Officer, Nagara Jaisri
Apibal Phraison, Royal Forest Dept., Pattani Div.

Koviloor Acadamy

Aramranajit, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Bureau, Dept. of Engineers, Ministry of War
Argsarakich, Captain, 7th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Arthapani Kosol, Chief Prosecutor, Lord Prefect Department
Arthorn Banakitch, Inspector General's Dept, Ministry of Finance
Asanaranga,, Captain, 7th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Asataraphadung, Captain, Remount and Cavalry Dept., Ministry of War
Asavinsirivilasa, Captain, Aide-de-Camp, Gen. Staff Dept., Ministry of War
Ashabhuddhara, Major, Quarter Master Gen's Dept., Ministry of War
Atmataya Nujut, Excise Department
Avudhkarmaprija, Major, Military Police Dept., Ministry of War
Ayakitchseni, Lieut.-Comdr., Judical Dept., Min. of Marine
Ayurabaedya Bisesh, M.B., B S., M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., Director, Siriraj Hospital; Consulting Surgeon, Chulalongkorn Hospital

B

Bidrakit Kosol, Central Office, Royal State Railways
Bahiddha Nukor, Third Secretary, Siamese Legation, Rome
Bahira Vadakich, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bairibayariddhi, Captain, 5th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Balabhirakshaseni, Major, 7th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Balakhandhasakradhuj, Major, Adjutant, Military Training, Min. of War.
Bamrab Narabadh, Actg. Circle Health Officer, Circle of Prachinpuri
Bamras Naradur, Health Div., Public Health Dept.
Bamrung Dhoralek, Post & Telegraph Master, Office No. 4, Royal Household Div.
Bamrung Lohaboomi, Registrar of Land Titles, Puket Circle
Bamrung Pracha Rastra, Amphur of Sathorn
Bamrung Ratana Buri, Amphur of Sampantawongse
Bamrung Sagara, Licensing Officer at Paknam, Harbour Dept.
Bamrung Wanakit, Royal Forest Dept., Raheng Div.
Bamrung Yuddha, Capt., Military Stores, Min. of War
Banchong Binich, Royal Fine Arts Dept.
Banijbhan Phatayacharana, District Traffic Supt., R. S. R.
Banjakar Kolachakra, Power House Dept., Samsen Power Station
Banlue Dhurasabd, Asst. Engineer, Int. Sect., Post & Telegraph Dept.
Barlueksarasakti, Captain, Remount & Cavalry Dept., Min. of War
Barnsab Vijachhan, Examiner, Min. of Education
Batai Bhayuharaks, Central Record Keeper, Min. of Lands & Agriculture
Buadaravadi, Second Asst., Accounts, Min. of Foreign Affairs
Bhandabidhyuddhakara, Captain, 2nd Division of the Army
Bhanda Lakshanavicharn, Customs & Excise Dept.
Bhanhara Sunphanitti, Revenue Dept., Surashtra Circle
Bhara Samudh, Lt. Comdr., Acting Commander, Royal Naval College
Bhasa Kosol, Major, Central Office, Royal State Railways
Bhesaj Raksa, Captain, Pharmaceutical Dept., Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital
Bhibhitphanbhidhak, the Museum, Royal Fine Arts Dept.
Bhidhask Yuddhabandhu, Lt. Col., Intendant, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital
Bhijitra Sanpakara, Revenue Dept., Min. of Finance
Bijit Rogabadh, Lt. Col., Medical Officer, Royal Palace Guards Regiment

Koviloor Acadamy

Bhinid Sanhakarn, Inspector, Post & Telegraphs, Bayab
Bhiramya Parnaraksha, Text Book Bureau, Min. of Education
Bhirun Direkbhandu, Veterinary Surgeon, Dept. of Public Health
Bhisaksalyakitch, Major, Surgical Dept., Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital
Bhises Bhaethayakitch, Medical Officer, Central Hospital
Bhisit Sukhumkar, Power House Dept., Samsen Power Station
Bhisnusan, Major, Paymaster, Metropolitan Police Branch
Bibad Aksharaniti, Royal Gazette Dept., Min. of Privy Seal
Bibidh Thonasarn, Privy Purse Dept, Min. of the Royal Household
Bicharana Bastubhanda, Steward, Chulalongkorn University
Bicharn Poomikich, 1st Registrar of Land Titles, Min. of Lands & Agriculture
Bichitr Dhorabak, Inspector, Posts & Telegraphs, Nagor Svarga
Bidakshabhupendra, Captain, A D C. to the Minister of War
Bidakshamaharghabhanda, Major, Medical Service Dept., Min. of War
Bidakshasarayuddha, Major, 7th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Bidaks Rajnavin, Lt. Comdr., Medical Dept., Min. of Marine
Bidyayuddhayanyong, Major, Military Transport Section, Min. of War
Bijhanesamnuaysatra, Captain, 8th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Bijayabalatej, Major, Adjutant General's Dept., Min. of War
Bijayasaraphlaeng, Major, 8th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Bijitbairin, Major, 8th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Bimal Seni, Comdr., Central Store, Min. of Marine
Binich Vaidyakar, Medicine Dept., Siriraj Hospital
Bisalparnakich, Captain, Adjutant General's Dept , Min. of War
Bisal Sangabhumi, Ecclesiastical Dept.
Bischarn Banijya, Co-Operative Dept., Min. of Commerce
Bisuddha Ankakich, Asst. Comptroller, Min. of Finance
Bochananukar, Central Office, Royal State Railways
Boribala Dhanakicha, Paper Currency Dept., Min. of Finance
Boribarn Javakich, Inspector, Posts and Telegraphs, Ubol Rajadhani
Boribul Phalaraks, Revenue Dept., Min. of Finance
Boribun Vihibhandu, Agricultural Officer, Lomsak
Boriharn Vithikit, Road Inspector, Local Sanitary Dept.
Boriman Manukit, Amphur of Samyaek
Boriraks Javakarn, Inspector, Posts & Telegraphs, Udorn
Boriraks Kasikarn, Asst. Officer of Lands & Agriculture, Ubon Circle
Bunyavitr Varanavicharana, Account Service, Royal State Railways

C

Chaem Vijasaun, Asst. Master, Ban Somdech Chao Phya School
Chai Vacharachinda, Mintenance Engineer, R. S. R., Kao Thong
Chakrabithya Bhitur, Lt. Comd., Chief Engineer, H. M. Y. Maha Chakkri
Chakra Nukornkitch, Lt. Comdr., Royal Naval Dockyard and Workshop
Chalat Likhit, Amphur of Samud Prakarn
Chama Payuharaks, Registrar, of Land Titles, Pajaburi
Chamnan Jolakan, Stores & Transport Sect., R. I. D.,
Chamnan Nitiadh, Co-Operative Dept., Min. of Commerce
Chamnan Wanakit, Royal Forest Dept., Prachin Div.
Chamnarn Kosayasastr, Chief Officer, Lands & Agriculture, Nakon Sawan Circle
Chamnarn Lohavitya, 3rd Mining Officer, Pattani Circle

Koviloor Acadamy

Chamnong Buri, Amphur Pahurat
Chamnongsarasiddhi Major, Remount & Cavalry Dept., Min. of War
Chamnong Thanakit, Acct. Section, Local Sanitary Dept.
Chananukul, Asst. Land Settlement Officer, Min. of Lands & Agriculture
Chana Nukulkit, Amphur of Bangrak
Chandra Matya, Municipal Div., Dept. of Public Health
Chao Vijakara, Inspector of Schools, Ubol Rajadhani Circle
Chara Naovides, Third Secretary, Siamese Legation, Netherlands
Charan Sanitwongse, Asst. Section Engr., N. E. Line Construction, R.S.R.
Char Chob Samudh, Lt. Comdr. A.D.C., 1st Officer, H. M. Y. Maha Chakkri
Charn Samruet, Road Building Inspector, Local Sanitary Dept.
Charn Vitivetaya, Resident Medical Officer, Central Hospital
Charoen Visavakarma, B.Sc., Faculty of Engineering, Chulalongkorn University
Charon Bhogasomburna, Privy Purse Department
Charoon Javanabadhana, Superintendent, Pradumaganga School
Charoonreongriddhi, Captain, Aide-de-Camp, Dept. of Land Forces & Musketry
Charoon Sanitwongse, Running Branch, Royal State Railways
Chedt Vaidayakara, Dr. P. H., Asst. Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Dept.
Chenbijachakr, Lt. Comdr., Chief Engineer, H. M. S. Praruang
Chenkrabuanhad, Major, 6th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Chinadisbodi, Legal Controller, Royal State Railways
Chinta Sahakich, Co-Operative Dept., Ministry of Commerce
Cho atikamkorani, Manager, Sale-Dept., Siam Coal Mine Co., Ltd.
Choom Vidyakich, Asst. Master, Ban Somdech Chao Phya School
Chote Silpaguna, Registration Dept., Ministry of Commerce
Chulajiba Bijjadhara, B.A., Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University

D

Dabbetch, Lieut.-Comdr., Naval Police Dept., Ministry of Marine
Damree Kala Ragsa, Lt. Comdr., Royal Naval College, Ministry of Marine
Dayaj Samruat, Bankruptcy Dept., Ministry of Justice
Deb Osoth, Local Physician, Singhpuri
Deb Tarunanusisth, Central Dept., Ministry of Commerce
Devavad, Royal Fine Arts Department
Dharadhorn Bidaks, Chief Officer, Lands & Agriculture, Pitsanuloke Circle
Dharmabhimanda, Vajiranana National Library
Dharmanidestuayhara, 3rd Bureau, Military Instruction, Ministry of War
Dhep Vithisith, Road Inspector, Local Sanitary Department
Dhip Vicharn, Royal Treasury Dept., Ministry of Finance
Dhip Vithisep, Road Inspector, Local Sanitary Department
Dhoralog Dhurakari, Asst. Engineer, Int. Sec., Post and Telegraph Dept
Dhoraphit Bhisar, Inspector, Post and Tels., Nakor Jaisri and Ratburi
Dhurasidhi Bahakarn, Inspector, Posts & Telegaphs, Roi Etch
Dibakshara, Major, 1st. Army Corps, Ministry of War
Dibbhakti, Captain, Adjutant General's Dept, Ministry of War
Dib Prakas, Registrar, Criminal Court
Donavanik Montri, Central Dept., Ministry of Commerce
Dulyakrom Naradara, Judge, Criminal Court
Dulyasart Pativate, Judge, Civil Court

Koviloor Acadamy

G

Gamnuanyantrakich, Captain, Quarter Master Gen's Dept., Ministry of War

H

Hakdhurakarn, Major, Metropolitan Police Branch
Hiemchaihan, Major, Adjutant, War School, Ministry of War
Hiranya Banasidth, Senior Lieut., Paymaster Dept., Ministry of Marine

I

Indarotama, Major, 6th. Division, 2nd Army Corps
Indrareongtej, Major, 6th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Indrasarasalya, Major, Asst. Director, School of Gunnery, Ministry of War
Indrasena, Lt. Col., Adjutant General's Dept., Ministry of War
Inntra Ridth, Senior Lt., Central Store, Ministry of Marine
In Samruat, Sheriff Dept., Ministry of Justice
Isarapongse Bhibat, Mine Manager, Siam Coal Mine Co., Ltd., Krasum

J

Jalathi Dhama Bhitak, Judical Dept., Ministry of Marine
Jamnan Aggikitch, Lt. Comdr, Wireless Telegraphic Section, R. S. N.
Jamnan Anusasna, Examiner, Ministry of Education
Jamnan Banji, Chief Accountant, Arts and Crafts School
Jamnan Dhoralek, Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs, Surashdra
Jamnan Ganitaphol, Valuator, Customs and Excise Department
Jamnarn, Sawmill Engineer, Sriracha Co. Ltd.
Jamni Kolkarn, B.Sc, A.M.I.M.E., Royal Naval Dockyard and Workshop
Jamni Truatkar, Chief Customs & Excise Officer, Bhuket
Jamnong Naves, Comdr., Royal Naval Dockyard and Workshop
Jarn Banakich, Asst. Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Jarn Chakr Kam, Comdr., Royal Naval Dockyard and Workshop
Javalakshna, Chief Clerk, Ministry of Privy Seal
Jaya Ayat, Judge, District Court, Phra Pradang
Jaya Chitrakarma, Dip. in Fine Arts (Reading), Art Master, Arts & Crafts School
Jayajanaphyadhi, Proprietor, The Jayasiddhi Dispensary
Jayateja, Major, 10th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Jeshtha Balasilpa, Chief Physical Instructor, Ministry of Education
Jolaharn Bichitr, Head Office, Conservation Branch, R. I. D.
Jolakhat Amroong, Accounts and Revenue Sect., R. I. D.
Junha Kasikara, Lecturer, School of Agriculture, Nagara Pathama

K

Kachad Tarunakam, Major, Gendarmerie and Police Dept., Surat
Kachorn Buri, Amphur Saansaap, Minburi
Kamchayaripuras, Captain, 9th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Kamchon Chaturong, Major, Maintenance Engineer, R. S. R, Gengkoi
Kamhaengranaranga, Major, 6th Division, 2nd Army Corps

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Kamhaengriddhiranga, Major, 2nd Engr. Regiment, 1st. Army Corps.
Karn Dhoralek, Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs, Chandaburi
Karoonkhilanurasd, Captain, Chief officer-in-Charge, Leper Asylum, Prapadaeng
Kastbol Bhibul, Registrar of Land Titles. Nontaburi.
Khachor Vejkitti, Actg. Circle Health Officer, Circle of Ayudhaya
Khayansarakarana, Major, Asst. Paymaster General, Ministry of War
Kich Vicharn, Registration Dept., Ministry of Commerce
Kochasit, Master of the Elephant Dept., Ministry of the Royal Household
Kovidh Vadhaki, Road Inspector, Sanitary Department
Krairiksh Rajasevi, Asst. Engineer of Ways and Works, R. S. R.
Krai Tara Tabien, Act. Chief Officer, Lands & Agriculture, Chantaburi Circle
Krasapna Bibhag, Govt. Laboratory, Ministry of Commerce
Krisana Morabada, Inspector General's Dept., Ministry of Finance

L

Laddhakavad, Consul, Penang
Lakshnaprija, Captain, Judge Advocate's Dept., Ministry of War
Likhit Sundarakar, Central Bureau, Ministry of Education
Likit Banakara, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Likit Vicharn, Asst. Governor, Short Sentence Prison, Ministry of Justice
Lipikara Kosol, 2nd Secretary, Siamese Legation, Copenhagen

M

Maensaraphlaeng, Captain, 4th Independent Division of the Army
Mahaprab, Comdr., Naval Police Dept., Ministry of Marine
Maha Vichai, Major, Orderly Officer, Gendarmerie and Police Department
Maitri Varnit, Proprietor, Choo Kwang Lee
Mangalasangram, Major, 4th Independent Division of the Army
Manit Thumaman, Royal Forest Department
Manjavadi, Adviser's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Manoon Satr Satara, Lieut.-Comdr., Judical Dept., Ministry of Marine
Manunaya Vimolvart, Judge, Borispah Court No. 1
Manuvedya Vimolvart, Judge, Borispah Court No. I
Man Vijjaprasiddhi, B.A., Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University
Minbal Buranasak, Amphur of Bangplat, Thonburi
Mongol Navayudh, Lt. Comdr., Ordnance Dept., Min. of Marine
Monkolman, Registrar, Borispah Court No. III

N

Nabanath Vijaguna, B Sc., Asst. Master, Ban Somdech Chao Phya School
Nagaraj Sombati, Accountant, Royal Motor Launches Dept.
Nagor Chalaraks, Licensing Officer at Minburi, Harbour Dept.
Narangasangram, Captain, Chief of Staff, 5th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Nara Nuraksa, Amphur Bangyirua, Thonburi
Naraviti Vejakara, Actg. Circle Health Officer, Rajburi Circle
Narindr Prasastrvej, Actg. Circle Health Officer, Circle of Chandapuri
Narumitra Saranukorn, General Administration, Ministry of Communications
Nava Vichitra, Lt. Comdr., Royal Naval Dockyard and Workshop

Koviloor Acadamy

Nayavicharn, Translator, Ministry of Justice
Nayok Payuhakarn, Registrar of Land Titles, Nakon Nayok
Nibedya Nitisarga, Special Lecturer, Wat Pavaranives School
Nibhadh Phadungphol, Supt., Foreign Telegraph
Nibith Nitisasna, Examiner, Ministry of Education
Nikasit Sarakara, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Nitinaya Prasarn, Judge, Borispah Court No. II
Nititharn Pises, Judge, Borispah Court No. I
Norabal, Amphur of Samranrat
Norakit Boriharn, Amphur of Bangkhen
Norakit Kamchorn, Governor of Yala
Noranit Padungkarn, Amphur of Talingchan, Thonburi

O

Ongachiddhijaya, Captain, 13th Infantry Regt., 3rd Division, 1st. Army Corps
Osoth Bisesh, Local Physician, Nagara Sri Dharmaraj

P

Pacchanuekbinasa, Major, Rajaburi Cavalry Regiment
Parbayodhamatya, Major, 4th Independent Division of the Army
Parchoed Vijajan, Inspector of Schools, Nagara Svarga Circle
Paribhandhayudhakich, Capt., Intendant General's Dept., Ministry of War
Parihar Sikkhakich, Inspector of Schools, Maharashtra Circle
Pariraksha sarabala, Major, Ambulance, 3rd Division, 1st. Army Corps
Paripal Vejakich (Dr.), Siriraj Hospital
Parnalakshanalekhakara, Major Military Ordnance Stores, Ministry of War
Parnasarasubhabidya, Captain, A. D. C. to the Minister of War
Parnasiddhivarasasana, Major, A. D. C. to the Minister of War.
Parnata Korani, Public Prosecutor, Nonburi Prefecture
Parnsan Vijajavana, School Inspector, Minburi
Patibachana Bicharn, Registration & Legislation Dept., Ministry of Privy Seal
Patibhanvarnakich, Captain, Adjutant General's Dept., Ministry of War
Pavaraparnalaksha, Captain, 4th Bureau, Military Instruction, Ministry of War
Pavarolar Vidya, B. Sc., Asst. Master, Suan Kularb College
Phaison Hiranraj, Account Section, Ministry of Communications
Phatibati Akara, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Phipaks Jala Khadi, Lieut.-Comdr., Judical Dept., Ministry of Marine
Phitaks Jolpraves, Accounts and Revenue Sect., R. I. D.
Phlaengsatan, Major, 7th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Phlansateon, Captain, 6th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Phorn Sombat, Sub-Director, Opium Department
Phrom Phrajajit, Senior Lt., Medical Department, Ministry of Marine
Phrot Bidyabaya, B.Sc., Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University
Pibul Rothakit, Traffic Inspector, R. S. R., Lampang
Pibul Rothayan, Traffic Inspector, R. S. R , Haad Yai
Picharn Burivat, Lt. Col., Police Officer-in-Charge, River Division
Pijai Tabienkich, Registrar of Land Titles, Pitsanuloke Circle
Pinich Lohabol, Royal Department of Mines & Geology

Koviloor Acadamy

Pisarn Hiranyakitch, Privy Purse Dept., Ministry of Royal Household
Pisarn Lohapak, Royal Department of Mines & Geology
Pises Lohasilp, 1st. Mining Officer, Takuapa
Pisit Lohakarn, Chief Officer of Mines, Nakorn Sridharmaraj Circle
Pitak Phraiwan, Royal Forest Dept.
Pithak Rajakit, Amphur of Prathumwan
Pohnisayachaub, Inspector of Schools, Udara Circle
Pom Phalaraks, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Pool Palakorn, Amphur of Bukkalo, Thonburi
Poomiphidhiphichaks, Asst. Land Settlement Officer, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Prabhanda Badhanakarn, Central Dept., Ministry of Commerce
Prabidh Chayakarn, Sec., Interior Section, Post & Telegraph Dept.
Prachak Samutkhetr, Amphur of Prapadaeng
Prachaks Poomipipajana, Registrar of Land Titles, Supanburi
Prachan Kadi, Legal Controller, Royal State Railways
Pracha Nusartna, Deputy Prefect of Samud Prakarn
Pracha Samudkhetr, Deputy Prefect, Prapadaeng
Prachask Vejasidhi, Asst. Surgeon, Chulalongkorn Hospital
Pradisha Poomibhol, Asst. Land Settlement Officer, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Pradisth Naves, Comdr., Royal Naval Dockyard and Workshop
Prakart Bhitatbhark, Head Master, Survey School, Cadastral Survey Dept.
Prakas Kosiyavidhaya, Supt., Div. of Sericulture ,Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Prakas Sahakorn, Co-operative Dept., Ministry of Commerce
Prakitti Sahakorn, Co-operative Dept., Ministry of Commerce
Prakit Vejsakdi, Captain, Out-patient Dept., Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital
Prakob Kol Kitch, Lt. Comdr., Royal Naval College, Minstry of Marine
Prakob Rajavitr, Building Office, Privy Purse Department
Prakob Yantrakich, Section Engr., Rama VI Bridge Line, R. S. R.
Prakong Kadi, Public Prosecutor, Samud Prakarn
Praman Hatdhakarm, Secretary, Royal Fine Arts Department
Pramonda Panna, Adviser's Office, Ministry of Commerce
Pramool Xamanann, Officer-in-Charge, Survy Sect., Puket Circle
Pramual Wanakhate, Royal Forest Dept., Chantaburi Div.
Pranit Yodhakit, Road Inspector, Sanitary Dept.
Prasar Subhabachana, Keeper of the Seals, Central Bureau, Min. of Education
Prasatr Vejakar, Circle Health Officer, Circle of Nagara Sri Dharmaraj
Prasert Aksorn, Dept. of Fisheries, Min. of Lands & Agriculture
Praserth Sarabarna, Asst. Comptroller, Min. of Finance
Prasiddhi Buriraks, Amphur of Dusit
Prasidhi Sarakarn, Asst. Int. Sect., Post & Telegraph Dept.
Prasidthi Sombati, Royal Treasury Dept , Ministry of Finance
Prasroeth Aksharaniti, 2nd Asst., Office of Adviser, Ministry of Education
Pratishthabhojanakara, Capt., Quarter Master Gen's Dept., Ministry of War
Pravati Varavijjukari, E. E., Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University
Praves Cholakitch, Licensing Officer at Paklat, Harbour Department
Prayuddhachamnong, Capt., Transport Battalion, 2nd Army Corps
Prayuddhariyan, Major, Nagarapathom Cavalry Regt., Ministry of War
Prayudh Jalathi, Lt. Comdr., Royal Fleet, Ministry of Marine

Koviloor Acadamy

Preisani Dhuranuraks, Supt., Telegraph Office No. 2., Royal Household Div.
Prija Jansamudh, Lt. Comdr, Master Singora Wireless Station, R. S. N.
Prinya Yogavibulya, Highway Engineer, Royal State Railways, Pattani
Pudom Samruat, Sheriff Dept., Ministry of Justice
Puja Vidyakar, Head Master, Mahavajiravudha School, Nagara Sridharmraj
Punyapalit, B. Sc., Asst. Master, Pradumaganga School

R

Rajabrahma, (Dr.) Siriraj Hospital
Raj Akorn, Inspector General's Dept., Ministry of Finance
Rajanidhi Pimala, Building Office, Privy Purse Department
Rajanuraksha, Major, 5th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Raja Rathayan, Secretary, Royal Stables.
Rajasup Pisit, Privy Purse Dept., Ministry of the Royal Household
Rajavitr Bisont, Privy Purse Department, Ministry of Royal Household
Raj Benya, Judge, Criminal Court
Rajpoon Bidaks, Land Records Dept., Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Raksa Hirankich, Licensing Inspector, Harbour Department
Raksa Naves, Correspondence Branch, Harbour Department
Raksha Poomikich, Registrar of Land Titles, Prachim Circle
Raks Rajahiran, Ceremonial Officer, Privy Purse Department
Raman Nondhaket, Amphur of Pakret
Ramateja, Major, Military Police Dept., Ministry of War
Ramranabhaba, Major, Adjutant, Cadet School, Ministry of War
Ranaribala, Major, 2nd Division of the Army
Raorengbala, Captain, Rajburi Cavalry Regiment
Rasdr Nayok, Manager, Klong Rangsit Motor Boat Co., Ltd.
Ratakar Kosala, Account Department, Samsen Power Station
Ratana Banijya, Co Operative Dept., Ministry of Commerce
Ratana Bhimol, Accounts & Revenue Sect., Royal Irrigation Department
Rathabharabidaks, Hotel Service, Royal State Railways
Rathachan Prachak, District Traffic Supt., R. S. R., Tung Song
Rathavasit Satharn, Actg., District Traffic Supt. R. S. R., Utaradit
Rath Hiranyakara, Chief Officer of Customs & Excise, N. Sridhamaraj
Ratna Vichitra, Accountant, Royal Motor Vehicles Department
Ratranayudha, Major, 12th Infantry Regiment of the Army
Reongriddhijaya, Capt. United Cavalry Regt., 1st Army Corps
Riam Virajbakya, Comdr, Historical Section, Ministry of Marine
Riddhi Dej Jalakhand, Comdr., Royal Naval Hydrographic Department
Riddhiranayuddha, Captain, 1st. Artillery Regiment of the Guards
Riddhirutreongjaya, Captain, Bisnulok Cavalry Regt., 2nd Army Corps
Riddhi Sakdhi Jalaket, Comdr., Gunboat Flotilla, Ministry of Marine
Riddhisamdaeng, Major, Comd. Officer, 2nd Artillery Regiment
Roengriddhisangram, Major, Bisnulok Cavalry Regt., 2nd Army Corps
Roengrukpacchamitra, Captain, 5th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Rotrathvicharana, Mechanical Engineer of Workshop, R. S. R.
Ruabradsapadarabala, Major, 5 h Division, 3rd Army Corps
Ruangdej Sagor Khand, Lt. Comdr., Ordnance Dept., Min. of Marine
Ruang Sakdi Sagor Khetr, Comdr., Commanding Officer of H. M. Naval Forts
Rukha Bhibal, Local Sanitary Dept.

Koviloor Acadamy

S

Sadhit Dhanakarn, Co-Operative Dept., Min. of Commerce
Sadhol Poomsathit, Registrar of Land Titles, Utaidhani
Saenbalaraksha, Major, Medical Service Dept., Min. of War
Saenchaibhakti, Major, Military Transport Section, Min. of War
Sagor Yuddha Vijai, Comdr., Royal Naval Hydrographic Department
Sahakarn Sandat, Co-Operative Dept., Ministry of Commerce
Sakalabhandakich, Accountant, Royal Survey Dept., Ministry of War
Sakalakrainujit, Major, His Majesty's Military A. D. C.
Sakdi Yodhabal, Major, Asst. Medical Adviser, Royal State Railways
Sakolmark Kamnuan, Cadastral Survey Department
Salayasatrusun, Major, 4th Independent Division of the Army
Samak Maitriraj, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Saman Maitriraks, Third Secretary, Siamese Legation, Rome
Samdaeng Sakda, Major, Technical Bureau, Royal State Railways
Samdaengsaraphlan, Captain, 7th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Samdaeng Suradej, Lt. Comdr., Secretaries Department, Ministry of Marine
Samosorn Dhanasarn, Chief Inspector of Excise
Samrechraksha, Major, 3rd Division of the 1st Army Corps
Samriddhivejasatra, Major, Medical Service Dept., Ministry of War
Samruat Hiranyaraks, Lieut. Comdr., Paymaster Dept., Ministry of Marine
Samruet Vithi Samudh, Senior Lt., Royal Naval Hydrographic Department
Samud Kochara, Asst. Berthing Officer, Harbour Department
Sanchorn Cholathi (Capt. W. Nielsen) Harbour Department, Telephone 385
Sandhad Vithikarn, Road Inspector, Local Sanitary Department
Sandhan Aksharasatra, Assistant, Nangsue Bimb Dai
Sangrambhakti, Major, Assistant, Military Operation, Ministry of War
Sanidbhakti, Major, A. D. C. to the G. O. C., 3rd Army Corps
Sanit Rathakara, Taffic Inspector, R. S. R., Chumphon
San Kosiyapatra, Chief Officer, Lands & Agriculture, Maharat Circle
Sanoe Sarasanit, Major, Gendarmerie & Police Department
Sanong Karabhaireb, Lt.-Comdr., Bandmaster, Bangkok Naval Station
Sanpakit Chamnong, Amphur of Prakanong
Sinphasdukich, Asst. Maintenance Engineer, R.S.R., Yala
San Sarakara, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Santhad Vidayasasna, Public Health Div., Dept. of Public Health
Santhes Thananukitch, Privy Purse Dept., Ministry of the Royal Household
Sarabalaroengtej, Major, 10th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Sarachamnong, Captain, Adjutant, Military Instruction, Ministry of War
Sarakarn Vichitra, Comdr., Ordnance Dept., Ministry of Marine
Sarakich Kasetrkarn, Office of Adviser, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Saraniti Prija, Registration Dept., Ministry of Commerce
Saranukich Kosol, Royal Scribes Dept., Ministry of Privy Seal
Sarariddhi Ronajaya, Lt Comdr., Ordnance Dept., Ministry of Marine
Sarasasna Prabhantha, Bar-at-Law, Lecturer, Chulalongkorn Univeristy
Sarasin Tabiensit, Registrar of Land Titles, Saraburi
Sarbagya Bisudhi, Inspector of Schools, Rajapuri Circle
Sarbayuddhanaraksha, Major, Military Stores, Ministry of War
Saroj Ratananimmanaka, A.M.I.T.P., Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University

Koviloor Acadamy

Sathi Dhorakon, Inspector, Posts & Telegraphs, Nagor Rajasima
Sathitya Nimankar, Section Engr., N. E. Line Construction, R. S. R.
Satholmarg Manit, Actg. Highway Engineer, R. S. R., Puket
Sathol Thongvicharana, Traffic Inspector, R. S. R., Bangkok Noi
Sathon Kraibhop, Lt., Col., Gendarmerie and Police Dept., Bisnuloke
Saub Tukrabil, Asst. Master, Commercial School, Wat Kaao Fah Lang
Saun Thukrabaub, Examiner, Ministry of Education
Sawasdi Navanig, Lt. Comdr., Commander, H. M. S. Chao Phraya
Sawasdi Poomiphinij, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Senabhakti, Lt. Col., Quarter Master Gen's Dept., Ministry of War
Senanaranga, Major, Chief of Staff, 8th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Siddhidej Samudhkhand, Comdr., Commander, H. M. S. Chen Thale
Siddhikamhaeng, Captain, 3rd Engineer Regt., 5th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Siddhisamdaengrana, Capt., 3rd Artillery Regt., 1st Army Corps
Siddhi Surajaya, Secretary, Dept. of the Master of the Horse
Siddhiyodharaksha, Major, 6th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Sidhi Dhoralek, Inspector, Posts & Telegraphs, Bisnuloke
Sidhisakdi Samudh Khetr, Comdr., Royal Naval Hydrographic Dept.
Silpa Sagor, Lt. Comdr., Royal Naval Hydrographic Dept.
Sindhukara Sutchukara, Senior Lt., Royal Naval Dockyard and Workshop
Sinidraj, Tutor, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University.
Siri Sara Silapagristh, Technical Bureau, Royal State Railways
Sman Agni, Power House Department, Samsen Power Station.
Smarabhumibijit, 1st Engineer Regiment of the Guards.
Smargsalyayuddha, Major, 5th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Smargsmanbala, Major, Adjutant General's Dept., Ministry of War
Smarthsarbayuddha, Major, 10th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Smiddhi Anusasasna, Department of Public Health
Snidvongse Anuvat, Asst. Secretary, Board of Commercial Development
Snoe Bachanabakya, Dip. in Com., Asst. Master, Commercial School
Sobhon Bhogaraksh, Customs and Excise Officer, Pattani Circle
Sombati Bhubesra, Asst. Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Sombati Danayapol, Customs and Excise Department
Song Sakdiviset, Amphur Klongsarn, Thonburi
Son Pokhabhan, Chief Clerk, Hotel Service, Royal State Railways
Sophon Bhidyaporana, Mechanical Engineer of Workshop, R.S.R.
Sri Bholobhath, Asst. Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Srinavabhol, Licensing Officer at Nondburi, Harbour Department
Sringharayuddhakich, Captain, Intendant Gen's Dept., Ministry of War
Sri Pradaengket, Amphur of Bankunprom
Srirajasangram, Major. 2rd Bureau, Military Operation, Ministry of War
Sriraksha, Major, Adjutant General's Dept., Ministry of War
Sri Sakara, Revenue Department, N. Rajasima Circle
Sri Saliphit, Agricultural Dept., Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Sri Sayamkich, Vice-Consul, Singapore
Srisdi Banakar, Secretary to Director General, Samsen Power Station
Srisupha, Attorney, Ministry of the Royal Household
Sroem Vijabul, Inspector of Schools, Roi-Ed Circle
Subhut Bhokaraj, Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance
Sudasna Bongs Bisudhi, Assistant Comptroller, Ministry of Finance

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Sukhakarn Bhinit, Secretary, Local Sanitary Department
Sulakakrityaraksh, Outdoor Staff, Customs and Excise Dept.
Sundara Vachana, First Secretary, Siamese Legation, Washington
Sundorn Bhakti, Judicial Office, Excise Department
Suntharavorn, Amphur of Pomprab
Sunthorn Borirak, Governor of Loey
Suphapol Raksa, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Surakarn Kosol, Locomotive Inspector, R. S. R., Bangkok
Suranart Panaraksa, Amphur of Pasicharoen, Thonburi
Surindrateja, Major, 3rd Infantry Regiment
Suriyabongse Bisuddhibaedya, M.D., Medical Practitioner
Suriyasatya, Major, Accountant, Royal Aeronautical Service, Min. of War
Suvabhand Bhidhayakarn, Running Branch, Royal State Railways
Suvanakitch Chamnan, (Wase Silpikula) Gold & Silversmith
Svasti Raksha, Surgeon, Dept. of the Master of the Horse
Svasti Vidhisaun, Inspector of Schools, Bhuket Circle
Swatviengchai, Asst. Private Secretary, Ministry of Interior

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Tarun Bayuharaksha, Faculty of Letters & Sciences, Chulalongkorn University
Tarunkara Vidura, Master of Method, Penchamrajalaya Girls School
Tharabal, Amphur of Ratburna, Thonburi
Thavil Sresthabanijyakar, Information Bureau, Royal State Railways
Thip Thonasepka, Civil List Branch, Privy Purse Department
Thonsakdi, Royal Treasury Department, Ministry of Finance
Thonsidhi, Royal Treasury Department, Ministry of Finance
Throng Vidyasastra, Asst. Master, Suan Kularb College
Thura Natithod, Asst. Eng., Subhan Div., R. I. D.
Tiro Rathkich, 2nd Secretary, Siamese Legation, Tokio
Trakarnsarisdikam, Building Section, Local Sanitary Department
Treechakr Vicharn, Lt. Comdr., H. M. S. Chao Phraya

U

Udom Bityabhoomi Bicharn, Royal Dept. of Mines & Geology
Udom Kosha, Adviser's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Upathump Ditakara, Correspondence Branch, Harbour Department
Utrakara Varakara, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Vaidyes Rankura, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Dept. of Obstetrics, Siriraj Hospital
Vanalaks Lekha, Waterworks Section, Local Sanitary Department
Vanija Vedyavicharn, Registration Dept., Ministry of Commerce
Varabhakya Bhinit, Asst. Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Varabidya Bicharn, Ecclesiastical Department
Varakar Vinich, Chief Customs and Excise Officer, Kohsichang
Varavidya Satayan, Judge, District Court, Nondaburi
Varavudhi Bisesh, Examiner, Ministry of Education
Varayuti Pochanart, Judge, District Court, Minburi
Varindr Sunchorn, Major, Metropolitan Police Branch

Koviloor Acadamy

Varun Kasetrsiddhi, Central Dept., Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Vatavadi, Adviser's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Vejadhana Bidaksha, Accounts Bureau, Ministry of Education
Vejakara Bisesh, Physican in Charge, Somdech Hospital, Sriraja
Vejakaraprasiddhi, Major, Medical Service Dept., Ministry of War
Vejasakti Boripal, Circle Health Officer, Circle of Utara
Vejasar Boriraksh, Provincial Health Officer, Nagara Svarga
Vejasastravarosatha, Major, 7th Division 2nd Army Corps
Vejayantaransrit, Major, Assistant, Aeronautical Workshop, Ministry of War
Vekvichyubhakya, Inspector, Post and Telegraphs, Ayudhya
Vicharana Chakrakitch, Comdr., Text Book Section, Ministry of Marine
Vicharana Pasturakich, Chief of Veterinary Medicine. Savabha Memorial Institute
Vicharnayuddhabastu, Major, 1st. Guards Division, Ministry of War
Vicharn Kadirat, Public Prosecutor, Prapadaeng Prefecture
Vicharn Puthorn, Deputy Prefect, Minburi
Vicharn Sukhakam, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Dept. of Public Health
Vic hit Bhandhukarn, Chief Officer of Mines etc., Surashdra Circle
Vichitr Chamnong, Royal Fine Arts Department
Vichitr Rajamontri, Royal Fine Arts Department
Vidhansaratej, Major, 3rd Division of the 1st Army Corps
Vidhan Tarunkich, Examiner, Ministry of Education
Vidhur Dhanayutka, Analyst, Customs & Excise Department
Vidis Varakar, Director, Accounts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Vija Asvabaedya, Veterinary Surgeon, Dept. of the Master of the Horse
Vijit Aggikar, Electrical Dept., Samsen Power Station
Vijit Dhonasara, Asst. Comptroller, Ministry of Finance
Vijityodha, Major, 6th Division, 2nd Army Corps
Vilas Parivatr, Administration Div., Dep. of Public Health
Vimaladhanabhakti, Major, 9th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Vimala Rajtha, Accountant, Royal Fine Arts Dept.
Vimol Lohakarn, 2nd Mining Officer, Nakorn
Vimon Nantharaks, Amphur of Banghia, Samud Prakarn
Vinich Sali, Registrar of Land Titles, Cholburi
Vinit Markha, Road Inspector, Sanitary Department
Vipart Sanpakitch, Amphur of Bankapi
Vipulya Silpakar, Supt. of Students, Arts & Crafts School
Virath Prakas, Registrar, Foreign Causes Court
Virun Varakara, Revenue Dept., Min. of Finance
Visal Silpakarma, Office of the Architect, Min. of Education
Visal Tarunkara, Superintendent, Suan Kularb College
Visanda Tarunkar, Circle Inspector of Schools, Bayab Circle
Vises Bojanakar, Special Asst., Cabinet of Minister, Min. of Foreign Affairs
Viseshsaraploeng, Major, Artillery Dept., Ministry of War
Vises Sagor Ridhi, Lt. Comdr., Royal Naval College, Min. of Marine
Viset Aksonsan, Asst. Private Secretary, Min. of Interior
Viset Buri, Major, Metropolitan Police Branch
Viset Pakdi, Amphur Chanasongkram
Vishit Jalajaya, Comdr., Comdg. Officer, Torpedo Boat Flotilla & H. M. S. Praruang
Visisth Sagor Dej, Lt. Comdr., Royal Naval Hydrographic Dept.

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Visutra Virajthes, Second Sec., Cabinet of Minister, Min. of Foreign Affairs
Visutr Deja, Lieut.-Comdr., Cashier, Paymaster Dept., Min. of Marine
Vivadhanakich, Asst. Acct., Int. Sect., Post & Telegraph Dept.
Vivat Chakravitya, Lt. Comdr., H. M. S. Makut Raja Kumar
Vivit Dhanakar, Asst. Acct., Int. Sect., Post & Telegraph Dept.
Vong Watanavijai, Inspector, Posts & Telegraphs, Pattani
Vorabhadrado, Govt. Medical Depot, Dept. of Public Health
Vorakitch Phokathorn, Inspector General's Dept., Min. of War
Voraphakj Bochanasindhu, Asst. Land Commissioner, Survey Div., R.I.D.
Vorapotch Bhoomibhak, Agricultural Dept., Min of Lands & Agriculture
Voravej Vudhi Prija, Actg. Circle Health Officer, Circle of Nagara Svarga
Vuddisat Netigoon, Judge, Criminal Court
Vudhinadanetikarm, Major, Judge Advocate's Dept., Min. of War
Vudhisart Netiyan, Judge, Civil Court

W

Wanakarn Pinit, Royal Forest Dept., Paknampo Div.
Wanakhate Boribal, Royal Forest Dept., Pattani Div.
Warin Pochanasarsna, Royal Irrigation Dept.
Wari Simaraks, Royal Irrigation Department
Wong Varivudh, Lieut.-Comdr., Bangkok Naval Station, Min. of Marine
Wudhisar Sobhana, Paper Currency Dept., Min. of Finance

Y

Yantravidya Varyindra, Mechanical Section, R. I. D.
Yodhaparipal, Major, Military Stores, Min. of War
Yuddhabhandaraksha, Capt., Intendant Gen's. Dept., Min. of War
Yuddhakashkamdhara, Captain, 9th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Yutisart Kosol, Judge, Borispah Court No. III

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Aatch Akkikarn, Engineering Section, Local Sanitary Dept.
Ach Amnuaysukh, Local Physician, Rayoang
Achvijasar, Head Teacher, Yubaraj Vidyalaya School, Bayab Circle
Ach Tarunvuddhi, Head Teacher, Ponchamarajudis School, Chandapuri
Agar Banijyakarma, Store-keeper, Arts & Crafts School
Ahnabahl Burobkich, Legal Controller, Royal State Railways
Akshara Nibaddha, Assistant, Nangsue Bimb Dai
Aksharakar Vichitr, Inspector of Schools, Ubol
Aksharasarga, Inspector of Schools, Loey
Aksharasastra Vinita, Inspector of Schools, Bejrapurna
Aksharasiddhi Vinya, Inspector of Schools, Pejrapuri
Amant Vejasastr, Actg. Provincial Health Officer, Lobpuri
Anake Nitikarana, Workshop Foreman, Royal State Railways

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Anati Navakarn, Harbour Department
Anuchorn Chakvichai, Locomotive Inspector, R. S. R., Chiengmai
Anukarn Ronakitch, Senior Lt., Ordnance Dept., Min. of Marine
Anukar Vejakich, Local Physician, Kala Sindhu
Anupal Vejakara, Local Physician, Kanchanapuri
Anuraks Radhakar, Central Office, Royal State Railways
Anusidh Piroonkarn, Royal Irrigation Dept.
Anusor Vejasastr, Local Physician, Bejrpuri
Anuvati Lohakarn, Agricultural & Mining Officer, Langsuan
Anuvat Vejakich, Health Div., Dept. of Public Health
Anuvidh Vejakar, Local Physician, Utaradith
Anuwat Vejakit, (Doctor) Boribun Dispensary
Ard Byakarana, Dept. of General Statistics, Min. of Finance
Arj Aksarakij, Storekeeper, Min. of Communications

B

Bachanakar Prasroeth, Chief Clerk, Bureau of Technical Education
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Bakdi Seninthra, Sr. Lt., Paymaster, Bangkok Naval Station
Baisal Sukakich, Acting Provincial Health Officer, Nagara Pathom
Bamroe Rotbakol, Asst. Telegraph Inspector, Royal State Railways
Bamrung Rabin, Registrar, Borispah Court No. I
Banakit Kosal, Royal Forest Department
Banasarn Sudhikete, Cadastral Survey Dept.,
Banchong Chetakamatya, Finance Section, Min. of Commerce
Banchong Rogaraksb, Local Physician, Langsuan
Banthao Ganabadh, Municipal Physician, Prachinpuri
Bantuk Debiensakti, Registration & Legislation Dept., Min. of Privy Seal
Banyong Bhahanaved, Veterinary Inspector, Udorn Circle
Barchoet Aksharakar, Registration & Legislation Dept., Min. of Privy Seal
Barnthao Dhuramaya, Actg. Provincial Health Officer, Noang Qay
Batai Tabien, Registrar of Land Titles, Utaradit
Bavara Rasadhakich, Intendant, Savabha Memorial Institute
Bavara Saneha, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bavara Varnakich, Vajiranana National Library
Bayung Vejasastr, Adviser's Div., Dept. of Public Health
Bhahanaved Vicharn, Veterinary Officer, Roi Et Circle
Bhakdi Dorakich, Asst. Sec., Interior Section, Post and Telegraph Dept.
Bhakdi Padungdaen, Legal Controller, Royal State Railways
Bhakdi Sugakara, Building Section, Local Sanitary Department
Bhanchapol, Road Inspector, Local Sanitary Department
Bhandayuddahakaraniya, Captain, Intendant Gen's Dept., Ministry of War
Bharasasna, Head Master, Wat-Sena-Sanaram School
Bharasikh, Head Teacher, Madhyom Bidyagama School, Bishnuloke Circle
Bhasa Bhiraj, Adviser's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bhasadukit Amnuey, Account Department, Samsen Power Station
Bhe Nathiperm, Head Office, Conservation Branch, Royal Irrigation Dept.
Bhesajakar Kovid, Faculty of Letters and Sciences, Chulalongkorn University
Bhibhit Bhandarax, Senior Lt., Central Store, Ministry of Marine
Bhindu Vadhanamatya, Central Dept., Ministry of Commerce

Koviloor Acadamy

Bhiraj Bisdara, 2nd Secretary, Siamese Legation, Paris
Bhisal Chitrakam, Sanitary Inspector, Office of the Medical Officer of Health
Bhises Chitrakara, Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Department
Bhises Satholakitch, Inspector of Vaccination, Sanitary Department
Bhisit Nondhadej, Manager, Café Narasingh
Bhitax Bhandakarn, Central Store, Ministry of Marine
Bhochaman Ruchirek, Inspector General's Dept., Ministry of Finance
Bhorachon Phracharmitra, Senior Lt., Phra Choola Chom Klow Naval Fort
Bibidh Aksharabarn, Account Department, Ministry of Privy Seal
Bibidh Baedyagom, Actg. Provincial Health Officer, Rajpuri
Bibidh Palaraks, Privy Purse Department
Bicharanayuddhabhanda, Captain, Intendant Gen's Department, Min. of War
Bichitra Gurukar, Inspector of Schools, Subarnapuri
Binich Virajkich, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Binit Bahanaved, Veterinary Officer, Rajburi Circle,
Binit Matra, Registration Department, Ministry of Commerce
Bipulya Sombati, Govt. Medical Depot, Dept. of Public Health
Biruddha Dhanaraksh, Officer-in-Charge of Customs & Excise, Kantang
Bisala Sikhikol, Traffic Service, Royal State Railways (Pedang Besar)
Bisal Chitrakam, Sanitary Inspector, Department of Public Health
Bisal Kuruniti, Inspector of Schools, Nagara Svarga
Bisesh Varavudhi, Inspector of Schools, Tak.
Bises Sangakich, Ecclesiastical Department
Bisishtha Varavedya, Inspector of Schools, Singhapuri
Bisishth Baedyakara, Provincial Health Officer, Xiangrai
Bisishith Guruneti, Inspector of Schools, Krapi
Bisishth Sukhakara, Actg. Provincial Health Officer, Prachinpuri
Bisuddhi Varavad, Inspector of Schools, Surindra
Boribal Tanyabol, Asst. Land Registrar, Nakorn Jaisri Circle
Boribal Wanakhate, Royal Forest Department, Chiengmai Div.
Boriharn Wanakhate, Royal Forest Department
Boriraks Dhavara, Royal Irrigation Department
Boriraksh Gananond, Local Physician, Prae
Bovorn Lekhakit, Engineering Section, Local Sanitary Department
Brohm Vorador, Municipal Physician, Angthong
Burakarm Kovit, Engineering Section, Department of Public Health

C

Chakra Vicharn Bodi, Manager, Kiansa Branch, Siam Coal Mine Co. Ltd.
Chamnarn Phirunkich, Head Office, Conservation Branch, Royal Irrigation Dept.
Chamnarn Tabienkich, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Chamnek Vari, Waterworks Section, Local Sanitary Department
Chamni Lohasamruaj, Royal Dept. of Mines and Geology
Chamni Wanakarn, Royal Forest Department
Chamnongranabhakti, Captain, 9th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Chamrun Vejsakti, Actg. Provincial Health Officer, Samud Sagara
Chamthirt Rabin, Registrar, Appeal Court Division 1
Chan Bayuhakich, Registrar of Land Titles, Pratoomtani
Charal Rogvicharana, Lt., Chief Officer in charge of Human Medicine, Savabha Memorial Institute.

Koviloor Acadamy

Charoen Rajaphanta, Account Section, Ministry of Communications
Charn Chalakit, Administration Dept., Samsen Power Station
Charung Javanabhun, Inspector of Schools, Bishnuloke
Charungriddhiranaranga, Captain, Transport Co., 5th Div., 3rd Army Corps
Chhama Jamnikhet, Engineering Section, Department of Public Health
Chhanasastr Kosol, Local Physician, Sukhodaya
Chien Payuhakarn, Registrar of Land Titles, Angthong
Choldhawaranuraks, Royal Irrigation Department
Chompanaran, Royal Forest Department
Choppanadon, Royal Forest Department, Surash Division
Chord Tabien, Land Records Department, Min. of Lands and Agriculture
Chorn Varintr, Store-keeper, Harbour Department

D

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Debvadi, 3rd Secretary, Siamese Legation, Washington
Deb Vorasant, Actg. Provincial Health Officer, Songkla
Dhanakich Kasetr-Sinhdu, Head Office, Conservation Branch, R. I. D.
Dhanat Natidham, Royal Irrigation Department
Dhanyabol Poonsavadi, Registrar of Land Titles, Samudt Songkram
Dhara Bhibat, Registrar of Land Titles, Samudt Sakorn
Dharee Rathakaraba, Traffic Service, Royal State Railways
Dhoralek Thelengatt, Post and Tel. Office No 5, Royal Household Div.
Dhurabhasdu Bhigraha, Stone Mill, Local Sanitary Department
Dibvadi, Adviser's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Donavanika Bandhu, Asst. Inspector of Excise

G

Gambhira Dharmabidaks, Vajiranana National Library
Gamnuan Dhanaphala, Asst. Bursar, Chulalongkorn University
Gurukar Bichitra, Inspector of Schools, Bichitra
Gurukich Bicharna, School Inspector, Smudaprakar
Gurumiti Bisal, Inspector of Schools, Naradhivas
Gurunetti-bisishta, Inspector of Schools, Yala

H

Hadhakarn Bhisit, Waterworks Section, Local Sanitary Department
Harn Phanom, Overseer, Eastern Line Construction, R. S. R.
Hiram Phanarak, Royal Forest Department, Chiengmai Division
Hiranakar Kosit, Accounts, Bureau, Ministry of Education
Hotra Kityanubaddha, Officer in Charge of Customs and Excise, Renong

I

Indrakrasae, Royal Irrigation Department
Indr Thanakom, Revenue Branch, Privy Purse Department
Indr Varagom, Municipal Physician, Jolpuri

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J

Jai Nava, Senior Lt., Royal Naval Hydrographic Department
Jalavisai Seni, Senior Lt., Commander, H. M. T. B. 3., Ministry of Marine
Jamnan Sulkakara, Customs & Excise Officer, Padang Besar
Jamnan Vejasastr, Local Physician, Trad
Jamni Vejasar, Actg. Provincial Health Officer, Bejrpuri
Janabadh Pranud, Actg. Circle Health Officer, Circle of Roi-Et
Jan Barnniti, Customs & Excise Officer, Surastra Circle
Jarn Aksornit, Post & Tel. Office No. 3, Royal Household Div.
Jawana Krasindhu, Accounts & Revenue Sect., R. I. D.
Jolakarn Banakich, Royal Irrigation Department
Jolavithi Yothar, Senior Lt., Royal Naval Hydrographic Department
Jolchalart Predaromya, Jiengrak & Banghia Drainage Div., R. I. D.
Junhavat Vichitra, Co-Operative Dept., Ministry of Commerce

K

Kachrathakol, Locomotive Inspector, R.S.R., Tungsong
Kalayanavidaya, Inspector of Schools, Pradumadhani
Kalayanavudhi, Inspector of Schools, Kanchanapuri
Kalya Navad, Actg. Inspector of Schools, Lamphun
Kamchadrogachora, Human Medicine Section, Savabha Memorial Institute
Karaksikhavidhi, Inspector of Schools, Mahasaragam
Karan Sikkhabar, School Inspector, Nandapuri
Kar Dhonasidhi, Interior Section, Post & Telegraph Dept.
Karihatthakosala, Quarter Master Gen's Dept., Ministry of War
Kasetr Simadhara, Ayudhia Circle, Land Records Dept.,
Kho Kravinphidhi, Central Dept., Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Kitivad, Inspector of Schools, Lampang
Klan Phraisarn, Royal Forest Dept.,
Klanvijasaun, Inspector of Schools, Surashtra Dhani
Klom Vijasasn, Special Lecturer, Wat Pavaranives School
Kolayan Bhinit, Traffic Inspector, R. S. R., Ban Phaji
Kosalasiddhi, Inspector of Schools, Prachinburi
Kosol Vejebandhu, Local Physician, Bichitr
Krubhandhu Bhitax, Senior Lt., Central Store, Ministry of Marine

L

Lekhakiehsundara, Captain, Intendant General's Dept., Ministry of War
Lekhanukor, Assistant, Ministry of Privy Seal
Lohabhulya Bibhadha, Agricultural & Mining Officer-in-Charge, Trang
Lohakich Vibulya, Agricultural & Mining Officer, Renong

M

Mahidhi Rathakarana, Station Inspector, Bangkok, R. S. R.
Maitri Bhaethyaraks, Resident Medical Officer, Lunatic Asylum
Manbanusasna, Inspector of Schools, Bhuket
Manit Prajakara, Acting Local Physician, Pattani

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Mart Masakarat, Asst. Veterinary Surgeon, Office of the M. O. H.

N

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Nava Khetr, Repairs Branch, Harbour Department
Nemit Manasukh, Local Physician, Jayabhumi
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Nides Dhorakich, Asst., Post Office No. 2, Royal Household Div.
Nites Thawankarn, Royal Forest Department
Nivor Nogabadh, Actg. Prov. Health Officer, Jolpuri
Nonthahaet Bhison, Asst. Medical Officer, Sanitary Department

O

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Osoth Siddhikar, Govt. Medical Depot, Dept. of Public Health

P

Padoong Sakonket, Royal Irrigation Department
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Panas Pinitkarn, Royal Forest Department
Pannati Varavada, Inspector of Schools, Pattani
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Parihara Vejasastra, Clinician, Siriraj Hospital
Pariraksha Sikkhakar, Inspector of Schools, Sagala Nagara
Parivatana Vejbhakaya, Sanitary Campaign Div., Dept. of Public Health
Parivatr Vanabakaya, Record Keeper, Ministry of Communications
Patibhanbichitr, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Privy Seal
Pavaravejvija, Captain, 9th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Perm Gunasamapurna, Inspector of Schools, Smudsagara
Phadung Davarindra, Stores and Transport Sect., R. I. D.
Phimpharatana Lekha, Technical Bureau, Royal State Railways
Phiphat Jolkasem, Stores and Transport Sect., R. I. D.
Phitaks Tavarkarn, Mechanical Section, R. I. D.
Phrom Krasindhu, Royal Irrigation Department
Pibal Rothayon, Traffic Inspector, R. S. R., Surasdra Dhani
Pibulya Lohakarn, 3rd. Mining Officer, Puket Circle
Pichit Wanarak, Royal Forest Department, Lampang Div.
Pijai Bhayuhakorn, Asst. Chief Officer of Lands & Agriculture, Nakorn Sawan
Pijit Tabienkarn, Registrar of Mines, Puket Circle
Pinit Bhuvadol, Survey School, Cadastral Survey Department
Pinit Phraiwan, Royal Forest Department, Puket Div.
Pipitrathakol, Workshop Foreman, Royal State Railways
Pithak Nonthasidhi, Registrar, Ministry of the Royal Household
Pises Hiranyakarn, Privy Purse Dept., Ministry of the Royal Household
Ponkanan, Royal Forest Dept., Lampang Div.
Prabatra Navakij, Archivist, Ministry of Communications
Prab Sarbarog, Medical Officer, Ranoang Hospital
Pracha Bhakdi, Amphur of Bangpli, Samud Prakarn

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Prachan Tarunbal, Inspector of Schools, Srapuri
Pracha Tabienkich, Registrar of Land Titles, Pichitr
Prachet Tarunbandha, Inspector of Schools, Maehong-Saun
Prachit Banchong Wad, Technical Bureau, Royal State Railways
Prachit Taranabedya, Inspector of Schools, Lopburi
Prachit Vidyakar, Inspector of Schools, Khaunkaen
Prachong Lekha, Technical Bureau, Royal State Railways
Prachongyuddhakarm, Captain, 10th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Pradith Osothkar, Local Physician, Maha Sarakam
Pradit Wanakarn, Royal Forest Dept., Bisnuloke Div
Prakart Phraisan, Royal Forest Dept., Chiengmai Div.
Prakitch Anganee, Civil List Branch, Privy Purse Department
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Prakorb Osoth, Vajira Hospital
Pramool Krasaesindhu, Accounts and Revenue Sect., R. I. D.
Pranad Narapod, Sanitary Campaign Div., Dept. of Public Health
Pranit Wanakarn, Royal Forest Dept., Chiengrai Div.
Pranud Narayas, Actg. Provincial Health Officer, Surashtr
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Prasarn Sindhu, Royal Irrigation Department
Prasarn Wanakhate, Royal Forest Dept., Bisnuloke Div.,
Prasar Vejakich, Local Physician, Udor Dhani
Prasaya Sarbarog, Actg. Provincial Health Officer, Udaidhani
Prasert Wanasart, Royal Forest Dept., Raheng Div.
Prasiddhi Bayuhakan, Registrar of Land Titles, Smudt Prakar
Prasiddhi Sahakorn, Co-Operative Dept., Ministry of Commerce
Prasiddhi Vejakara, Local Physician, Xaxaoengsao
Prasiddhi Vidyakara, Phra Pathama Vidyalaya School, Chandapuri Circle
Prasidh Chitrakarm, Vajiranana National Library
Prasid Wanakarn, Royal Forest Department
Prasoeth Vejakich, Actg. Provincial Health Officer, Phang Nga
Prathet Khandakarn, Veterinary Inspector, Maharat Circle
Prathuang Nati, Royal Irrigation Department
Pravetr Cholpitaks, Royal Irrigation Department
Primarn Ketvidhi, Cadastral Survey Department
Prom Thanathorn, Building Office, Privy Purse Department
Proong Vijasasn, Inspector of Schools, Phrae
Punyamanava Banijya, Registration Department, Ministry of Commerce
Puranavad, Inpector of Schools, Phataloong
Puranavedya, House Master (c), Ban Somdech Chao Phya School
Puranaveja Vanijya, Finance Section, Ministry of Commerce.
Purnavudhi, Inspector of Schools, Langsuan
Purnaveja, Managing Proprietor, Boribun Dispensary
Purnavidya, School Inspector, Phrapradaeng

R

Rachitr Chakrabhan, Overseer, Rama VI Bridge Line, R.S. R.
Rajadhon Bhibala, Treasury, Privy Purse Department

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Prachak Phanaran, Royal Forest Dept., Chiengmai Div.
Prachaksha Vidyaskich, Inspector of Schools, Udara Dhani
Prachan Tarunbal, Inspector of Schools, Srapuri
Pracha Tabienkich, Registrar of Land Titles, Pichitr
Prachet Tarunbandha, Inspector of Schools, Maehong-Saun
Prachit Banchong Wad, Technical Bureau, Royal State Railways
Prachit Taranabedya, Inspector of Schools, Lopburi
Prachit Vidyakar, Inspector of Schools, Khaunkaen
Prachong Lekha, Technical Bureau, Royal State Railways
Prachongyuddhakarm, Captain, 10th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Pradith Osothkar, Local Physician, Maha Sarakam
Pradit Wanakarn, Royal Forest Dept., Bisnuloke Div
Prakart Phraisan, Royal Forest Dept., Chiengmai Div.
Prakitch Anganee, Civil List Branch, Privy Purse Department
Praketi Vudisandhi, Inspector of Schools, Puriramya
Prakorb Osoth, Vajira Hospital
Pramool Krasaesindhu, Accounts and Revenue Sect., R. I. D.
Pranad Narapod, Sanitary Campaign Div., Dept. of Public Health
Pranit Wanakarn, Royal Forest Dept., Chiengrai Div.
Pranud Narayas, Actg. Provincial Health Officer, Surashtr
Prapa Bhiromya, Waterworks Section, Local Sanitary Dept.
Prasarn Sindhu, Royal Irrigation Department
Prasarn Wanakhate, Royal Forest Dept., Bisnuloke Div.,
Prasar Vejakich, Local Physician, Udor Dhani
Prasaya Sarbarog, Actg. Provincial Health Officer, Udaidhani
Prasert Wanasart, Royal Forest Dept., Raheng Div.
Prasiddhi Bayuhakan, Registrar of Land Titles, Smudt Prakar
Prasiddhi Sahakorn, Co-Operative Dept., Ministry of Commerce
Prasiddhi Vejakara, Local Physician, Xaxaoengsao
Prasiddhi Vidyakara, Phra Pathama Vidyalaya School, Chandapuri Circle
Prasidh Chitrakarm, Vajiranana National Library
Prasid Wanakarn, Royal Forest Department
Praseoth Vejakich, Actg. Provincial Health Officer, Phang Nga
Prathet Khandakarn, Veterinary Inspector, Maharat Circle
Prathuang Nati, Royal Irrigation Department
Pravetr Cholpitaks, Royal Irrigation Department
Primarn Ketvidhi, Cadastral Survey Department
Prom Thanathorn, Building Office, Privy Purse Department
Proong Vijasasn, Inspector of Schools, Phrae
Punyamanava Banijya, Registration Department, Ministry of Commerce
Puranavad, Inpector of Schools, Phataloong
Puranavedya, House Master (c), Ban Somdech Chao Phya School
Puranaveja Vanijya, Finance Section, Ministry of Commerce.
Purnavudhi, Inspector of Schools, Langsuan
Purnaveja, Managing Proprietor, Boribun Dispensary
Purnavidya, School Inspector, Phrapradaeng

R

Rachitr Chakrabhan, Overseer, Rama VI Bridge Line, R.S. R.
Rajadhon Bhibala, Treasury, Privy Purse Department

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Rajdhoralek, 1st. Assistant, Foreign Telegraph Section
Rak Rabiebkit, Amphur of Bantawai
Raksa Daruphan, Royal Forest Department
Raksh Rajakara, Customs and Excise, Nagor Sridhamaraj
Ram Dhoralek, Asst., Tel. Office No. 2, Royal Household Div.
Ratha Tabienkarn, Registrar of Land Titles, Prapradang
Raviripubaya, Captain, 9th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Renong Nidhobhol, 2nd Mining Officer, Betong
Rojana Chitragar, Technical Bureau, Royal State Railways
Ronaribinasa, Captain, 10th Division, 3rd Army Corps
Rongpapok, Royal Forest Department
Rothakich Kowath, Traffic Service, Royal State Railways

S

Sador Badya Bidaks, Local Physician, Lampun
Sakara Phalaraks, Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance
Sakka Sombatti, Privy Purse Department
Sakol Salikich, Registrar of Land Titles, Singhaburi
Sakol Saralakshana, Correspondence Branch, Harbour Department
Sakorn Pundha Phitaks, Royal Irrigation Department
Sali Banaraks, Private Sec, Ministry of Lands & Agriculture
Salyabaedya, Dept. of Surgery, Siriraj Hospital
Salyaveja Bisal, Department of Surgery, Siriraj Hospital
Samahara Hitagadi, Legal Controller, Royal State Railways
Samak Lekha, Technical Bureau, Royal State Railways
Saman Kasetrbhand, Land Records Dept., Ministry of Lands & Agriculture
Saman Tabienkich, Registrar of Land Titles, Circle Ayudhia
Saman Wanakit, Royal Forest Department
Samartha Sutikar, Dept. of Obstetric, Siriraj Hospital
Samora Phoom Sophon, Senior Lt., Royal Naval College, Ministry of Marine
Samrit Natikarn, Royal Irrigation Department
Samruach Ruamphol, Outdoor Staff, Customs & Excise Department
Samruat Nathikich, Royal Irrigation Department
Samruet Rathakit, Waterworks Section, Local Sanitary Department
Sandarasekh, Inspector of Schools, Nan
Sandhanakarn Kitch, Central Store, Ministry of Marine
Sandhan Thananuraks, Privy Purse Department
Sandis Vidyasanha, Inspector of Schools, Ayudhaya
Sanga Sombatti, Privy Purse Department
Sangvara Lohasithi, Asst. Survey Sec., N. Sridhamaraj Circle
Sanid Nathikarn, Royal Irrigation Department
Sanond Rishadakara, Administration Div., Dept. of Public Health
Sanong Nitidharm, Interpreter, Local Sanitary Department
Sansarniti, Interior Section, Post and Telegraph Dept.
Santhad Rambad Rog, Municipal Physician, Xiengmai
Santhis Thananukarn, Privy Purse Dept., Ministry of the Royal Household
Saowanitnusorn, Central Office, Royal State Railways
Sararuchirek, Int., Section, Post and Telegraph Dept.
Sarasastr Jamnan, Local Physician, Mae Haon Soan

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Saravita Lohakarn, Mining Officer-in-Charge, Yala
Saravudhvijaya, Captain, Artillery Dept., Ministry of War
Sarbabudi Bisishtha, Inspector of Schools, Khukhandha
Sarisdhi Turakarn, Senior-Lieut., Bangkok Naval Station
Sastra Sundara, Inspector of Schools, Smudasankram.
Sathan Lohabhol, Agricultural Department
Sathien Sadholamark, Road Inspector, Local Sanitary Department
Savasdi Dhatri, Registrar of Land Titles, Prachinburi
Siddhi Osatha, Pharmacist, Siriraj Hospital
Siddhi Tabienkarn, Registrar of Land Titles, Lopburi
Siddhi Varavedya, Inspector of Schools, Xiengrai
Sidhi Samakara, Traffic Service, Royal State Railways
Sikh Sundara, Assistant Teacher, Suan Kularb College
Sikkhakar Pariraksha, Inspector of Schools, Nagara Sridharmaraj
Sikkhakich Parihar, Inspector of Schools, Surastra Circle
Sindhikarnprasidhi, Royal Irrigation Department
Sindhukhet Praman, Accounts & Revenue Dept., R. I. D.
Sin Sarawad, Privy Purse Dept., Ministry of the Royal Household
Siri Baed, Municipal Physician, Ayudhaya
Siri Bhaeth Bhisut, Office of the M. O. H., Local Sanitary Department
Sithi Phumiphak, Engineering Section, Local Sanitary Department
Smarth Gurukar, Inspector of Schools, Xiengmai
Sophon Hirankitch, Inspector General's Dept., Ministry of Finance
Soraniti Khanaraks, Registration Section, Ministry of Communications
Srethvaravudhi, Inspector of Schools, Angthong
Sri Jolakhet, Mechanical Section, Royal Irrigation Department
Sri Kraviraj, Royal Scribes Dept., Ministry of Privy Seal
Suang Sombatti, Privy Purse Department
Subhakara Likhit, Privy Purse Dept., Ministry of the Royal Household
Subhakich Lekha, Privy Purse Dept., Ministry of the Royal Household
Subhavadi, Adviser's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Suddhivad, Inspector of Schools, Rayong
Suddhi Varavad, Inspector of Schools, Dhanyapuri
Suhbod Borihar, Provincial Health Officer, Lampang
Sukapab Bhinontr, Inspector of Vaccination, Sanitary Department
Sukasarn Prachin, Sanitary Inspector, Dept. of Public Health
Sukhabol Pibul, Sanitary Inspector, Office of the M. O. H.
Sukhakich Bamrung, Actg. Provincial Health Officer, Nagor Rajasima
Sukhapal Parivatr, Local Physician, Jainad
Sukhasil Prasut, Sanitary Inspector, Office of the M. O. H.
Sukhavej Vorakar, Provincial Health Officer, Bhuket
Sukhavej Vorakich, Provincial Health Officer, Pattani
Sundara Lekha, Royal Scribes Department, Min. of Privy Seal
Sundarasasn, Inspector of Schools, Kalasindhu
Sundarasikh, Inspector of Schools, Jayanad
Sundarasastra, Inspector of Schools, Dhani
Surakolikikarana, Locomotive Inspector, R. S. R., Bangkok Noi
Surashdra Lohakam, 2nd Mining Officer, Surashdra Circle
Surindraraksha, Intendant Gen's Dept., Ministry of War
Suwan, Quarry Clerk, Eastern Line Construction, R. S. R.

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T

Tarunakar Varasasna, Inspector of Schools, Nagara Phanom
Tarunakich Varasarn, Inspector of Schools, Jumbara
Tarunavidya Varaseshtha, Inspector of Schools, Chandapuri
Tarunovad, Inspector of Schools, Sonkhla
Tarunved Varasiddhi, Inspector of Schools, Nagara Nayaka
Tavin Voravicharn, Chief Clerk, Prison Dept., Ministry of Justice
Thanad Bochanamatya, Adviser's Office, Ministry of Commerce
Thapanakit Kosal, Stone Mill, Local Sanitary Department
Thep Darabandhu, Privy Purse Dept., Ministry of Royal Household
Thep Thanakorn, Privy Purse Department
Thong Neovithi, Engineering Section, Local Sanitary Department
Thong Vithitruatch, Ban Pong—Kanchanaburi Road Construction, R. S. R.
Thorakarn Bhitaks, Telegraph Inspector, Royal State Railways
Thoranibal, Amphur of Samyord
Truaj Phraisan, Royal Forest Department, Raheng Division

U

Upakich Dhanyakorn, Agricultural Department
Uparaksh Gananond, Local Physician, Ranoang

V

Vacha Sundara, 3rd Secretary, Siamese Legation, Tokio
Vai Samruatkit, Engineering Section, Local Sanitary Department
Vakku Vadakich, Special Asst., Cabinet of Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Vajra Vejagarma, Local Physician, Trang
Varabhag Bhochana, Technical Bureau, Royal State Railways
Varasar, Royal Gazette Dept., Ministry of Privy Seal
Varasasna Tarunakich, Inspector of Schools, Sukhodaya
Varasidhi Saraban, Central Office, Royal State Railways
Varasishtha Tarunvedya, Inspector of Schools, Nong Kay
Varnalakshna, Accounts Dept., Ministry of Privy Seal
Varnaraks Vichitr, Vajiranana National Library
Vejabhand Bidaksh, Department of Public Health
Vejakar Boriraksh, Local Physician, Kukhandh
Vejakar Prakiti, Actg. Provincial Health Officer, Utaradith
Vejasastr Sobhon, Local Physician, Krabi
Vejasastr Subhaniti, Local Physician, Prachuab Girikhandh
Vejasatra Binich, Asst. Dentist, Siriraj Hospital
Vejasiddhi Borihar, Local Physician, Surindr
Vibandha Vidayasarna, Inspector of Schools, Trang
Vibhaj Dhatusastra, Govt. Laboratory, Ministry of Commerce
Vibool Wanakit, Royal Forest Dept., Bisnuloke Div.
Vibulya Nararaksa, Amphur of Bangmaanong, Nonburi
Vichakshayodhabharana, Capt., Intendant General's Dept., Min. of War
Vicharana Rothakol, Traffic Inspector, R. S. R., Pitsanuloke
Vicharn Chhandasastr, Actg. Health Officer, Bisnuloke
Vicharn Dharadon, Survey School, Cadastral Survey Dept.

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Vicharn Lohakich, 3rd, Mining Officer, Panga
Vicharn Wanasart, Royal Forest Department
Vichien Bhaethayakom, Resident Medical Officer, Bangrak Hospital
Vichit Bahanaved, Veterinary Inspector, Pattani Circle
Vichit Lohabamrung, Accountant of Mines, Puket Circle
Vichitra Bhasha, Asst. Secretary, Chulalongkorn University
Vichitra Lekgar, Technical Bureau, Royal State Railways
Vichitra Sundarakar, Chief Clerk, Bureau of General Education
Vichitr Charuk, Royal Scribes Dept., Ministry of Privy Seal
Vichit Wanakarn, Royal Forest Dept., Chiengmai Div.
Vidayuvak, Instructor, Post & Telegraph School, Interior Sect.
Vides Varakich, First Asst., Cabinet of Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Vidyakarma Prasar, Inspector of Schools, Roi-Ed
Vidyakich Prasad, Inspector of Schools, Chhaxoensao
Vijasreth, Head Teacher, Wat Dharmapuja School, Surasttra Circle
Vilart Wanawit, Royal Forest Dept., Bisnuloke Div.
Vimol Vejasastr, Municipal Physician, Chandapuri
Viphak Phumisathan, Engineering Section, Local Sanitary Department
Visal Kasibhol, Asst. Registrar of Land Titles, Prachin Circle
Visal Tabien, Central Land Records Office, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Vises Aranrak, Royal Forest Dept., Surash Div.
Viseshanhsara, Captain, Adjutant, 2nd Artillery Regiment
Vises Kasikich, Klong Rangsit Farm, Agricultural Dept.
Vises Samruat, Mining Officer, Rajburi Circle
Vises Saridhhikara, Senior Lt., Royal Naval Hydrographic Department
Visith Kasetr, Central Department, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture
Visuti Tabienkarn, Registrar of Land Titles, Tanyaburi
Vitit Bhoomadorn, Cadastral Survey Department
Vithan Darukam, Royal Forest Department, Puket Division
Vorabhit Bhoohanart, Post and Tel. Office No. 1, Royal Household Division
Vorapasdu Bhichai, Stores Service, Royal State Railways
Vorasarn Subhakitch, Central Office, Royal State Railways
Vudhi Voradej, Adviser's Div , Dept. of Public Health

W

Wanan Samruaj, Royal Forest Dept.,
Wanwit Pricha, Royal Forest Dept., Nakon Sritamaraj Div.
Wises Bhahanakich, Veterinary Inspector, Trang
Wisis Phraisarn, Royal Forest Dept.
Witwananan, Royal Forest Dept. Girdling Div.
Wong Wanalai, Royal Forest Dept., Paknampo Div.

X

Xid Bidyakarma, Lecturer, School of Agriculture, Nagara Pathama

Y

Yahanpayatkol, Workshops Branch, Royal State Railways
Yubanusasna, Head Teacher, Penchamarajudis School, Rajapuri Circle

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ADDENDA.

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Treaty of Commerce and Navigation Between Japan and Siam.

(Ratifications exchanged in Bangkok, on 22nd December 1924)

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of Siam being desirous of strengthening the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between the two States, and being convinced that this cannot be better accomplished than by revising the treaties hitherto existing between the two countries have resolved to complete such revision, based upon the principle of equity and mutual benefit, and for that purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Chonosuke Yada, Jushii, a member of the Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the seat of the Government of the Kingdom of Siam, and

His Majesty the King of Siam: His Highness Prince Traidos Prabandh, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant, His Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be constant peace and perpetual friendship between the Empire of Japan and the Kingdom of Siam. The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories and possessions of the other, to carry on their commerce and manufacture, to trade in all kinds of merchandise of lawful commerce, to engage in religious, educational and charitable work, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, religious, charitable and other lawful purposes and for use as cemeteries, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native subjects, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any internal charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive, in the territories and possessions of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to native subjects, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon native subjects.

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They shall, however, be exempt in the territories space and possessions of the other from compulsory military service either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal military service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

The subjects of both of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories and possessions of the High Contracting Parties entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws, ordinances and regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship.

In all that relates to industrial pursuits, and to callings and professions, as well as with regard to the acquisition, possesion and disposition of property rights of every description the subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties shall throughout the whole extent of the territories and possessions of the other be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE II.

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories and shops and all other property of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories and possesions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for native subjects.

ARTICLE III.

There shall be reciprocally full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between territories and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties.

The subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories and possessions of the other, which are or may hereafter be opened to foreign commerce and navigation, and, conforming themselves to the laws of the country to which they thus come, shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by native subjects.

ARTICLE IV.

The High Contracting Parties agree not to obstruct mutual commerce between the two countries by the prohibition of or by restrictions placed upon the importation, exportation or transit of any article, subject to the following exceptions, which however shall be applicable to all countries alike or to such countries as are subject to the same conditions:

1. Prohibitions or restrictions upon munitions of war in extraordinary circumstances;

2. Prohibitions or restrictions for reasons of public safety or public health;

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3. Prohibitions or restrictions upon articles which are or may hereafter become the object of Government monopoly;

4. Prohibitions or restrictions for the protection of cattle or useful plants against disease, noxious insects or parasites;

5. Prohibitions or restrictions with regard to articles similar to those domestic articles whose internal production, sale, or transport is forbidden or similarly restricted by the national law.

ARTICLE V.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have free access to the Courts of Justice of the other in pursuit and defense of their rights; they shall be at liberty, equally with native subjects, and with the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, to choose and employ lawyers, advocates and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such Courts. There shall be no conditions or requirements imposed upon the subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties in connection with such access to the Courts of Justice of the other, which do not apply to native subjects or to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE VI.

Limited-liability and other companies and associations, already or hereafter to be organised in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party, are authorized in the territories and possessions of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other party.

There shall be no conditions or requirements imposed upon corporations, companies or associations organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party in connection with such access to the Courts of Justice of the other which do not apply to such native corporations, companies or associations or to the corporations, companies or associations of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE VII.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories and possessions of the other a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects and with the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, in all that relates to transit duties, warehousing, bounties, facilities, the examination and appraisement of merchandise and drawbacks.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Empire of Japan recognizes that the principle of national autonomy should apply to the Kingdom of Siam in all that pertains to the rates of duty on importations and exportations of merchandise, drawbacks, and transit and all other taxes, and impositions; and subject to the condition of equality of treatment with other nations in these respects, Japan agrees to assent to increases by Siam in its tariff to rates higher than those established by existing treaties, on the further condition, however, that all other nations entitled to claim special tariff treatment in Siam assent to such increases freely and without the requirement of any compensatory benefit or privilege.

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ARTICLE IX.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties of any article, the produce or manufacture of the territories and possessions of the other, from whatever place arriving, than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country, from whatever place arriving.

No other or higher duties, taxes or charges of any kind shall be imposed in the territories and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties in respect of any article exported to the territories and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable in respect of the like article exported to any other foreign country.

ARTICLE X.

All articles which are or may legally be imported into the ports of the territories and possessions of the Empire of Japan in Japanese vessels or vessels of a third Power, may likewise be imported into those ports in Siamese vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Japanese vessels or vessels of a third Power; and, reciprocally, all articles which are or may legally be imported into the ports of the territories and possessions of the Kingdom of Siam in Siamese vessels or vessels of a third Power may likewise be imported into those ports in Japanese vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Siamese vessels or vessels of a third Power. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other place.

In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same internal and export duties shall be paid and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the territories and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may legally be exported therefrom, whether such exportation take place in Japanese or Siamese vessels or vessels of a third Power and whatever may be the port of destination, whether a port of either of the High Contracting Parties or of any third Power.

ARTICLE XI.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of the territories and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general or vessels of a third Power. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

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ARTICLE XII.

In all that concerns the entering, clearing, stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours or rivers of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to vessels of a third Power which shall not equally be granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in those respects the vessels of each shall receive the treatment accorded to the vessels of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XIII.

The coasting trade of both the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws, ordinances and regulations of Japan and Siam respectively. It is, however, understood that Japanese subjects and vessels in the territories and possessions of the Kingdom of Siam and Siamese subjects and vessels in the territories and possessions of the Empire of Japan shall enjoy in this respect the rights which are or may be granted under such laws, ordinances and regulations to the subjects, citizens or vessels of other nations.

ARTICLE XIV.

Any ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall give prompt notice of the occurrence to the Consular Officer residing in the district or to the nearest Consular Officer of the other Power.

Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents, when claimed by them.

If such owners or agents are not on the spot, the aforesaid property or proceeds from the sale thereof and the papers found on board the vessel shall be delivered to the proper Consular Officer of the High Contracting Party whose vessel is wrecked or stranded, provided that such Consular Officer shall make claim within the period fixed by the laws, ordinances and regulations of the country in which the wreck or stranding occurred, and such Consular Officers, owners or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the case of the wreck of a national vessel.

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The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of the customs unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay ordinary duties.

In the case of a ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties being driven in by stress of weather, run aground or wrecked in the territories or possessions of the other, the proper Consular Officer of the High Contracting Party to which the vessel belongs, shall, if the owners or their agents are not present, or are present but require it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to the subjects of his State.

ARTICLE XV.

The vessels of war of each of the High Contracting Parties may enter, remain and make repairs in those ports and places of the other to which the vessels of war of other nations are accorded access; they shall there submit to the same regulations and enjoy the same honours, advantages, privileges and exemptions as are now, or may hereafter be conceded to the vessels of war of any other nation.

ARTICLE XVI.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories and possessions of the other, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law, the same protection as native subjects, or the subjects or citizens of the nation most favoured in these respects, in regard to patents, trade-marks, trade-names, designs and copy-rights.

ARTICLE XVII.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and other Consular Officers or Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the territories and possessions of the other where similar officers of other Powers are permitted to reside.

Such Consular Officers and Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until they have been approved and admitted by the Government to which they are sent.

They shall be entitled to exercise all the powers and enjoy all the honours, privileges, exemptions and immunities of every kind which are or may be accorded to the Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XVIII.

In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories or possessions of the other without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest Consular Officer of the nation to which the deceased belonged, in order that necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories or possessions of the other, without leaving at the place of his

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decease any person entitled by the laws of his country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent Consular Officer of the State to which the deceased belonged shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowered to take custody of and administer the estate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the laws of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.

The foregoing provision shall also apply in case of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties dying outside the territories and possessions of the other, but possessing property therein, without leaving any person there entitled to take charge of and administer the estate.

It is understood that in all that concerns the administration of the estates of deceased persons, any right, privilege, favour or immunity which either of the High Contracting Parties has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Consular Officers of any other foreign State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Consular Officers of the other High Contracting Party.

ARTICLE XIX.

The present Treaty shall from the 7th day after the exchange of ratifications thereof, be substituted in place of the Treaty of February 25, 1898, and of the Protocol of the same date thereto annexed, and of all arrangements and agreements subsidiary thereto, concluded or existing between the High Contracting Parties, and from the same date such Treaty, Protocol, arrangements and agreements shall cease to be binding.

ARTICLE XX.

The present Treaty shall come into effect on the 7th day after the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

It is clearly understood, however, that such denunciation shall not have the effect of reviving the Treaty, Protocol, arrangements or agreements mentioned in Article XIX hereof.

ARTICLE XXI.

This Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged either at Tokio or Bangkok, as soon as possible.

In Witness Whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, in the English language, at Bangkok, this tenth day of the third month in the thirteenth year of Taisho, corresponding to the tenth day of the twelfth month in the two thousand four hundred and sixtysixth of the Buddhist Era and the tenth day of March in the nineteen hundred and twenty-fourth year of the Christian Era.

(L. S.) C. YADA. (L. S.) TRAIDOS PRABANDH.

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PROTOCOL.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Empire of Japan and the Kingdom of Siam, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows :—

ARTICLE I.

The system of jurisdiction heretofore established in Siam for the subjects of the Empire of Japan and the privileges, exemptions and immunities now enjoyed by the subjects of the Empire of Japan in Siam as a part of or appurtenant to said system shall absolutely cease and determine on the 7th day after the exchange of ratifications of the above mentioned Treaty and thereafter all subjects of the Empire of Japan and persons, corporations, companies and associations entitled to its protection in Siam shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Siamese Courts.

ARTICLE II.

Until the promulgation and putting into force of all the Siamese Codes, namely, the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Code, the Codes of Procedure and the Law for Organization of Courts and for a period of five years thereafter but no longer, the Empire of Japan, through its Diplomatic and Consular Officials in Siam, whenever in its discretion it deems it proper so to do in the interest of justice, by means of a written requisition addressed to the judge or judges of the Court in which such case is pending may evoke any case pending in any Siamese Court, except the Supreme or Dika Court, in which a Japanese subject or a person, corporation, company or association entitled to the protection of the Empire of Japan, is defendant or accused.

Such case shall then be transferred to said Diplomatic or Consular Official for adjudication and the jurisdiction of the Siamese Court over such case shall thereupon cease. Any case so evoked shall be disposed of by said Diplomatic or Consular Official in accordance with the laws of the Empire of Japan properly applicable, except that as to all matters coming within the scope of Codes or laws of the Kingdom of Siam regularly promulgated and in force, the texts of which have been communicated to the Japanese Legation in Bangkok, the rights and liabilities of the parties shall be determined by Siamese Law.

For the purpose of trying such cases and of executing any judgments which may be rendered therein, the jurisdiction of the Japanese Diplomatic and Consular Officials in Siam is continued.

Should Japan perceive, within a reasonable time after the promulgation of the Codes, any objection to said Codes, namely the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Code, the Codes of Procedure and the Law for Organization of Courts, the Siamese Government will endeavour to meet such objections.

ARTICLE III.

Appeals by the subjects of the Empire of Japan or by the persons, corporations, companies or associations entitled to its protection, from judgments of Courts of First Instance in cases to which they may be parties, shall be adjudged by the Court of Appeal at Bangkok.

An Appeal on a question of law shall lie from the Court of Appeal at Bangkok to the Supreme or Dika Court.

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A subject of the Empire of Japan or a person, corporation, company or association, entitled to its protection, who is defendant or accused in any case arising in the Provinces may apply for a change of venue and should the Court consider such change desirable the trial shall take place either at Bangkok or before the judge in whose Court the case would be tried at Bangkok.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to prevent difficulties which may arise from the transfer of jurisdiction contemplated by the present Protocol, it is agreed :

(a) All cases in which action shall be taken subsequently to the 7th day after the exchange of ratifications of the above mentioned Treaty, shall be entered and decided in the Siamese Courts, whether the cause of action arose before or after the 7th day after the exchange of ratifications.

(b) All cases pending before the Japanese Diplomatic and Consular Officials in Siam on said date shall take their usual course before such Officials until such cases have been finally disposed of and the jurisdiction of the Japanese Diplomatic and Consular Officials shall remain in full force for this purpose.

In connection with any case coming before the Japanese Diplomatic and Consular Officials under Clause (b) of Article IV, or which may be evoked by said officials under Article II, the Siamese authorities shall upon request by such Diplomatic or Consular Officials lend their assistance in all matters pertaining to the case.

In Witness whereof the Undersigned plenipotentiaries have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals.

(L. S.) C. YADA.

(L. S.) TRAIDOS PRABANDH.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Empire of Japan and the Kingdom of Siam, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows :

In the application of the provisions prescribing most favoured nation treatment in the Treaty signed this day as well as in all that concerns commerce, navigation and industry, except as otherwise expressly provided in this Treaty, no discrimination whatever in favour of the Government, nationals or ships of any other country, shall be made by either of the two High Contracting Parties against the Government, nationals or ships of the other.

In Witness Whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals.

Done at Bangkok, in duplicate, this tenth day of the third month in the thirteenth year of Taisho, corresponding to the tenth day of the twelfth month in the two thousand four hundred and sixty-sixth year of the Buddhist Era and the tenth day of March in the nineteen hundred and twenty-fourth year of the Christian Era.

(L. S.) C. YADA

(L. S.) TRAIDOS PRABANDH.

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